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# THE NATIONAL

# CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRES-
ENT TIME

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1930

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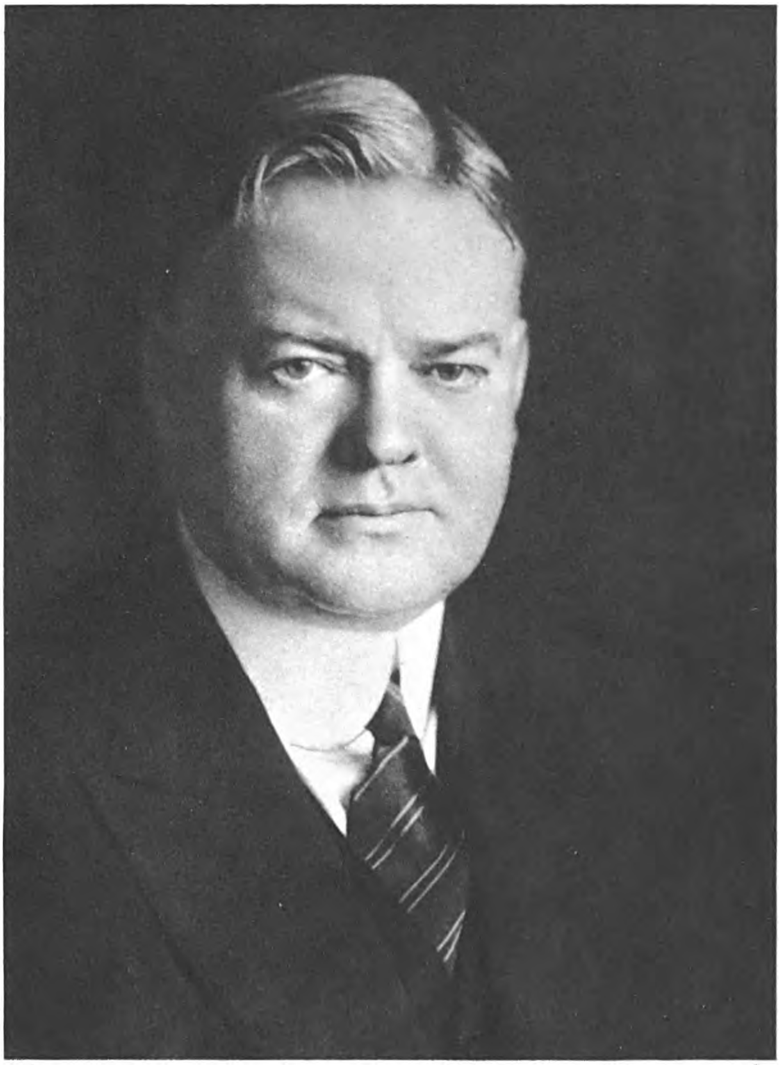

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# THE NATIONAL

# CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

**HOOVER, Herbert Clark,** thirty-first president of the United States (1929–..), was born at West Branch, Ia., Aug. 10, 1874, son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall (Minthorn) Hoover. His father, a blacksmith, died when he was four years old, and his mother, who was a Quaker preacher, died three years later. He was reared by Quaker relatives on farms at West Branch, Ia., and Newburg, Ore., until he was thirteen years of age, when he began to earn his own living in truck gardens near Portland, Ore., in the summer, and later as an office boy at Salem, Ore., and as a clerk in Portland. Meantime he attended the Pacific Academy at Newburg and a night school at Salem preparatory to entering the newly founded Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., at its opening in 1891, where he was the first student resident at Encina Hall, the boys' dormitory. He entered the department of geology and mining. In summer he found employment with the Arkansas geological survey, and later with the U. S. geological survey in the Sierra Nevada mountains. After receiving his B.A. degree in 1895, he worked as a mine laborer in Grass Valley, Calif., became a shaft boss in a mine, and obtained a clerkship at $50 a month with Louis Janin (q.v.), at that time the leading mining engineer of the West. Mr. Janin made him an assistant in the examination of mines in New Mexico, California and Colorado, and afterward an aide to the manager of the mines at Lordsburg, N. M. He gained much valuable knowledge through this association, and by hard work laid the foundations for his future career as an engineer and administrator of large industries. In 1897 he was engaged to examine mining properties in West Australia. Subsequently he managed the Orroya, Brown-Hill, Sons of Gwalia, and other important mines in that country, where large mechanical and metallurgical works were erected under his direction. He married upon his return to California and shortly afterward went to China as chief engineer of the government's bureau of mines. Taking his bride with him, he made extended investigations of the coal and iron mines in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Manchuria and Mongolia, spending many months in exploration. He was in Tientsin at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, when this foreign settlement was besieged by Chinese troops. He and his foreign assistants mobilized many pro-foreign and Christian Chinese, who had fled to the settlement for refuge, in building barricades, fighting fires, resisting the Boxers, and otherwise helping the authorities to withstand the siege. The settlement was under continuous bombardment and rifle fire for over a month, hundreds of people being killed and wounded. Mr. Hoover here organized his first food relief, distributing food regularly to the Chinese refugees.

After the siege changes in the government caused a collapse of the official mining activities, and Mr. Hoover was requested by British, Belgian and German bondholders of a large coal-mining, railway and shipping concern on the China coast to examine the situation on their behalf, as the properties had been seized by various foreign powers and the bond interest was in default. On completing this work he returned to California. In 1901 he went to China again as general manager of the coal mines, the bondholders of this concern having entered into contracts to reorganize the business. He reëstablished the properties, employing upwards of 25,000 men. While there he initiated the construction of a new harbor, Ching Wan Tow, on the China coast, which was subsequently completed and now serves as the only ice-free entry to Peking. In 1902 he became a junior partner in the large engineering firm of Bewick, Moering & Co., with offices in London, New York, San Francisco, Australia, and other parts of the world. A few months afterward the firm suffered a serious reverse through one of the partners becoming involved in large speculations unknown to his associates. In the absence of the other partners Mr. Hoover announced that, although the firm was not legally responsible, the defalcations would be made good. Some five years were required to meet these losses, but they were all ultimately discharged. The firm grew rapidly in influence and business during his association with it. In 1907 he terminated his partnership and established himself as an engineer in independent practice with headquarters in New York and San Francisco, and offices in London, Russia and elsewhere, and acted as consultant in the administration and reorganization of large metallurgical, railway, and mining enterprises in vari-

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ous parts of the world. Under his direction new metallurgical processes were utilized for the recovery of the zinc contents from waste dumps at the Broken Hill mines in New South Wales; great lead mines, with railways and metallurgical works, were developed in North Burma; extensive copper mines in the Ural mountains were reorganized with American methods and machinery; and large mining properties became productive in the United States, Mexico, Alaska, Australia, and elsewhere. By 1913 the concerns of which he was the executive engineer employed upwards of 175,000 men and no strike interrupted their operations during his administration. In the spring of 1914 he left California for France, Germany and England, to enlist the interest of their governments and industrial leaders as exhibitors in the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held the following year.

Thus he happened to be in London at the outbreak of the World war, when many thousands of Americans were left stranded without money in various parts of Europe owing to the suspension of banks and the dislocation of transportation. The American ambassador in London sought Mr. Hoover's assistance in disentangling the situation, whereupon he organized the American relief committee, of which he was chairman, and, through the personal guarantees of himself and friends at the banks, advanced many hundred thousands of dollars to American travelers on their own checks. The committee established methods by which Americans from various continental centers could reach London, and also chartered entire hotels for them and provided their transportation home. Over 160,000 Americans were thus benefited. His aid was next requisitioned to provide food supplies for the city of Brussels, following the occupation of Belgium by the German army. The shipment of food into Germany and Belgium had been blockaded by the allies and the German government refused to provision the Belgian people. As Belgium was dependent on monthly imports for over 80 per cent of her food, she was within imminent danger of famine. Mr. Hoover's first thought was to obtain guarantees, through the intervention of the American government with Germany and Great Britain, to insure that food sent to the Belgian people would not be used by the German army. He hoped that opening the blockade by this means and the guarantees of strictly neutral control would be sufficient to revive the movement of food stuffs, but Belgian credit and industry being destroyed and a large part of the population unemployed and without resources, the country lacked facilities for distributing food even if it were available. Consequently he undertook to create an organization for financing the food supplies through charity or otherwise and to systematize their distribution in Belgium. The result was the American commission for relief in Belgium, formed under his chairmanship and direction, and later named the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in order that the Spanish and Dutch ministers could participate as neutral patrons. The organization developed into a great economic machine with many characteristics of a government, after being initiated solely as a charitable enterprise. It soon became apparent that the provisioning of 10,000,000 people in areas under German occupation could not be successfully financed on charity alone, and negotiations were accordingly begun with various governments for financial assistance. Loans were made from various banks on the guarantee of the banks in Belgium; neutral securities held by the Belgians were brought out and sold in foreign markets; and finally the members of the commission were compelled personally to guarantee large sums in payment for food to insure at least the continued minimum flow of supplies from the outside world into Belgium. Ultimately Mr. Hoover succeeded in securing subsidies and gifts from various governments, and by degrees the budget of the relief commission expanded to more than $25,000,000 monthly. At no time was there any assurance of its continuation for more than sixty days. Loans were made nominally to the Belgian government, but in reality they constituted advances to the commission by the United States and by the British, French, and other governments. The loans exceeded $900,000,000 in amount, and were augmented by more than $50,000,000 from charitable contributions. The commission not only purchased vast quantities of foodstuffs in the world markets and operated its own fleet of some 200 ships, together with canal boats, railways and warehouses, but established a food administration inside Belgium of the most rigorous order to assure justice in distribution to every person alike. It requisitioned numerous mills, bakeries, factories and abattoirs as well as the foodstuffs produced by French and Belgian peasants, controlled food distributors, and placed every man, woman and child in Belgium and northern France on rigorous rations. The rations were sold to people who could afford to pay for them; the destitute received them free through kitchens and communal committees. The surplus monies received from the sales were applied to the support of schools and local governments and to finding employment for Belgians in channels through which their work would not contribute to the aid of the belligerents. Clothes, food and shelter were also provided for thousands of refugees. When the drastic food regimen was found to be bearing heavily upon the children, numbering 2,000,000, Mr. Hoover directed that each child should receive an additional meal daily, and in two months every schoolhouse had become a feeding station for both pupils and babies. The commission operated through agreements in abrogation of the rules of war and thus gradually secured a definite status with all the belligerent governments. It issued its own passports; its ships and foodstuffs were free from seizure; and it protected the products of the peasantry from requisition by the German army. Mr. Hoover traveled constantly between London, Brussels, Berlin and Paris to consult the belligerent governments in the interest of the people of Belgium and northern France, crossing the dangerous North Sea, with its gauntlet of mines, torpedoes and naval guns, over forty times. Under his leadership the inflexible integrity of the commission's relationships as a neutral body inspired for it the esteem of the belligerents. The commission was not only a great benevolent agency through its aid to the totally destitute, who gradually increased to over 5,000,000, but also became one of the greatest business organisms in the war. Its expenditures for the period of its existence of nearly five years (1914–19) totaled nearly $1,500,000,000. All its finances were handled through a firm of international accountants, who made independent reports to the various governments, and its final statements were accepted without question by all of them in settlement of the commission's accounts.

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Its overhead expenses for the whole five years averaged less than one-half of one per cent. It was the first institution to exercise a nation-wide control of food. Subsequently, when Germany's food supplies were reduced through the pressure of the allied blockade, her officials went to Belgium to study Mr. Hoover's system of supporting a nation and adopted a number of its features. Several allied governments also sought his counsel and utilized his methods when destructive sea warfare compelled them to institute food control measures. The eventual liquidation of the commission disclosed a considerable surplus, due in part to sales to other countries of foodstuffs intended for the Belgians, from whom they had been diverted through changing war conditions, and to charging stabilized prices to the section of the Belgian populace which could pay for food. The profit approached $25,000,000, and was devoted to Belgian education by the creation of foundations as permanent memorials to the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The C. R. B. Education Foundation, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, was formed for the exchange of scholarships and visiting professorships between Belgian and American universities, and to aid in the reconstruction of Brussels University. Those universities, the resources of which were destroyed by the war, received about $9,000,000, and some $6,000,000 went to establish another foundation, of which Mr. Hoover is honorary chairman, for scientific research and to endow scholarships providing higher education for poor students.

America's entry into the war early in 1917 necessitated his return to the United States and his appointment to be U. S. food administrator by President Wilson. He remained head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, directing as before the mobilizing and dispatch of food supplies from America, while the Spanish and Dutch governments conducted the work inside Belgium and the occupied portion of France. His main task now was the control of speculation, profiteering, and the distribution of foodstuffs under the food control bill which congress passed on his recommendation. As food administrator he urged America to increase its production, and so restrict consumption as to allow a vast expansion in the export of foodstuffs to the allies to meet decreased home production and reduced imports caused by the submarine war. The country at the same time had to control profiteering in the face of shortened food supplies at home, and to maintain stable costs of living. To accomplish these ends he appealed to the national spirit of voluntary service rather than have recourse to establishing the drastic regimen of forced planting and rationing in effect in Europe. As a result a country-wide system of voluntary committees composed of women, farmers, manufacturers, and distributors was set up, together with state and county food administrations. He created the U. S. Grain Corporation with a capital of $500,000,000 (the entire stock of which was held by the government) to purchase foodstuffs and to resell them to the allies and our own armies, as well as for domestic use, with the object of safeguarding the American farmer from the uncontrolled operations of the consolidated buying agencies previously established by the allied governments, which had come into practical control of American prices by virtue of their almost entire domination of our exports. He also created the sugar equalization board, with a capital of $5,000,000 (also held by the government) and, jointly with the allied governments, he purchased the entire sugar crop of Cuba, so that it could be resold at a reasonable price, without speculation, to both the American and allied peoples. These measures expanded the exports of food from the United States—mostly to the allies—from a pre-war figure of 6,500,000 tons per annum to 21,000,000 tons per annum during the food administration's régime, and the allies' needs were wholly satisfied. In all it purchased and sold foodstuffs exceeding more than $9,000,000,000 in value. After the war the entire capital employed by the food administration through its different agencies was returned intact to the U. S. treasury. It was the only one of the great trade enterprises established by the government that did not incur enormous losses.

During the war he was also a member of the commission of four (with the secretaries of state, commerce, and agriculture), which regulated exports and imports through the war trade board, and chairman of the inter-allied food council, which determined the distribution and movement of all overseas food. He also served as a member of the president's war council. After the armistice, which provided for the furnishing of food supplies to enemy countries at his suggestion, Mr. Hoover returned to Europe at Pres. Wilson's request to confer with the various governments as to what measures were needed for the continued provisioning of allied and enemy territory. Millions of people released from the control of the central powers were starving and the United States had accumulated a great surplus of food stocks. He first considered the form of organization necessary to meet the appalling situation of starvation, privation and anarchy then prevailing in central and eastern Europe for the relief of which congress in February, 1919, appropriated $100,000,000. A joint allied committee was created, later developing into the supreme economic council, of which he was chief executive and served in rotation with other members as chairman. The European representation wanted this body to have entire control of American supplies, credit and shipping, but Mr. Hoover refused to allow the direction of American resources to go out of American hands, and succeeded in establishing the council as a coördinating body only. He also established the American Relief Administration, which, together with the U. S. food administration and the U. S. Grain Corporation, both under his direction, alleviated the food situation of Europe. By means of these agencies he also undertook, at the request of the governments of central and eastern Europe, the control of shipping, railways, mines, and other adjuncts essential to the necessities of life, with allied cooperation through the supreme economic council. Ports were opened, railroads reorganized, frontier barriers removed, exchange of commodities between enemy countries was reëstablished, and separate food administrations (were) formed in twenty-three different countries. Millions of outcast and ill-fed children in these areas were cared for by the European children's fund established by Mr. Hoover as a purely charitable organization under the control of the American Relief Administration. More than 6,000,000 children were housed in asylums, homes, and canteens, and provided with food, clothing, and medical attendance through American charity. The great typhus epidemic in Poland and Roumania was overcome when Mr.

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Hoover secured the necessary medical equipment from both allied and enemy armies and placed it at the disposal of these countries under American direction. In furnishing vast quantities of food-stuffs to Europe, he insisted that each country should pay in gold or securities for such supplies as its resources permitted, and that only the bare margin it could not otherwise provide should be advanced to it as a loan from the U. S. treasury. Food worth approximately $400,000,000 was supplied in return for gold, American currency, or negotiable securities; about $300,000,000 was provided against loans payable to the U. S. treasury; and some $30,000,000 was spent on the children. By the autumn of 1919 those operations which had not already been discontinued were on the point of liquidation. Within a short time, however, it developed that several governments of eastern and central Europe could not adequately support their many dependent children, and a food shortage threatened. The feeding of children was therefore extended, and for those countries with acute shortages of basic food supplies, Mr. Hoover organized relief measures to the extent of over $100,000,000, of which some $50,000,000 was provided by congress. As an adjunct to these measures he established a food draft system, whereby persons in America or elsewhere could buy drafts for which a definite amount of food would be delivered to specified relatives or friends in central Europe, thus accomplishing a large measure of direct relief without encroaching on general charity. Later he mobilized the support of American charitable agencies and by a vigorous campaign for funds received $33,000,000 from the American public to provide relief for some 3,500,000 children in Poland, Czecho-slovakia, Germany, Austria, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Jugo-Slavia and other countries over the winter of 1920–21. Large numbers of European students, teachers, doctors and others of the intelligentsia were also aided.

The famine in Russia in 1921 next demanded his attention, and again the relief administration was called into service. Russia faced an enormous loss of life from starvation, due partly to failure of the crops because of drought and to the general demoralization of agriculture and industry under the bolshevists' disastrous régime. Great epidemics of contagious diseases had also broken out and spread rapidly toward the frontiers. With the collaboration of other organizations and the help of appropriations from congress, amounting to $24,000,000, also with $3,600,000 from the Red Cross and $12,000,000 from the Soviet government, Mr. Hoover had nearly $70,000,000, which, transmuted into relief supplies, represented an import to Russia of nearly 1,000,000 tons of food and medical supplies. Within sixty days he and his associates had established a distribution system in Russia involving the creation of some 20,000 feeding stations, the organization of a Russian staff of over 120,000 workers, and the systematic distribution of food to 12,000,000 persons. In the energetic fight made against the epidemics of typhus and typhoid, smallpox, cholera and malarial fever, more than 7,000,000 people were inoculated or vaccinated; health measures were undertaken in thousands of towns and villages; and 14,000 hospitals and institutions were reëquipped with supplies. By the summer of 1922 the worst of the famine had passed, with a loss of life of under a half-million people in place of a death rate of millions had prompt relief measures not been taken. There remained, however, an enormous increase in homeless and neglected children needing continued care, and these the relief administration provided for until the Russian government was able to bear the burden. The American organization was finally demobilized in the fall of 1923. Mr. Hoover and his colleagues for nine years had been engaged in relief work and in the prevention of famine and pestilence on a scale never before attempted. To perform this service to mankind they abandoned their professional and business pursuits and refused to accept any compensation, not even traveling expenses, being anxious that their humanitarian work should be conducted on a plane that raised it above personal interest or recompense. They themselves even contributed largely to the relief measures they adopted. The magnitude of the Hoover organization's measures placed the war relief service rendered by Americans at more than 90 per cent. of that undertaken by the entire world. Other calls were made upon Mr. Hoover concurrently with his manifold activities as a director of war relief. He served (1919–20) as vice-chairman of the second industrial conference in Washington, which framed recommendations for lessening industrial conflicts that exercised a wide influence throughout the country. In the ensuing presidential campaign his friends conducted an active movement to present his name for the Republican nomination without his consent, and he finally agreed to their furthering his candidacy only upon the condition that he should take no part in their efforts, as he had no desire to engage in political activities.

On Mar. 4, 1921, Mr. Hoover became a member of the cabinet of President Harding as secretary of commerce and was reappointed by President Coolidge in 1925. The department as he found it comprised the bureaus of foreign and domestic commerce, fisheries, census, standards, coast and geodetic survey and navigation; later were added the bureaus of mines, and patents, the all-American high commission and the radio and aviation divisions. With American business approaching a state of demoralization after the war, an army of 5,000,000 out of employment and the industrial world struggling to readjust itself to new conditions, he found this office a fertile field in which to apply his organizing and administrative genius. Assuming the leadership in the economic reconstruction of the country, he developed the department of commerce in eight years from the most obscure into one of the first of the government departments in useful service to the nation. In September, 1921, President Harding called a national conference on employment with Mr. Hoover as chairman, which initiated a series of comprehensive measures to create a demand for labor and, obtaining a gift of $50,000 for expenses, formed a committee of industrial leaders and economists under the chairmanship of Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell (q. v.) to find the causes of business depressions and means of preventing them. He utilized the census bureau to gather business statistics as a guide to merchants, manufacturers, farmers and laborers, and made that bureau the greatest fact-finding institution in the world. As president of the Council of Federated Engineering Societies in 1921–22, he appointed a committee of engineers to recommend methods for eliminating waste in industry: by improving transportation service, equipment and terminal facilities; by utilizing water resources for trans-

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portation, flood control, power, and for increasing the electrification of the country; by establishing standards of quality, dimensions and grades, and eliminating unnecessary varieties in articles of commerce; by developing cooperative marketing, avoiding industrial strife and encouraging commercial arbitration. Leaders of more than 100 industries were called to conferences at the department of commerce to discuss plans to effect economies and better business practices. A division of simplified practices was established in the bureau of standards to standardize dimensions and abolish unnecessary varieties of staple articles of commerce, such as bricks, beds and bed springs, bolts and nuts, lumber and chinaware, which is saving American industry millions of dollars yearly. Fully as valuable to American business was his reorganization of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Fifteen commodity divisions, each headed by a trade expert were created to promote foreign sales; the foreign staffs of trade commissioners and scouts were greatly increased; branch offices were established in twenty-three important industrial cities in the United States, making the facilities of the department readily accessible to each community; through the census bureau American manufacturers were provided with a monthly bulletin giving information on the available supplies of raw materials, trend of prices and money rates, rates of production and volume of sales. As a result of these and similar measures the number of business inquiries received annually by the department increased from 500,000 in 1921 to about 3,500,000 in 1929. While secretary of commerce Mr. Hoover led and won a number of important battles in behalf of American importers, notably those relating to British rubber restrictions (see biography of Harvey Firestone page 66), the Brazilian coffee valorization plan, and the German potash, Chilean nitrate and Mexican sisal monopolies. Of these the most spectacular was the one involving rubber. American manufacturers use over 70 per cent of the world's supply of crude rubber, the larger part of which originates in British possessions. To aid its rubber planters the Brittish parliament in 1922 passed the Stevenson act which restricted rubber exports from its possessions, resulting in doubling the price of crude rubber to American importers. After futile efforts by diplomacy to secure a removal of this restriction, the American rubber importers under the leadership of Mr. Hoover organized to overcome it. Effective steps were taken to develop new sources of supply in non-British territory and a program for reducing purchases, cutting down reserve supplies and for saving and reconverting old rubber was carried on with such success that the British monopoly was eventually broken and the Stevenson act repealed, the cost of crude rubber falling from $1.20 to eighteen cents per pound. The department of commerce took over from the department of interior the bureau of mines, the patent office and the mineral resources division of the geological survey in 1925, and by the creation of the division of aviation, was charged with the regulation of commercial aviation, the licensing of pilots, and the development of air ways and air ports. It was also responsible for governmental supervision over radio broadcasting until, at Hoover's initiative, congress passed the U. S. radio act creating the federal radio board. He enlisted the interest of farm organizations in the department's efforts to provide better marketing facilities and promote the sale of farm products abroad; he cooperated with labor organizations in the development of more efficient methods among workers; was active in encouraging the more extended use of inland waterways and in the development of the water power resources of the nation; and called a national conference on street and highway safety to devise means of preventing accidents on public highways. To secure effective coordination of efforts toward child betterment he brought about the organization of the American Child Health Association in 1921 and has served as its president since its inception. He was chairman of the national radio conferences of 1922 and 1927, in which seventy-six countries were represented.

In addition to his manifold responsibilities and activities as secretary of commerce, Mr. Hoover was entrusted with a number of extra-departmental duties of supreme importance. He served on the advisory board of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and on the World war debt commission; was chairman of the Colorado river commission which negotiated a compact that ended a controversy of twenty years' standing between seven western states over the diversion of the waters of that river and made possible the adoption of measures for its control and development. He was chairman of the St. Lawrence waterway commission, the New England water power commission and of the National Research endowment, which is raising a fund of $20,000,000 for laboratory research in pure science. In 1927 when the Mississippi floods developed into the greatest peace-time disaster in American history, his remarkable ability and extensive experience as a relief administrator were again requisitioned. At the request of President Coolidge he took personal charge of the work of organizing and devising means for the rescue and care of the 700,000 flood sufferers, the prevention of disease and the reconstruction of the homes, farms and business of the victims. He spent several weeks in the flood area, mobilizing the relief equipment and personnel of the government and the Red Cross into a vast, efficient organization.

When President Coolidge announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection, public attention concentrated immediately upon Secretary Hoover, with his long record of notable achievements in his profession, in the public service, and in humanitarian work, and at the Republican national convention of June, 1928, he was nominated unanimously on the first ballot. He resigned from the cabinet a month later. In the ensuing campaign he made only seven public addresses, but they were broadcast by radio to audiences of 30,000,000 persons. He pledged himself to an honest, efficient enforcement of prohibition, to adequate farm relief, to uphold the protective tariff, and to continue in general the Coolidge policies. The proposal of the Democratic candidate, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, to modify the prohibition laws, threw the support of the "dry" element in the Democratic party almost en masse to the Republican candidate. In the election Mr. Hoover won an unprecedented victory, breaking the "solid (Democratic) South" by carrying such states as Texas, North Carolina, Florida and Virginia for the first time in the history of the

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Republican party. He received 444 electoral votes against 87 for Gov. Smith. In the interim between election and inauguration he made a good-will tour of Latin-America, visiting most of the Central and South American republics and receiving everywhere enthusiastic acclaim and official welcome. He was inaugurated president with probably a greater measure of public esteem and good-will than had been accorded any of his predecessors. At once he called an extra session of congress to deal with the problem of farm relief, which resulted in the enactment of the McNary bill (approved June 15, 1929) creating a Federal farm board to advance loans to farm organizations, with an initial appropriation of $150,000,000 for that purpose. Alexander Legge (q. v.) of Chicago was chosen to serve as chairman of the board. In the consideration of this legislation President Hoover won a decided victory in having eliminated from the measure the exports debenture plan which the senate favored. In May, 1929, he appointed a commission of eminent men, headed by the former attorney general George W. Wickersham (q.v.) to study and make recommendations with respect to the whole problem of law enforcement. The commission resolved itself into eleven fact-finding groups, each to study one of the following problems: causes of crime, crime and criminal justice, police, prosecution, courts, criminal institutions, probations and parole, juvenile delinquency, criminal justice and the foreign born, lawlessness of government enforcing officers and the cost of crime. The president's continuing interest in child welfare led him to make plans for a conference on child health and protection in 1930, of which Secretary Wilbur was chairman. Preparatory to such a conference, which was said to be the "most sweeping study of child welfare that has ever been made," a planning committee of twenty-seven educators —of which Secretary Wilbur was also chairman —was appointed in July, 1929, to gather information and draw up a program for the conference. In November, 1929, the President appointed an advisory committee on national illiteracy which Secretary Wilbur also directed in the task of gathering facts on illiteracy in the United States. The commission on the conservation and management of the public domain, appointed in October, 1929, of which James R. Garfield (q.v.) is chairman, was designed to advise the President, among other things, on how best to transfer about 200,000,000 acres of public lands to state ownership, a project favored and urged by President Hoover. He also initiated an oil conservation policy by stopping the issue of all permits to explore and develop public oil bearing lands and called a conference of representatives of the principal oil producing states to consider methods of eliminating waste in oil production. In February, 1930, the President appointed a commission, of which W. Cameron Forbes (q. v.) was chairman, to study the "sequent and positive steps which will lead to the liquidation of our responsibilities" in the island of Haiti. At the same time he appointed Dr. Robert R. Moton (q. v.), president of Tuskegee Institute, to undertake an exhaustive study of the educational system of Haiti and make recommendations for the future. The former commission succeeding in averting a threatened revolution and by working out an acceptable plan whereby a new constitutional president should be elected, took the first step in solving the difficult political relations which had existed between the United States and Haiti since 1915.

At a notable ceremony at the White House, July 24, 1929, President Hoover announced to the world the ratification by sixty-two nations of the Kellogg-Briand treaty, known as the Pact of Paris, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, and declared it to be in full force. (For details of the treaty see Frank B. Kellogg.) In harmony with the spirit of the treaty he soon entered into preliminary negotiations with the British government, through Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, for an agreement to effect further limitations in naval armament. As a result of these conversations Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain, came to the United States in October, 1929, for a personal discussion of the subject with President Hoover. During MacDonald's stay in Washington the British government issued formal invitations to the United States, France, Italy and Japan, to attend a naval limitation conference in London on January, 1930. At the conclusion of the Hoover-MacDonald conversations a joint statement was issued announcing that, having solemnly renounced war in the Pact of Paris, the British and American governments had fully resolved "to accept the peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with its pledge. . . . In a new and reinforced sense the two governments not only declare that war between them is unthinkable but that distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and fears which may have been justified before the peace pact must now cease to influence national policy." The American delegation appointed by President Hoover to the London disarmament conference, which opened in January, 1930, consisted of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Senator David A. Reed, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams, Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow and Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson.

President Hoover's services have been honored by many organizations and institutions, at home and abroad. He has received honorary degrees from thirty-six universities and colleges in America and Europe and has been made an honorary citizen of Belgium, Poland, Esthonia and Finland, and of many cities. While refusing the offer of a decoration from a number of foreign governments, he has received at home the John Fritz medal, and gold medals from the National Academy of Sciences, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, National Institute of Social Sciences, Civic Forum, American Museum of Safety (Seaman medal), Roosevelt Memorial Association (Roosevelt medal), Belgian government, city of Lille (Belgium), city of Warsaw (Poland), the French Academy (Audiffret prize) and the University of Vienna. He has been president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (1920) and the American Engineering Council (1921). As a trustee of Stanford University since 1912, he was instrumental in establishing there the greatest library of World war literature in America. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution. He is the author of "Economics in Mining" (1906); "Principles of Mining" (1909); a translation jointly with

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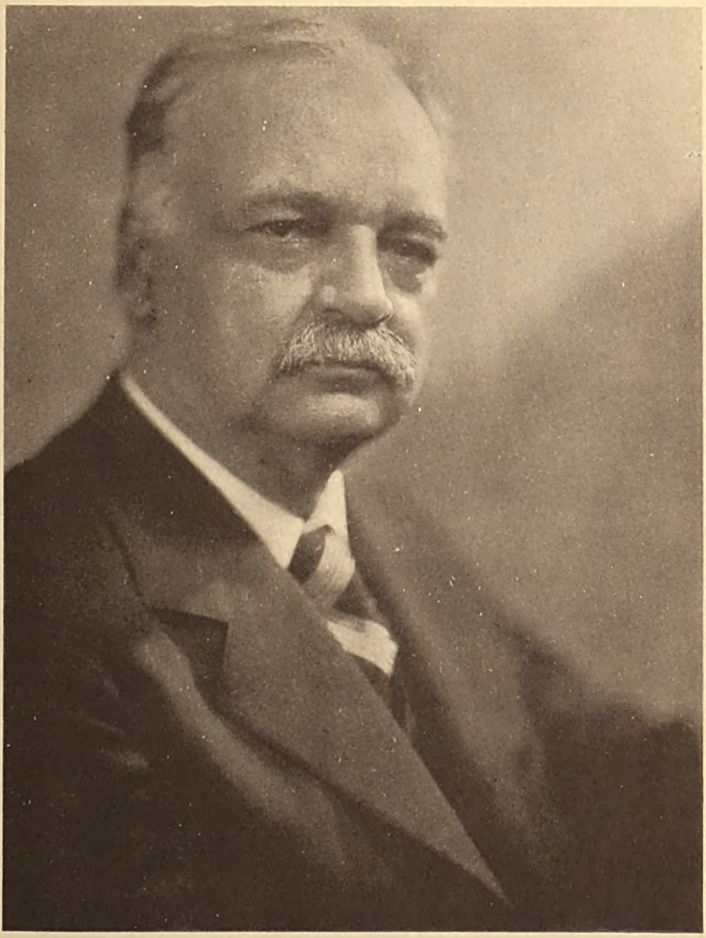

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Charles Curtis

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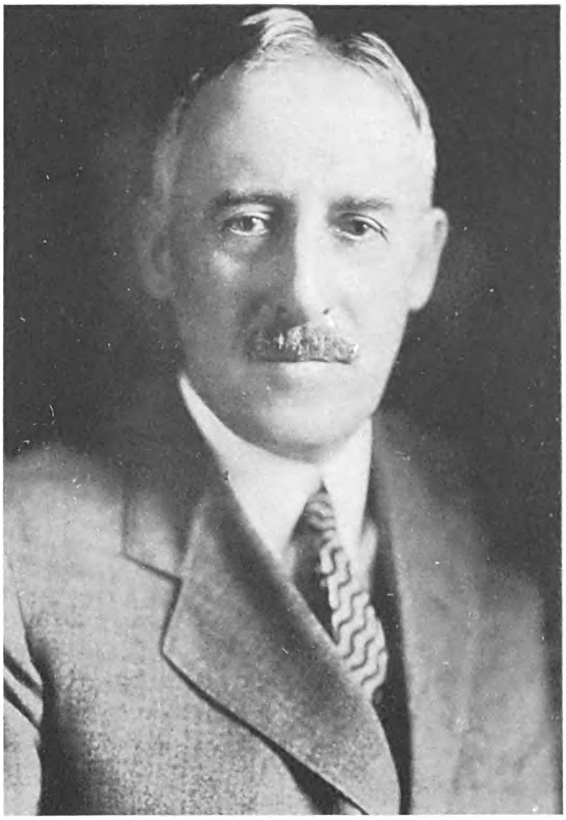

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Henry L. Stimson

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his wife of Agricola's "De re Metallica," from the original Latin edition of 1550, the first important work on mining and metallurgy, (1912); and "American Individualism" (1922).

With several associates he purchased in 1921 a 1200 acre farm in Kern county, California, which is in no sense a hobby. Although Mr. Hoover visits the farm only at irregular intervals it has been operating under capable management and has always been self-sustaining. President Hoover is a man of creative imagination, level-headed, clear of vision, resourceful, direct and fearless. His great outstanding quality, as shown by his varied career, is his prodigious capacity for leadership and constructive achievement. He has to an unusual degree the gift of inspiring loyalty, cooperation and initiative among his associates—persuading and leading, rarely commanding—and his coworkers in his mining enterprises, in European relief, in the food administration and in the department of commerce, became enthusiastically loyal and devoted to him. Since early life he has been an extensive reader, and having a retentive memory has familiarized himself with the social, political and economic conditions of virtually every country in the world. He was married, Feb. 10, 1899, to Lou Henry, of Monterey, Calif., who like her husband is a graduate of Leland Stanford, and has been of great assistance to him in his work. Mrs. Hoover was elected national president of the Girl Scouts of America in January, 1922. They have two sons: Herbert Clark and Allan Henry Hoover.

**CURTIS, Charles**, vice-president of the United States (1929–..), was born in Topeka, Kans., Jan. 25, 1860, the son of Orren A. and Helen (Pappan) Curtis, and grandson of William and Permelia (Hubbard) Curtis, of English, French and American Indian ancestry. His maternal great-grandmother was the daughter of White Plume, chief of the Kaw tribe and granddaughter of Pawhuska, chief of the Osage tribe. Orren Curtis was an ardent abolitionist, who took an active part in the free state struggle and fought in the civil war as a captain in the 15th Kansas cavalry. Charles received his early education at an Indian mission school and the public schools of Topeka. In his youth he worked at various occupations, sold fruit and newspapers, was a jockey at county fair races, and drove a dray. At nineteen he became a clerk for a Topeka attorney, Alfred H. Cass, from whom he acquired a knowledge of law and court procedure and following his admission to the bar in 1881, was a law partner of his preceptor for three years. He first entered public life in 1884 as prosecuting attorney of Shawnee county, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket and reelected in 1886. His first act on taking office was to compel observance of the prohibition law, which had been passed in 1881 but never enforced, so that within a few weeks the eighty-eight saloons in the county were closed. During the sway of the Populists in Kansas and their control of the state legislature he remained a regular Republican. In 1892 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected for eight terms. In 1897 the Populists, who still controlled the legislature, sought to void his tenure of office by including Shawnee county, where he lived, in the first district, but he succeeded in being re-elected to congress from that district in 1898 and represented it by re-election until 1907. While in the house of representatives Mr. Curtis was a member of its committees on ways and means, Indian affairs, and public lands. He was author of the Curtis bill of 1898, which made changes in the Indian territory for the better protection of the Indians, and permitted them to incorporate their own towns and elect their own mayors and other officers. He opposed the claims of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians for the so-called leased district, involving more than 7,000,000 acres of land valued at $1.25 an acre. In 1899 he fostered an amendment to the Chippewa Indian timber act that saved the Indians and the government nearly $15,000,000. Through his efforts the Fort Hays military reservation, with the buildings, was given to the state of Kansas to establish a western branch of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He also thwarted a move made in congress for the abandonment of one of the two large Kansas forts, with the result that Forts Leavenworth and Riley have since become two of the largest and most important fortifications in the United States. He supported rural delivery legislation; opposed the funding bill extending for another fifty years the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railroad, so that that corporation paid into the U. S. treasury the sum of $126,000,000; and through his knowledge of Indian affairs prevented a land graft by a railroad in Oklahoma. He remained unalterably opposed to removing further restrictions from governmental care and supervision of Indian affairs and has always been a warm champion of the Indians' welfare. In 1896, following the resignation of Senator Joseph R. Burton under charges, Mr. Curtis received the Republican nomination to serve Burton's unexpired term in the senate and was duly elected by the Kansas legislature in 1907, for both the short and long terms. As a regular Republican he supported President Taft and his conservative policies, while the so-called progressive or insurgent Republican element in Kansas was represented by his colleague, Senator Joseph L. Bristow, state leader of the Populists. In 1912 he was a candidate for re-election. The legislature the previous year had passed a law authorizing voters to express their preference of candidates for U. S. senators and binding candidates for the legislature to support the popular choice if they undertook to be so bound in their canvass for election. Senator Curtis received the greater popular vote for the Republican nomination but in the November elections, owing to the party split, the Democrats obtained a majority in the legislature, which ensured the election of William H. Thompson, their party's candidate, to succeed him. When Senator Bristow's term expired in 1915, Senator Curtis was again a candidate for the senate in 1914, defeated Bristow for the Republican nomination at the primaries, and regained his seat in the November election by direct popular vote. He retained his seat in the senate by re-election in 1920 and 1926. In 1915 the senate Republican caucus made him assistant leader under Senator Lodge of the then Republican minority. He was an indefatigable party whip and behind the scenes was continuously active in organizing and coordinating the party's strength. He served on many committees, including coast defenses, Cuban relations, the five civilized tribes, pensions, University of the United States, fisheries, Canadian relations, and as a member of the important com-

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mittees on rules (chairman), finance and appropriations, and Indian affairs. Much of the legislation he sponsored related to agricultural and Indian questions, including rural post roads, marketing of crops to aid farmers, amendments to the interstate commerce act with the same object, and rivers and harbors. In the presidential contest of 1916 he campaigned for Hughes. He strongly opposed President Wilson's Mexican policy of "watchful waiting" and the American punitive expedition sent into Mexico to suppress border banditry and capture Villa. When the World war crisis loomed he supported the administration's policy of preparedness, including the armed merchant-ship measure, and all subsequent war legislation until the armistice. Thereafter he joined the Republican and Democrats who were hostile to the Wilson policy of American adherence to the League of Nations and the permanent court of international justice except with adequate reservations guaranteeing Americans freedom of action. He opposed the cancellation of Allied war debts to the United States, favored vocational education measures for the rehabilitation of war veterans and supported the soldiers' bonus bill, for which he voted to pass over the veto of President Coolidge. After 1924 Senator Curtis was the Republican floor leader of the senate, succeeding Senator Lodge. He early mastered the rules of both the house and senate, made few speeches though present at long senate debates, and knew when every bill was to come before the senate and how each senator would vote on it. Not the least constructive of his public services were his various efforts to eliminate filibustering in the senate, notably the correction of senate rules, after he had introduced the necessary resolution, by means of which debate may be terminated under certain conditions by a two-thirds vote. In 1928 his Western popularity due to his stand on farm relief, made him a prospective candidate for president after President Coolidge had intimated that he would not seek another term. He was placed in nomination at the Republican national convention at Kansas city and received 64 votes. Following the nomination of Herbert Hoover to head the ticket, he was proposed for vice-president by Senator Borah, and chosen on the first ballot by a vote of 1052 out of a total of 1086. With twenty years of experience in the U. S. senate he was remarkably well equipped to preside over that body and maintain its prestige as the highest legislative body in the government. Throughout his career he has maintained a reputation for honesty, conservative sympathies and plain speaking. He visits annually the remnant of the tribe of Kansas Indians, who admit him to their councils, and he and his family have received their due allotments of tribal lands in the Oklahoma reservation. Vice-President Curtis is not overly fond of society, although he makes new friends easily and has a remarkable gift for retaining old ones. He was married, Nov. 24, 1884, to Anna E., daughter of John M. Baird, of Topeka, Kans. Mrs. Curtis died in 1924, leaving three children, Permelia, wife of Maj. Charles P. George, U. S. A.; Henry King, and Leone Curtis, wife of Webster Knight, of Providence, R. I.

**STIMSON, Henry Lewis,** U. S. secretary of state (1929–..), was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1867, son of Lewis Atterbury and Candace (Wheeler) Stimson. The family was founded in America by George Stimson, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Watertown Farms, Mass. From George and his wife Susanna, the line descended through their son George and his wife Alice Phillips; their son George and his wife Margaret Revet; their son George and his wife Abigail Clark; their son Henry B. and his wife Rebecca Pond; and their son Henry C. and his wife Julia M. Atterbury, grandparents of Henry L. Stimson. His father (q.v.) was a surgeon of note, served in the civil war as captain and aide-de-camp, and was a professor of surgery at the Cornell Medical School. From Phillips-Andover Academy young Stimson entered Yale University, where he won the DeForest prize in oratory in his senior year and was graduated A.B. in 1888. He continued his studies at Harvard, receiving his master's degree in 1889 and the LL.B. degree from the law school in 1891. His professional career began in the law office of Root & Clark of New York city, in which he became a partner two years later. In 1897 the firm was reorganized as Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, and since 1901 it has practised as Winthrop & Stimson. President Roosevelt made him U. S. district attorney of the southern district of New York in 1906. In that position Mr. Stimson proceeded against Edward H. Harriman to compel him to testify on his railroad operations, and successfully prosecuted the so-called sugar trust for under-weighing frauds in the customs department, obtaining prison sentences for several officials and recovering duties exceeding $3,400,000, besides securing the infliction of heavy fines on leading railroads for giving rebates to the sugar companies. He also conducted the prosecution of Charles W. Morse, who was convicted for misusing the funds of the National Bank of North America. He resigned the office in 1909, but continued to serve in federal anti-trust prosecutions as special counsel by appointment of President Taft. Mr. Stimson was Republican candidate for New York governor in 1910, but despite the strong support of Theodore Roosevelt, who induced him to accept the nomination, was unable to overcome the anti-Republican tide that began that year. In 1911 he was appointed secretary of war by President Taft, and served until the end of the administration. While in that office and thereafter he advocated military reorganization and preparedness. In 1915 he was a delegate to the New York constitutional convention, and as chairman of its committee on state finances urged the need of federal and state budgetary systems—since largely adopted—to fix centralized responsibility for expenditures. In 1914, on the formation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium following the World war's outbreak, Mr. Stimson served on a cooperating home committee created by President Wilson to aid the commission in its task of procuring supplies. He became convinced that the United States should undertake a program of national training, and stressed the country's naval and military requirements in the growing war emergency. Early in 1917 he was appointed judge advocate in the U. S. army reserve with the rank of major and after America became a belligerent in 1917 sought active military service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 305th field artillery, then in training at Camp Upton, and that year accompanied the regiment with the American expeditionary forces to

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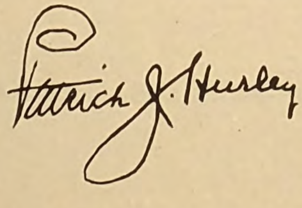

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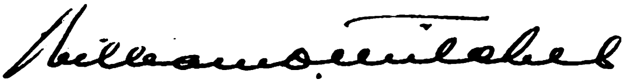

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France, where he attended the general staff college, saw active service at Pexonne, Neuf-Maison and Bois de Hais Labarre, and was promoted colonel of the 31st field artillery in August, 1918. After the war he resumed his law practice in his old firm, Winthrop & Stimson, and remained in private life until March, 1927. President Coolidge then sent him as peace emissary to Nicaragua, which was embroiled in civil warfare between the conservative and liberal forces over the presidential nomination. He succeeded in reaching a common ground for settling the issues between President Diaz, the conservative candidate for re-election, whom the United States supported, and Gen. Moncada, the liberal chieftain, and effected a peace agreement signed April 22, 1927, by which both sides undertook to disarm and assented to American supervision of succeeding elections. His interpretation of the duty of the United States in such a situation is recorded in his "American Policy in Nicaragua" (1929), in which he held that the Monroe Doctrine was not a mere assertion of power to intervene in Latin-American countries, but the avowal of a duty toward them. The same year the President appointed Mr. Stimson governor-general of the Philippine islands in succession to Gen. Leonard Wood. His brief administration was uneventful, perhaps due to his diplomatic handling of domestic problems and his apparent sympathy with the wishes and aims of the people at large. He was credited with making the Filipinos realize that the question of independence was subordinate to the necessity of exploiting their economic resources, a task that confronted them whether they performed it under the American flag or their own. One reaction to his intelligent rule was a weakening of the radical group, as shown by the defeat of the candidate favoring immediate independence at the municipal elections in 1928. He resigned his post early in 1929 and returned to America as secretary of state in President Hoover's cabinet.

The outstanding event of the first year of the administration was the London Naval Conference, which Mr. Stimson attended as chairman of the American delegation. The conference convened in January, 1930, and a treaty was signed by the delegates of the attending nations—the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy—on April 22, following. The notable achievements of the conference were the acceptance of the principle of parity in naval strength between the United States and Great Britain; an agreement between the attending nations to declare a holiday in capital ship construction during 1931–36, subject to certain conditions; and the definite acceptance of the plan of limiting naval armaments by international agreement, thus looking to the ideal of ultimately settling international disputes without resorting to armed conflict. The immediate and material gain, according to the estimate of President Hoover, was that the people of the United States, Great Britain and Japan had been saved $2,500,000,000 in construction and maintenance costs. Mr. Stimson received the foreign decorations of Officier de l'Etoile Noir of France and commander in the Order of St. Leopold of Belgium; is a trustee of the Phillips Academy at Andover, and a member of the American, New York state and New York city bar associations. He was married, July 6, 1893, to Mabel Wellington, daughter of Charles A. White, of New Haven, Conn.

**HURLEY, Patrick Jay,** secretary of war (1929–..), was born in the Choctaw nation, Indian territory, Jan. 3, 1883, son of Pierce, who was born in Ireland, and Mary (Kelly) Hurley. He worked as a mule driver in the mines of the Atoka Coal & Mining Co. at the age of eleven and later being employed for several years as a cowboy. He was an intermittent student at Indian University, now called Bacone College, at Bacone, Okla., and was finally graduated A.B. in 1905. He then studied law at the National University in Washington, D. C., and following his graduation with the LL.B. degree in 1908 was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma and began the practice of law in Tulsa, Okla. Four years later he was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court. He was national attorney for the Choctaw Indian nation during 1912–17 and in that period handled cases involving about $35,000,000 of Choctaw nation funds. He was a captain of cavalry in the Indian Territory volunteer militia during 1902–07 and also held a captaincy in the Oklahoma national guard during 1914–17. After the United States entered the World war he was commissioned major and assigned judge advocate, army artillery, 1st army, and performed in addition the duties of adjutant general and inspector general. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and is at present colonel in the officers' reserve corps. In France he took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and received a citation for gallantry in action near Louppy, France, Nov. 11, 1918, in voluntarily making a reconnoissance under heavy fire. After the armistice, as judge advocate of the 6th army corps, he conducted the negotiations arising between the American Expeditionary Forces and the grand duchy of Luxemburg, the citation for the Distinguished Service Medal which was later awarded him referring to the "sound judgment, marked zeal and keen perception of existing conditions" which he displayed at that time. Following his return to the United States he resumed the practice of law in Oklahoma. In the course of his legal career Secretary Hurley developed various business interests. He became a builder and contractor, an oil operator, and the owner of a number of business properties in Oklahoma and Kansas and the Hurley-Wright office building in Washington, D. C. He was elected president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Tulsa in 1927 and also became a director of the First National Bank in the same city. A Republican in his political affiliation, he was one of the leaders of his party in Oklahoma and in 1924 was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention. He was chairman of the Oklahoma state Republican convention in 1926. Following the inauguration of President Hoover in 1929 he was appointed assistant secretary of war and the death of James William Good, following the secretary of war, in November, 1929, he was appointed to succeed him as head of the war department. He is a member of the American and Oklahoma state bar associations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which he was one of the organizers in 1912, the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, the Sigma Chi fraternity, the American Legion, and the Tulsa, University and Country clubs, Tulsa, Okla.; the University, Chevy Chase and Congressional clubs, Washington, D. C., and the Press Club, New York city. Secretary Hurley is a Roman Catholic in religion. He was married, Dec. 5, 1919, to Ruth, daughter

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of Admiral Henry Braid Wilson, U. S. N., and they have three children: Patricia, Ruth and Wilson Hurley.

**MITCHELL, William DeWitt,** attorney-general (1929–..), was born at Winona, Minn., Sept. 9, 1874, son of William and Frances (Merritt) Mitchell and grandson of John and Mary (Henderson) Mitchell. His grandparents, natives of Scotland, emigrated to Ontario, Canada. His father was born in that province and in his youth came to the United States, where he rose to be a distinguished jurist, serving as associate justice of the Minnesota supreme court (1881–1900), in which state he settled in 1857. Mr. Mitchell went from the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school to the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University, where he studied electrical engineering for two years; he then entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated A.B. in 1895 and LL.B. in 1896. He began the practice of his profession at St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, with the law firm of Stringer & Seymour, on his admission to the state bar. In the Spanish-American war he was second lieutenant in the 15th Minn. volunteer infantry. He was also acting judge advocate for the 2nd U. S. army corps in 1898; engineer officer of the 3rd brigade, 1st division of that corps, in 1899, and captain and adjutant of the 4th regiment Minn. national guard in 1899–1901. Resuming his law practice in St. Paul, Mr. Mitchell became associated in 1904 with Pierce Butler (q.v.) as a partner in the firm of Butler, Mitchell & Doherty. American participation in the World war drew him into military service again as colonel of the 6th (now the 206th) Minnesota infantry, which he helped to organize. The regiment was assigned to home-guard duty and in 1918, on the age limit for war service being raised to forty-five, he enlisted in the national army and was sent to the field artillery officers' training school at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, where he served until the armistice. He returned to his law firm in 1919, and in 1922, upon Pierce Butler's appointment to the U. S. supreme court, he became head of a new firm, Mitchell, Doherty, Rumble, Bunn & Butler, of St. Paul. He had a large and varied practice, declined several judicial appointments, and took no active part in national or state politics, his association with public affairs while a practicing attorney not extending beyond service on two St. Paul charter commissions. Like his father he has been consistently a Democrat. On June 4, 1925, President Coolidge appointed him solicitor general of the United States, an office he held until the close of the Coolidge administration, when he entered the cabinet of President Hoover as the attorney general. While solicitor general he represented the government in important litigation before the supreme court of the United States, and won high respect for his quiet but masterful pleadings before that body. Since becoming attorney general on March 5, 1929, he has argued two important cases before the U. S. supreme court, one being that of Karnuth, Director of Immigration, et al., v. United States ex rel. Albro (279 U. S. 231) in which the court sustained his contention, first, that the Jay Treaty of 1794 was abrogated by the War of 1812, and, second, that an alien seeking to enter this country to labor for hire does not do so for "business" within the meaning of the Immigration Act, clause 2, section 3. The other case is the so-called "Pocket Veto Case" (279 U. S. 655), in which it was established that a bill presented by congress to the President less than ten days before the adjournment of that session, and which was neither signed by the President nor returned by him to the house in which it originated, does not become a law, and that the ten days allowed by the Constitution for the President's action on such a bill was held to mean ten calendar days, not legislative days. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the American Bar Association and in 1914–15 was president of the Ramsey County (Minnesota) Bar Association. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1929. His recreations include golf, shooting small and big game, and making studies of wild life with a motion-picture camera. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, American Legion, and the central committee of the American Red Cross. His creed is Presbyterian. Mr. Mitchell was married, June 27, 1901, to Gertrude, daughter of Frank Leslie Bancroft, of St. Paul, Minn., and has two children, William and Bancroft Mitchell.

**BROWN, Walter Folger,** postmaster-general (1929–..), was born at Massillon, O., May 31, 1869, son of James Marshall and Lavinia (Folger) Brown and grandson of Hyram J. Brown who was prominent as a farmer, miller and merchant in Delaware county, Ohio. His father, after a few years in the printing business, entered the legal profession and was the law partner of Gen. John C. Lee, lieutenant-governor of Ohio, in Toledo during 1869–91. Walter Brown prepared for college at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1892. During the summers of 1890–92 he was employed on the "Toledo Blade" but abandoned journalism to take up his father's profession, studying at Harvard law school during the years 1893–94. Upon his admission to the Ohio bar he joined his father as junior member in the firm of James M. and Walter F. Brown. In 1905 the elder Brown retired from active practice and the son founded the partnership of Brown, Hahn and Sanger, a firm which soon rose to eminence in northwestern Ohio. Having affiliated himself with the Republican party, he began his political activity in the campaign of 1891, which culminated in the election of William McKinley for governor. He was a member of the Republican state central committee during 1899–1912 and its chairman in 1906–12. In the pre-convention campaign of 1908 he was an influential factor in procuring the nomination of William Howard Taft for the presidency. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1911–12. When the Progressive movement at that time gripped the Middle West, Mr. Brown, who was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, gave that party his support, serving as chairman of the Ohio Progressive state central and executive committee (1912–13) and as a member of the Progressive national executive committee. In 1920 he was an active participant in the Republican campaign for Warren G. Harding notwithstanding an offer of the state chairmanship of the campaign in behalf of Gen. Leonard Wood, who was then regarded as the successor of the Roosevelt Progressive following. After Harding's election, Mr. Brown was appointed chairman of the congressional joint committee on the reorganization of the executive departments, representing President Harding

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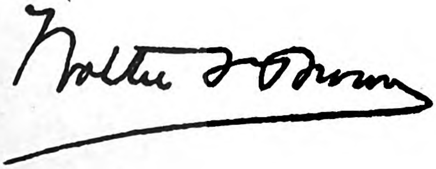

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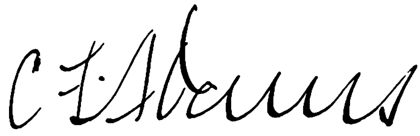

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(1921). The committee prepared an extensive report with the following recommendations: (1) the establishment of a new department to be known as the department of education and relief, and the concentration under that department of the scattered agencies which now perform work in the fields of public health, public education and the care of war veterans; (2) the transfer to the department of commerce of certain agencies now located in other departments whose work is indigenous to the department of commerce; (3) the creation in the interior department of two subdivisions, one charged with the administration of the public domain, the other with the administration of public engineering works, and the withdrawal from this department of all functions not connected with public works or with the public domain; (4) the erection of a centralized purchasing agency for the government to be known as the bureau of purchase and supply; (5) the creation of an office to be known as the office of public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia; (6) the transfer of the departmental solicitors from the department of justice to the executive departments which they serve; and (7) the removal of the bureau of the budget from its nominal connection with the treasury department and its establishmant as an independent office directly under the control of the president of the United States. This report was published and sent to congress, and parts of it have been adopted, though not the whole. When he resigned the chairmanship in 1924 he took with him a more comprehensive knowledge of the complicated executive machinery of the federal government than is said to be possessed by any other man in Washington. In November, 1927, he was chosen by President Coolidge to serve as assistant secretary of commerce under Herbert Hoover. He was one of the principal Hoover supporters and an outstanding leader in the pre-convention campaign. In 1929 he was appointed postmaster general in President Hoover's cabinet. In his private life Mr. Brown has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his singular ability as an organizer and administrator. He has served as president of the Toledo Humane Society and as trustee of Lucas County (Ohio) Children's Home. He has also been vice-president of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. and a director of the Toledo Trust Co. Like his colleague, Mr. Adams, he is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He is a member of the Harvard (New York) Club, Toledo and Toledo Yacht (trustee of the latter), Commerce and Country clubs of Toledo, and the Columbus (Ohio) Athletic Club. He was married at Middle Bass Island, in Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1903, to Katharine, daughter of George Hafer, of Cincinnati, O.

**ADAMS, Charles Francis,** secretary of the navy (1929-..), was born at Quincy, Mass., Aug. 2, 1866, son of John Quincy Adams and Fanny C. Crowninshield, his wife, and a member of the distinguished family which was established in America by Henry Adams in 1640. The line from Henry and his wife Mary Alexander, is through Joseph and Abigail (Baxter) Adams; Joseph and Hanna (Bass) Adams; John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams; John and Abigail (Smith) Adams; John Quincy and Louisa Catherine (Johnson) Adams, and Charles Francis and Abigail (Brooks) Adams, who were the grandparents of the present Charles Francis Adams. His grandfather was American minister to Great Britain during the civil war and representative at the Geneva court of arbitration in 1871-72; his father was a lawyer and trustee of many institutions; being fonder of a quiet, independent life than of public office, he refused a cabinet appointment and the nominations for several state offices. Mr. Adams, like many of his family, was educated at Harvard University, receiving his A.B. degree, cum laude, in 1888 and that of LL.B. in 1892. After reading law in the office of Sigourney Butler in Boston, he practiced first in association with Mr. Butler and later with Judge Everett C. Bumpus. Following the death of his father in 1894, he opened a law office of his own in Boston, specializing more recently in the administration of estates and trusteeship. Indeed, he came to be recognized as one of the most astute and capable financiers in New England. He served his native city as a member of the city council in 1893-95 and as mayor in 1896-98. He was elected treasurer of Harvard College in 1898, ten years after his graduation, and for thirty years had charge of Harvard's $12,000,000 capital funds. During his administration these funds increased to nearly $100,000,000 and earned an average of 5½ per cent interest, when few if any large sums of this kind yielded a greater average than 4½ per cent. He was associated with about fifty corporations, including the Boston Ground Rent Trust Co. (trustee), Boston Real Estate Trust Co. (trustee), Western Real Estate Trust Co. (trustee), Old Colony Trust Co. (director), Boston Consolidated Gas Co. (director), Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston (director), New England Gas & Coke Co. (director), Provident Institution for Savings (vice-president), and Employers' Liability Insurance Corp. (member of the executive committee). Upon accepting the portfolio of secretary of the navy in President Hoover's cabinet, he resigned all business connections, including the treasurership of Harvard University. During the first year of his secretaryship he attended the London naval conference as a member of the American delegation (see Henry L. Stimson). Mr. Adams' chief recreation is yachting. He learned to handle a boat when he was twelve years old and has become one of the most skillful amateur yachtsmen on the Atlantic seaboard. Although he has never owned one of the great racing yachts he has been skipper of several of the most notable of these. In 1920 he was at the wheel of the American cup defender "Resolute" which defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock IV" in three successive races after having lost the first two races to the challenger. In 1928 he was pilot of the yacht "Atlantic" in the race from America to Spain. One of the best authorities on racing rules in the United States, he was a member of the New York Yacht club's committee on the revision of rating rules and is a strong exponent of the American rating rules as against the international rules observed in Europe. He was fellow of the Harvard College Corporation from 1898 to 1929 and a trustee of the National Sailors Home and the State School for the Feeble-Minded. In religious belief he is a Unitarian. He is fittingly described as a Brahmin, a true aristocrat, recognizing nobody above and nobody below him. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and the Quincy and Corinthian Yacht clubs and Somerset Club,

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He was married in Washington, D. C., April 3, 1899, to Frances, daughter of William C. Lovering, of Taunton, Mass., and they had two children, Catherine and Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

**WILBUR, Ray Lyman**, 3rd president of Stanford University, Calif., (1916–..) and secretary of the interior (1929–..), was born at Boonesboro, Ia., Apr. 13, 1875, son of Dwight Locke and Edna Maria (Lyman) Wilbur, grandson of Joseph and Clarinda (Colburn) Wilbur, and great-grandson of Ezra Wilbur, a sea captain and soldier of the war of 1812. His family was established in America by Samuel Wilboare or Wilbore, who came to Massachusetts from England before 1633. The present branch migrated to Ohio and further west, and Dwight L. Wilbur after serving in the civil war, practiced law along the frontier settlements of Iowa and North Dakota. The son was reared in Riverside, Calif., where his father finally settled, and thence went to Stanford University, at which he was graduated A.B. in 1896, receiving his A.M. degree in 1897. His early profession was medicine. He studied at Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, and after gaining the M.D. degree in 1899, taught there for a year as lecturer and demonstrator in physiology. For several years he was a general practitioner in San Francisco and in Palo Alto, Calif. He pursued advanced studies abroad at Frankfort-on-Main and London in 1903–04, and at the universities of Munich and Vienna in 1909–10. His interest as a practitioner was in internal medicine and he wrote a considerable number of clinical papers besides doing some research work on urobilin. Meanwhile a medical school was being projected at Stanford university, and the trustees called upon him to organize and direct it. He was professor and dean of the school six years when the trustees appointed him president of the university, a position he still holds, though he has withdrawn from it at times to fill obligation of public works. As the head of a free university which had so far required no fees from students, though the original foundation of Stanford provided for charging them, Pres. Wilbur confronted needs of development that could only be met by augmented resources. Fees were therefore introduced, indigent students being admitted by signing long-term notes of indebtedness to the university. His policy was to seek quality of scholarship rather than quantity of graduates and with this aim he restricted the attendance, Stanford being a privately endowed university of limited means. He also planned the gradual elimination of freshmen and sophomore years with the cooperation of junior colleges on the Pacific slope, which adequately equipped students with the equivalent of the first two years of undergraduate class work. The university's progress under Pres. Wilbur between 1916 and 1929 has been shown in an expansion of productive funds from $24,-534,941 to $29,228,632, the addition of several buildings, among them a capacious library, costing $700,000, an accession to the endowment fund of $1,000,000 in 1922, and the organizing of a graduate school of business and a school of engineering in 1925. In the same period the student roll increased from 2010 to 3500, and the faculty from 199 to 504. World war conditions interrupted Pres. Wilbur's early administration by calling him to Washington, D. C., under sabbatical leave to assist Herbert Hoover in conserving the distribution of essential food supplies. During 1917 he was chief of the conservation division of the U. S. food administration and a member of the California state council of defense, and in 1918 regional educational director of the students' army training corps, besides being identified with other California associations in various war activities. After the armistice he returned to the administration of Stanford. In 1929 he was granted another sabbatical leave to accept President Hoover's invitation to enter his cabinet as secretary of the interior. In this office he has sought to establish a new government policy towards the Indians and to rectify the practises followed by the Indian bureau for generations. In 1929 he made a general survey of the country's natural resources under the department's control in pursuit of President Hoover's conservation policy, including an examination of the leasing of oil lands on the public domain and the issue of drilling permits to private operators. The same year he organized a national advisory committee on education to study educational needs and to formulate a policy for the federal government to adopt. The committee was composed of fifty-two educators, with Dr. Charles R. Mann as director, and Dr. Henry Suzzallo was appointed to conduct a special investigation of education. Dr. Wilbur has exerted an active influence for racial amity as chairman in 1925 and 1927 of the Institute of Pacific Relations of Honolulu, formed to eradicate causes of friction between the Orient and the United States, and as chairman of a committee which surveyed race relations on the Pacific coast. He was president of the California state conference of social agencies in 1919 and of the council of social and health agencies of San Francisco in 1922–24 and has been a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1923. He retains his medical affiliations as chairman of the U. S. veterans' bureau medical council and as a member of the American Medical Association (president, 1923–24), American Academy of Medicine (president, 1912–13), Association of American Medical Colleges (president, 1924) and the California Academy of Medicine (president, 1917–18). He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi scholarship societies. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of the universities of California (1919), Arizona (1919), Pennsylvania (1925) and New Mexico (1927), and the Sc. D. degree of Syracuse (N.Y.) University (1924) and of the University of Pittsburgh (1929). Secretary Wilbur was married, Dec. 5, 1898, to Marguerite May, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Blake of San Francisco, and they have five children: Jessica, wife of Dr. Leonard Wheeler Ely, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Blake Colburn and Dwight Locke Wilbur, both physicians; Lois Proctor, wife of Max Foster Hopper, of Palo Alto, Calif., and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Jr.

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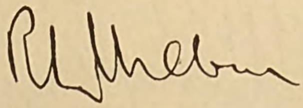

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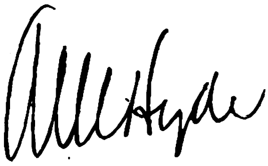

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**HYDE, Arthur Mastick,** secretary of agriculture (1929–..), was born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877, son of Ira Barnes and Caroline Emily (Mastick) Hyde, of English ancestry. His father, a lawyer, was a member of the 43rd congress and served in the civil war with the 1st Minn. mounted rangers. From the Oberlin (O.) Academy Mr. Hyde entered the University of Michigan where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree A.B. He received his LL.B. degree at the college of law of the University of Iowa in 1900 and following his admission to the Missouri bar began the practice of his profession in his father's office at Princeton, Mo. He was mayor of Princeton during 1908–12. In 1912 he removed to Trenton, Mo., where, in addition to his law practice he conducted an investment business which he had founded at Princeton and in 1915 established an automobile sales agency in which he is still interested. During the World war he served as local and district chairman of the Liberty Loan, Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, and other war work activities among civilians. In 1920 Mr. Hyde was elected governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket with a plurality of 141,304 votes. As governor he devoted himself to the upbuilding of Missouri's public school system; inaugurated a new state highway system of 7,640 miles and created the department to build it; removed the eleemosynary institutions from political control and put the state's penal institutions on a sound financial basis. His was the only Republican administration in the history of Missouri to be succeeded by another administration of the same political faith. He returned to his law practice in Trenton in 1925, reorganized his automobile business and carried on the management of four farms totaling 710 acres, near that city. He enlarged his law practice in 1927 by opening an office in Kansas City, and at that time was elected president of the Sentinel Life Insurance Co. Mr. Hyde was appointed secretary of agriculture by President Hoover in 1929. He is an ex-officio member of the Federal farm board, which he assisted in organizing in 1929, the national forest reservation commission, Federal board for vocational education and the Federal power commission. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Park College in 1922, from Drury, Westminster and Marshall colleges, all in Missouri, in 1923, and from the University of Michigan, 1929. He is a trustee of the Missouri Wesleyan College and Lincoln and Lee University, and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Delta Upsilon and Masonic (32nd degree) fraternities, the Trenton Commercial Club, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City and National Press clubs. Mr. Hyde was married, Oct. 19, 1904, to Hortense, daughter of Charles H. Cullers, a farmer of Trenton, Mo., and they have one child, Caroline C. Hyde.

**LAMONT, Robert Patterson,** secretary of commerce (1929–..), was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1, 1867, son of Robert and Isabel (Patterson) Lamont, natives of Scotland and Canada, respectively. He was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S. in civil engineering in 1891 and began his professional career in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair of 1893. For the ensuing five years he was secretary and engineer of the contracting firm of Shailer & Schinglau and after 1897 was first vice-president of the Simplex Railway Appliance Co. for eight years. In 1905 he began his long connection with the American Steel Foundries of Chicago as first vice-president, and became its president in 1912. This corporation, organized in 1902, is a consolidation of the Franklin (Pa.) Steel Foundries; Reliance Steel Casting Co. of Pittsburgh; Sargent Co. of Chicago; Leighton & Howard Steel Co. of East St. Louis, Ill.; American Steel Foundry Co. of Granite City, Ill.; American Steel Casting Co. of Chester, Sharon and Norristown, Pa., and Alliance, O.; and the American Steel Bolster Co. and Simplex Railway Appliance Co. It manufactures a large variety of steel products, including castings for locomotives, brake beams and springs, bolsters for freight cars, couplers, car wheels, machinery castings, rolling mill rolls, car truck frames, castings for battleships and alloy steel castings. It operates the foundries of the companies it absorbed and additional plants at Thurlow, Pa., and Indiana Harbor, Ind. In 1912, when Mr. Lamont became president, its annual output was approximately 250,000 tons, its net profits $1,543,839, and its assets about $27,000,000. In 1929 the annual output was 500,000 tons, the net profits $3,256,072 and assets $53,378,529. Mr. Lamont resigned from the presidency of the American Steel Foundries in March, 1929, to join President Hoover's cabinet as secretary of commerce, taking the portfolio that Hoover held during the Harding and Coolidge administrations. He also withdrew from the boards of directors of a group of important corporations, which included that of the Griffin Wheel Co., the First National Bank of Chicago, Armour & Co., American Radiator Co., International Harvester Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Illinois Bell Telephone Co., "Chicago Daily News," Morris Plan Bank, Globe Steel Tubes Co., General Steel Castings Corp. and the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

During the World war Mr. Lamont served the government as chief of the procurement division, ordnance department, with the rank of colonel, and at the conclusion of the war remained for a time as a member of the board of claims. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with a citation stating that "he rendered material assistance to the nation's industry in adjusting equitably outstanding contracts with full justice to employers and employees alike." In 1927, following the disastrous Mississippi flood, he was appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce vice-chairman of a committee of distinguished engineers, lawyers and business men to survey the devastated regions. Mr. Lamont reads extensively, his particular interests lying in the fields of American history and biography; for a number of years he has collected etchings. He is a man of quiet but untiring energy, an executive and manager of unusual skill, possessing the resourcefulness of the good engineer and the poise and tact of good statesmanship. He holds the honorary A.M. degree of the University of Michigan, bestowed in 1912. He has retained his interest in his alma mater, specially in its research work, building and supporting its astronomical observatory established at Bloemfontein, South Africa. He was a trustee of the University of Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Newberry (scientific) Library and the Rosenwald Industrial Museum.

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In 1927 he was elected a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, Oct. 24, 1894, to Helen Gertrude Trotter, of Chicago, Ill., and has three children, Robert Patterson, Dorothy, wife of Chauncey Belknap, of New York city, and Gertrude Lamont.

**MORROW, Dwight Whitney,** diplomat, was born at Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1873, son of James E. and Clara (Johnson) Morrow. His father was principal of Marshall College in that city, and his brother, General Jay Johnson Morrow, U. S. A. (q.v.), was governor of the Panama Canal zone in 1919–24. After attending the elementary and secondary schools at Allegheny, Pa., he worked for a period in a Pittsburgh coke company before entering Amherst College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1895. One of his classmates was Calvin Coolidge, with whom he has retained throughout his career the friendship then formed. He studied law with a Pittsburgh attorney and at the Columbia University law school, New York city. In 1899 he received the LL.B. degree from Columbia, was admitted to the New York bar and entered the law office of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. This firm served a large clientele of important corporations, including the General Electric Co. and the Coleman du Pont interests and it was in this connection that Mr. Morrow gained his first experience with the intricacies of corporation law and the conduct of business on an extended scale. His ability was so outstanding that eventually he came to the attention of J. P. Morgan & Co., the international bankers, and in 1914 he joined the Morgan house as a partner. In the same year the firm was appointed American fiscal agent for the British government and was immediately confronted with unprecedented problems in international finance arising out of the European war, together with certain legal problems which were as new as they were crucial, and in their solution Mr. Morrow played an important part. He had under his immediate surveillance the negotiations of great European war loans, notably the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan made in 1916, through which the allied governments purchased materials in America, under the Morgan firm's direction. After the United States entered the conflict, he served as director of the New Jersey state war savings campaign until early in 1918, when President Wilson appointed him adviser to the allied maritime transport council and the military board of allied supply, and he was stationed in Europe. For his services he received the Distinguished Service Medal, conferred by Gen. Pershing in 1919. In the post-war period Gen. Pershing secured Mr. Morrow's aid as his chief civil adviser at Chaumont. He rendered distinguished national service as chairman of the aviation board, appointed by President Coolidge in 1925, which undertook to ascertain the best means of developing and applying aircraft in national defense, and whose report was made the basis of subsequent legislation during the Coolidge administration. He became further identified with aviation during the same year when he joined the board of directors of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. In October, 1927, President Coolidge appointed him ambassador to Mexico to succeed James R. Sheffield. Mr. Morrow severed his connection with J. P. Morgan & Co., and withdrew from various other financial affiliations, which included directorships of the Bankers Trust Co. and the General Electric Co. At the time of Mr. Morrow's appointment the Mexican post had come to be regarded as one of the most important in the diplomatic service. The relations between the United States and Mexico had been developing steadily toward a crisis since 1917, when the Mexican constitution was adopted. One of the principles of this constitution was the emancipation of the peons from the landed aristocracy by restoring to the peons their communal and tribal lands; and as it declared oil and mineral resources to be public property, foreign capitalists were denied outright ownership in such resources. This meant that foreigners who had invested in Mexican property were to be denied an absolute title, and their property virtually confiscated. Exorbitant taxes further aggravated the issue from time to time. There was partial settlement of the dispute in 1923 when the Mexican government was officially recognized by the United States for the first time in ten years, but the controversy began anew at the end of 1925 when the new land and petroleum laws were enacted by the Mexican government. These laws provided that, beginning Jan. 1, 1927, all foreigners owning rural property for agricultural purposes, must dispose of their interests in excess of 49 per cent within ten years. Similarly, owners of oil lands were required to have their titles confirmed and to accept in place of their titles concessions for terms not in excess of fifty years. Such laws were considered by the United States to be retroactive and confiscatory, and to violate the understanding upon which the Mexican government had been recognized in 1923. In the ensuing exchange of diplomatic notes the relations grew exceedingly strained, each side reiterating its position with increasing vehemence. The difficulties reached such a point that late in 1926 the United States state department threatened to rescind its treaty on smuggling, which would have lifted the embargo on the sale of arms and ammunition to Mexican subjects, and given aid to the enemies of the established government. Some officials in the state department favored severing relations with Mexico, and at the same time there were many American citizens and newspapers who criticized the United States sharply for its interference in Mexican domestic affairs. In June, 1927, when Ambassador Sheffield resigned, the situation was exceedingly delicate. It was significant of the confidence placed in Mr. Morrow that immediately after he accepted the post, in October, 1927, Mexican securities on the New York stock exchange advanced in value. Before assuming his duties in Mexico, the new ambassador spent a month in the United States talking with everyone who knew Mexico, from labor leaders to investment brokers, and on his arrival in Mexico it was immediately apparent that he intended to discard the old order of restrained, impersonal diplomacy for a new frankness and a willingness to conciliate differences. One of his first acts was to accompany President Calles on an extended tour into the remote undeveloped areas of Mexico to study at first hand its problems, the informal, friendly nature of the undertaking being emphasized by the presence of Will Rogers, the likeable American humorist, in the official party. A little later he arranged for Col. Lindbergh's aeroplane flight from Washington to Mexico

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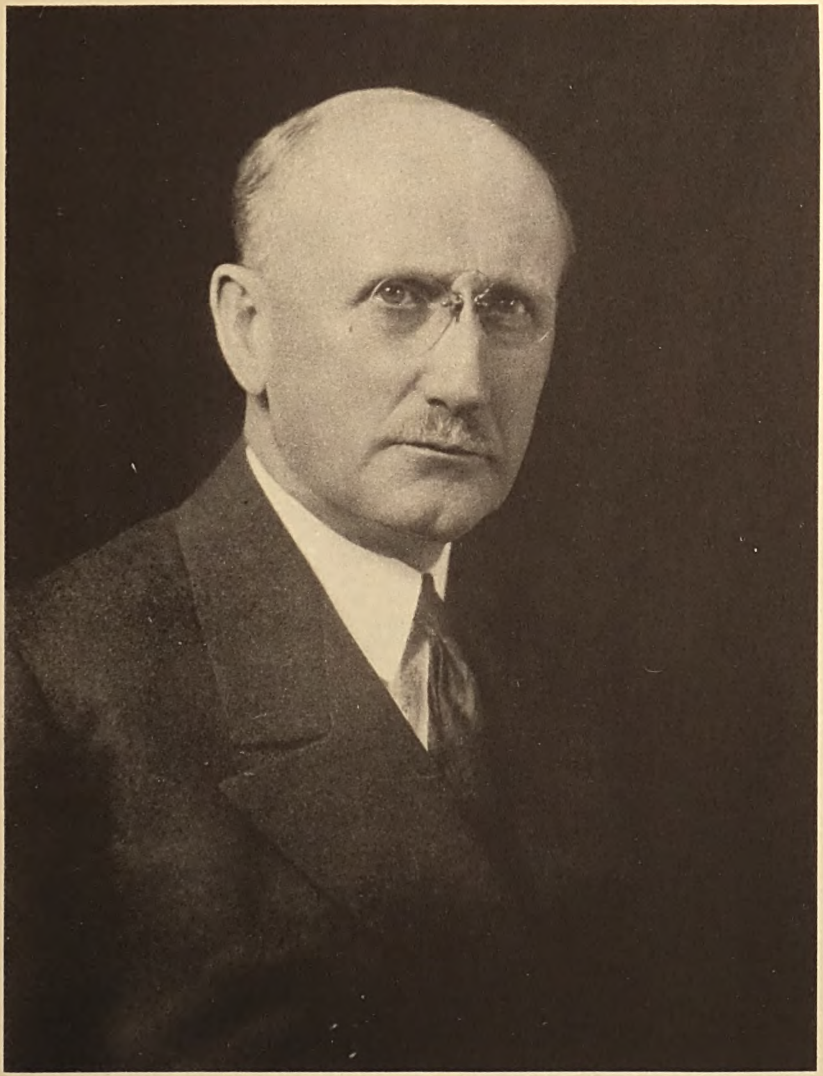

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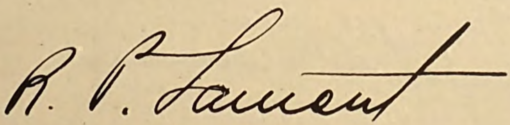

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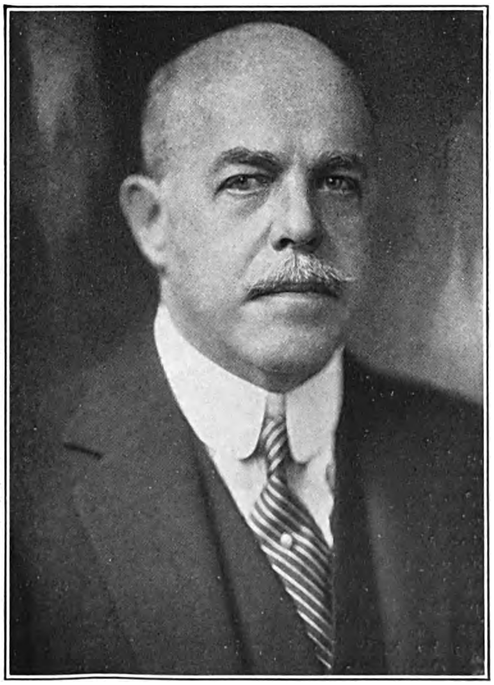
City, a gesture that immediately stirred the Mexicans to unwonted demonstrations of friendliness for the United States. In December, 1927, the Mexican congress, at President Calles' instigation, modified the clauses in the oil laws which had caused American opposition. This decree abolished the limited concessions in the cases of oil land owners whose titles had been obtained prior to May 1, 1917, and granted them the right to retain their original contracts. He also succeeded in reducing the ill feeling engendered by the Mexican land laws by arguing for, and winning confidence in, a policy of prompt payment for all lands expropriated, whether from Mexican, foreign, or American owners. Side by side with the civil difficulties a bitter conflict between the Church and the Mexican state confronted Mr. Morrow upon his arrival at Mexico City, producing an unsettled atmosphere and threatening all negotiations at every step. In reaching a settlement of the oil controversy he won the complete confidence of the Mexican people and it was through this channel of confidence, no where else existing, that the representatives of the opposing factions in the Church and state dispute worked toward a settlement. Eighteen months after taking up his post a compromise was agreed upon in statements made by President Gil and Archbishop Ruiz in June. 1929. This episode has been characterized by students of American foreign affairs as one of the most notable chapters in the history of American diplomacy. Mr. Morrow was continued at Mexico City, when Herbert Hoover succeeded to the presidency. He was on absence from the post however in the spring of 1930 when he attended, as a member of the American delegation, the London Naval Conference.

As a resident of New Jersey for a number of years, Mr. Morrow has taken an active part in its public affairs. He supported Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for governor and successfully defended the constitutionality of the noted anti-trust legislation, known as the "seven sisters" laws, passed in 1913, which reflected the Wilson policies in the state's administration. In 1916–17 he served as chairman of the commission appointed by Gov. Edge to investigate the New Jersey charitable and penal institutions. Later, with the aid of experts, he prepared a plan by which the administration of the state's penal institutions was revised and modern psychiatric methods introduced. In 1919 the national committee on prisons and prison labor recognized this service by awarding him a gold medal. He was, until 1920, chairman of the New Jersey state board of institutions and agencies. In Englewood, his place of residence, he took an active interest in local charity, effecting the union of five organizations into the Civic Association, of which he was president for ten years; and he was chairman of a committee which organized a drive in 1923 and obtained $1,064,000 for the Englewood hospital. The same year he conducted the American Red Cross campaign to raise funds for the relief of the Japanese earthquake sufferers. His charitable activities have further embraced the work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which he is a director. He is a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and of Amherst College, to which, jointly with his wife, he made a donation of a new dormitory in 1925. He is a director of the Commonwealth Fund and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. Mr. Morrow is a student of history, economics and sociology. He is the author of "The Society of Free States" (1919), besides several papers on economic questions, and an introduction to a volume of essays on "Parties and Party Leaders" by Anson D. Morse. The following honorary degrees have been conferred upon him: University of Rochester, LL.D., 1920; Princeton University, LL.D., 1925; Williams College, LL.D., 1926; University of Pennsylvania, LL.D., 1926; Yale University, LL.D., 1927; Harvard University, LL.D., 1928, and Brown University, LL.D., 1928. His clubs include the Century, University, Metropolitan and City of New York, and the Englewood and Knickerbocker Country clubs. Mr. Morrow was married, July 16, 1903, to Elizabeth Reeve Cutter, of Cleveland, O., and has four children: Elizabeth R., Anne S., wife of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Dwight W., Jr., and Constance C. Morrow.

**LONGWORTH, Nicholas,** speaker of the house of representatives, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1869, son of Nicholas and Susan (Walker) Longworth, grandson of Joseph Longworth and Annie (Rives) Longworth and great-grandson of Nicholas Longworth (q.v.), the first of the family in Ohio, who became noted as a horticul-



turist and philanthropist. His father was a judge of the Ohio supreme court. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1891, studied law at that university and at the Cincinnati Law School, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1894, being admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. He entered public life as a member of the Cincinnati board of education in 1898. He was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1899, became a member of the Ohio Republican state committee the following year and

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went to the state senate in 1901. In 1902 he was elected to the national congress and he has been a member of the lower house continually since then, except for an interval of two years (1913–15) following a reverse at the 1912 elections caused by the Republican-Progressive cleavage. His ability was shown in the Ohio assembly where he secured the passage of the Longworth act which revolutionized the procedure for issuing bonds for public improvements. The act provided that a bond issue could not exceed a certain percentage of the total valuation of the taxable property, except by referendum vote of the people; it is still in effect and has served to reduce extravagance in public expenditures. In congress his service was first marked as a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He is largely responsible for the appropriations made by the United States to purchase the buildings to be occupied by diplomatic representatives abroad. While adhering to party regularity as a conservative Republican, he has a record of liberal voting equal to that of many declared Progressives. He was appointed to the important ways and means committee at the beginning of the 60th congress, and served until he was chosen floor leader in 1923. As leader of the floor he affirmed his hostility to blocs, which he viewed as perilous to the efficient functioning of government, and took measures to withhold committee assignments from insurgent Republicans, who were also denied the right to vote in the party caucus. His conviction that the country could best be governed by one of two major political parties was strengthened by his observations of the parliamentary methods of Great Britain, Germany and France with their systems of blocs, in a visit to Europe in 1925, on which occasion he was received in Paris by Premier Herriot and addressed the French chamber of deputies. In the same year he was made speaker of the house, following Representative Gillett's election to the senate, and he has been retained by each congress since then. Both as floor leader and speaker he sought to revive the prestige of the house, which had declined, and to maintain its prerogatives in initiating revenue bills. He sought to administer parliamentary procedure with rigid impartiality, while as a Republican he declared his resolve to stand squarely on the platform of his party by assisting in the enactment of legislation in accordance with its policies and resisting measures that conflicted with its principles. Under his speakership the house acquired an accession of strength in the determination of legislation that it had not had for many years. He is opposed to the League of Nations on the belief that the covenant is a restriction upon America's liberties. The tenacity with which he maintains an opinion was demonstrated in 1926, when he took the floor in opposition to President Coolidge's naval program. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1926 and by the University of Michigan in 1927. He is an accomplished violinist and a keen musical critic. His clubs are the Queen City and Blaine of Cincinnati, O.; Columbus, of Columbus, O.; Somerset, of Boston, Mass., and the Metropolitan, of Washington, D. C. He was married at the White House, Feb. 17, 1906, to Alice Lee, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, and has one child, Paulina Longworth.

**WICKERSHAM, George Woodward,** attorney-general (1909–13), was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 19, 1858, son of Samuel Morris and Elizabeth Cox (Woodward) Wickersham and a descendant of Thomas and Alice (Hogg) Wickersham, who came from Bolney, Sussex, England, and settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1700. His ancestors were Quakers. His grandfather, Thomas Wickersham, was one of the founders of the Philadelphia stock exchange, and its first president, and his father, Samuel M. Wickersham, served in the civil war as lieutenant-colonel of the 169th and colonel of the 22d Pennsylvania volunteer regiments. Mr. Wickersham attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., and Lehigh University, where he studied civil engineering in 1873–75. After a brief business experience, he took the law course at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated LL.B. in 1880. He practised law in Philadelphia with Judge Charles B. McMichael, and served as one of the editors of "The Weekly Notes of Cases," a publication covering the courts of Pennsylvania, until 1882, when he went to New York. He was managing clerk of the old law firm of Strong & Cadwalader for four years, and in 1887 was admitted as a partner. He was counsel for a number of large industrial, financial and transportation companies, including the New York Savings Banks Association, the construction company which built the first New York subways and the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel, the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., the readjustment managers in the merger of the Mexican Central and National railroads of Mexico into the Mexican Railways Co. and for the railroad itself. His most noteworthy legal achievements were in connection with the following: a suit involving the ownership of stocks and bonds of the Sioux City & Northern, and Sioux City, O'Neill & Western railroads, establishing the right to hold them as security for $1,500,000 in notes; and a case in which he established the right of holders of bonds of the Terre Haute & Peoria railroad to the revenues thereof as against the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad. Both cases established important precedents in railway management and litigation. Although he had held no public office, his success in handling important legal problems resulted in his selection as attorney-general of the United States when President Taft organized his cabinet in 1909. As attorney-general, Mr. Wickersham drafted the corporation tax amendment, imposing a special excise tax upon corporations which was inserted in the Payne tariff act of 1909. The constitutionality of this amendment was attacked but after two arguments in the supreme court it was upheld by a unanimous decision (Flint v. Stone, Tracy, etc., 220 U. S. 107). In conjunction with Sen. Elihu Root (q.v.), he prepared the income tax amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which was adopted in 1913. During the four years of his incumbency as atttorney-general, the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law demanded a large share of his attention. When he assumed office proceedings under that statute were pending against the Standard Oil Co. and the American Tobacco Co., both of which went to the U. S. supreme court on appeal and each was twice argued, Mr. Wickersham closing the argument for the government. The decrees in

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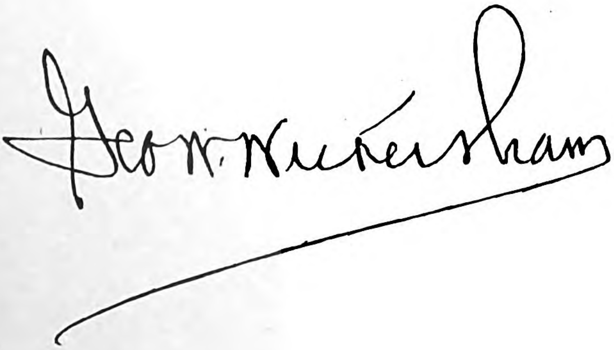

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the two cases, which were handed down in May, 1911, were the historic "rule of reason" decisions of the supreme court, in which it rejected the literal interpretation of the Sherman law and held that only "unreasonable" restraint of trade was made unlawful by the act, which had been the contention of the government. Each of the defendants was held to be an unlawful combination and was ordered dissolved. The mandate in the Standard Oil case simply directed the pro rata distribution among the stockholders of the holding company, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, of the stocks of the many other corporations held by it, which was easy of accomplishment. The American Tobacco Co. case presented greater difficulties, as the company had taken title to the actual properties of a large number of the competing corporations which it had acquired. The supreme court remanded the case to the circuit court with instructions to work out a plan which would terminate the monopoly and restore reasonably competitive conditions in the industry. Taking charge of the proceedings on behalf of the government, Mr. Wickersham suggested that the interests of the public would be met by distributing the assets and business of the combination among a reasonable number of well integrated units, all strong enough to compete successfully with each other, and none large enough to achieve monopoly or undue dominance in the industry. The plan worked out on this principle, was unanimously approved by the circuit court and put into effect, with no resulting loss to the holders of the $178,000,000 in securities, which the company had sold to the public. Mr. Wickersham also directed and personally argued before the supreme court, in 1912, the government suit for the dissolution of the merger between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, and the famous Inter-Mountain rate cases in which the carriers attacked the constitutionality of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act. In both litigations the position of the government was sustained. An indictment and prosecution of Swift, Armour, and other meat packers in Chicago, resulted in the acquittal of the defendants but subsequently led to the voluntary dissolution of the National Packing Co., whose stock was owned by the packers involved in the trial. Finally, during Mr. Wickersham's term of office, several important cases relating to the public domain were decided favorably to the government, resulting in the recovery of 1,623,119 acres of public lands and the collection of nearly $1,000,000 in money. At the expiration of his term, he made a journey around the world and on Jan. 1, 1914, joined his former law firm in New York, which was then reorganized as Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and he has been its senior member since the death of John L. Cadwalader in 1914. He has practised largely as an advocate before the U. S. supreme court and other appellate tribunals. In the case of the state of New York vs. the state of New Jersey, he successfully defended the latter from an attack upon the construction and operation of the Passaic valley sewage disposal system. On behalf of the federal joint stock land banks, he succeeded in upholding the validity of the federal farm loan act. He was retained to represent the sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. senate in the civil proceedings brought by Mally Daugherty, brother of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general, involving the powers of the senate to compel the attendance and testimony of private citizens in aid of legislative inquiries, which resulted in a decision broadly upholding such powers (McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U. S. 135), and he represented the same officer in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Col. Robert L. Stewart, of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and by Thomas Cunningham, both involving the same issue. He was special counsel for the United States in the case of the O'Fallon and St. Louis Railway Co., before the U. S. supreme court, involving the constitutionality of the recapture provisions of the U. S. transportation act of 1920. He was one of the fifteen delegates-at-large to the New York constitutional convention of 1915, serving as chairman of its judiciary committee and floor leader of the convention. Later (1925–26), he was a member of the commission which formulated and recommended the legislation necessary to carry out the reorganization of the state government, pursuant to the terms of an amendment to the state constitution. During the World war he went to Cuba on a confidential mission as a special commissioner of the U. S. war trade board. At the close of the war he was a special correspondent of the New York "Tribune" at the Peace Conference in Paris. He is an ardent advocate of American membership in the League of Nations and was elected president of the League of Nations Association in 1928. He was a member of President Wilson's second industrial conference in 1919. As a member of the committee on the progressive codification of international law, appointed by the council of the League of Nations in 1924, he is devoting much time to the work of the committee which has required a number of trips to Europe. He is chairman of the Harvard research committee on international law, organized to study projects recommended for codification by the league committee. During 1925–29 he was chairman of the commission on international justice and good will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He has been president of the American Law Institute since its organization in 1923 and of the National Probation Association since 1928; was president of the American Prison Association in 1920, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York during 1914–17, and for a number of years was vice-president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In 1929 President Hoover appointed him chairman of the national commission on law observance and enforcement to study law enforcement and the shortcomings of judicial procedure, the other members being Newton D. Baker, Frank J. Loesch, Roscoe Pound, William I. Grubb, Monte M. Lemann, William S. Kenyon, Kenneth R. Mackintosh, Paul J. McCormick, Henry W. Anderson and Ada L. Comstock (qq.v.). In recognition of his interest in Franco-American friendship, Mr. Wickersham was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor in 1921 and a commander in 1928. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, and chairman of the board of directors of the English Speaking Union. He is a trustee of Carnegie Institution, Barnard College, and of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in

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New York. He is junior warden of St. George's (P.E.) Church, New York city. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and that of LL.D. by Lehigh University (1909), Harvard University (1921), Hobart College (1922), and the University of Michigan (1927). He was married, Sept. 19, 1883, to Mildred, daughter of Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, D. C., and their children are: Cornelius Wendell (now associated with his father's law practice), Gwendolyn, wife of Henry Ives Cobb, Jr., and Constance Wickersham.

**LOESCH, Frank Joseph,** lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1852, son of Frank and Marie Eva (Fisher) Loesch. His father, a native of Baden, Germany, emigrated in 1845 and settled at Buffalo, N. Y., later at Dubuque, Ia., where he was a building contractor. The son received a public school education. At the age of fourteen he became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Buffalo, was made a bookkeeper in 1868 and was transferred to the Chicago office in 1870 in a similar capacity. He studied law at Northwestern University (Union College of Law) receiving his LL.B. degree in 1874 and after his admission to the bar began to practice in Chicago, maintaining a general practice with a specialty in real estate and corporation law. He is now senior partner in the law firm of Loesch, Scofield, Loesch & Richards. In a career of more than fifty-five years, he has tried many noteworthy cases involving obscure or unique points of law. He was junior counsel for Leslie Carter in Mrs. Carter's divorce proceedings (152 Ill. Rep. 434), involving unusually close questions of evidence on infidelity. In Kotz vs. Belz (178 Ill. Rep. 434), he won valuable real estate for the defendant on presumptions of law based upon possession and a probated will the record of which had been destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871, no part of which could be proven. In the case of St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Co. vs. Postal Telegraph Co. (244 Ill. Rep. 220), he sustained a verdict in the state supreme court giving his client, the defendant, an easement for a telegraph line upon a railroad right of way, setting a precedent which has succeeded uniformly in other states. In City of Chicago vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. (244 Ill. Rep. 220), he defeated the attempt of the city of Chicago to repudiate obligations incurred by it under a contract ordinance for the elevation of railroad tracks in the city. In Sanitary District of Chicago vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. (216 Ill. Rep. 575), he obtained an award of $1,400,000 for property taken for widening the Chicago river, the largest verdict ever granted in the state of Illinois. The case of the People vs. Taylor (257 Ill. Rep. 192), involved an election law providing for the use of voting machines in general elections which allowed the voter only one minute to cast his vote. Maintaining that the law was unconstitutional, Mr. Loesch instituted proceedings in the Illinois supreme court to test the validity of the act and after a demonstration of the operation of the machines in open court his contention was sustained, the city of Chicago being released from a contract to purchase the machines at a saving to the city of more than $1,000,000. In the instance in which the election commissioners refused to submit a proposition before the electorate in compliance with a petition filed by the voters, Mr. Loesch argued the case for the people before the state supreme court, People vs. August Lueders (287 Ill. 107), holding that it was a continuing duty, even though the regular election at which the question should have been submitted had passed, for the election commissioners to present the proposition. The supreme court upheld the argument, stating further that the courts could enforce performance of a continuing duty at any time. As there was no precedent for this decision in the United States, this case became of prime importance. Mr. Loesch has been counsel for the American Medical Association for twenty-five years and in 1916 he successfully defended the association in a $400,000 libel suit brought by the Patten brothers, in a trial lasting over 100 days. Mr. Loesch was appointed special state's attorney for Cook county to investigate and prosecute frauds committed at the first direct primary election in 1908–09. His general interest in legal reform led to his election as president of the Chicago crime commission in 1928 and his re-election in 1929. This commission, a voluntary organization formed in 1920 by the Chicago Association of Commerce, is a fact-finding body having for its object the rendering of aid to law-enforcing officials in the detection, prosecution and punishment of criminals. In the course of its work in 1928 the commission made a complaint against three judges of the criminal court of Cook county, charging that their leniency toward criminals amounted to paltering with crime. A committee of six judges was selected from the circuit and superior courts, to consider the charges made by the commission. At the end of several weeks' examination the committee excused the judges on the ground that the state's attorney was primarily responsible for waivers of felony. That novel procedure is the only instance of its kind in judicial history where judges in effect tried their brother judges and it attracted universal attention. In 1928 Mr. Loesch was appointed chief special assistant attorney general to act in place of the regular state's attorney in an investigation of the unusual frauds, felonies and murders committed in connection with the primary election of April, 1928. Six special grand juries acted and many indictments were returned, resulting in many trials and some important convictions. When a new state's attorney, former Judge John A. Swanson, took office in December, 1928, he invited Mr. Loesch to continue this special service to the people as first assistant state's attorney. Further recognition was accorded Mr. Loesch in May, 1929, when President Hoover appointed him a member of the national commission on law observance and enforcement. Mr. Loesch has been president of the Chicago Bar Association, the Union League, Law, and Literary clubs of Chicago, and is a member of the American, Illinois state and Chicago bar associations, and vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society. He was a member of the Chicago board of education, 1898–1902. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Missouri Valley College in 1922, and Dubuque University, Northwestern University, and University of Chicago in 1929. He is a graceful and impressive speaker. An address before the Literary Club of Chicago entitled "Personal Experiences

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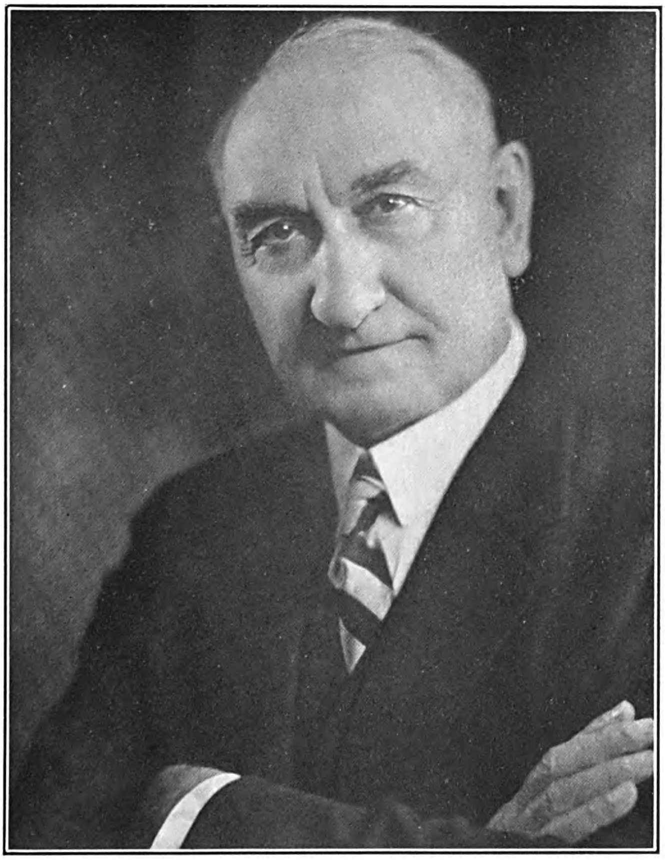

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Frank J. Loesch

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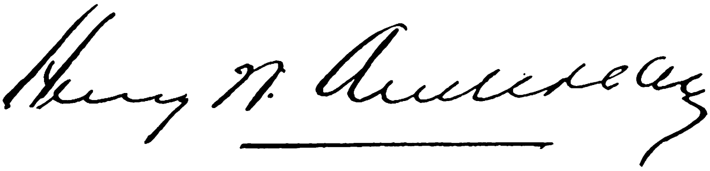

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during the Chicago Fire" has been used as a model of concise and vivid narrative in the Chicago public schools. He is a man of unusual physical and mental strength and energy, possesses an exceptional memory and a comprehensive grasp of complicated legal, business and political situations, a man of action and at the same time a profound student. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 2, 1873, to Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Richards, of Elgin, Ill., who died in 1924; and (2) Feb. 7, 1925, to May Browning, daughter of Stephen G. Browning, of Cooperstown, N. Y. He had four children: Angeline, wife of Dr. Robert E. Graves, Winifred, wife of Frederick Z. Marx, Richards L., and Joseph B. Loesch.

**ANDERSON, Henry Watkins,** lawyer, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Dec. 20, 1870, son of William W. and Laura (Marks) Anderson, of English descent. His father was a physician and planter. Desiring some business experience as a foundation for a legal career young Anderson, after taking a course in stenography, entered the railroad service first as clerk in the office of a general claim agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., and later as secretary to officials of various railroad departments. In this way he devoted five years to a careful study of the technical administration of railroads. To learn something of commercial business from the standpoint of the shipper, he served a year as secretary of the Roanoke board of trade and spent another year in active insurance work. In 1897 he began the study of law in the offices of Staples & Munford, of Richmond, Va. While taking the law course at Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1898, he was secretary to the president, William L. Wilson. He opened a law office in Richmond in association with Beverly B. Munford, and later the firm of Munford & Anderson was formed, which since 1901 has been Munford, Hunton, Williams & Anderson. His practice has been devoted mainly to the organization, development and administration of large corporate enterprises. He was counsel in his jurisdiction for the Southern Railway Co., and his firm is counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railway Co. and special counsel for other railroads. In 1904 he was retained to reorganize the street railway, electric light and power, and public service properties of Richmond and Petersburg which were controlled by the Virginia Passenger & Power Co. He placed the properties in the hands of receivers, conducted the litigation in the federal court for four years, and brought about a successful reorganization in 1909. They were sold to the Virginia Passenger & Power Co., as was also the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co., owning the public utility properties of Norfolk, Va., of which he had been general counsel also, and he became vice-president and counsel of them all. In 1912 he reorganized the International & Great Northern Railroad Co. of Texas, and was its general counsel for two years. Despite these exacting professional activities which have extended to many of the eastern states, he was given much time to various civic and municipal undertakings. He was treasurer of the Cooperative Education Association of Virginia; president of the Virginia State Highway Association and the Richmond-Washington Highway Corporation; vice-president and general counsel of the Atlantic Life Insurance Co.; and a director of the Planters National Bank of Richmond. In the World war he was president of the war relief commission in Virginia until the United States entered the conflict, when he volunteered for military service and was asked to take charge of the American Red Cross commission being sent to Roumania. He was chairman of the Roumania commission from July, 1917 to March, 1918. In the following autumn he became commissioner of the American Red Cross for all the Balkan states and for twelve months had personal supervision of its activities in these countries. The commission, with a staff of 200 helpers, established 1,100 depots or stations through which some 25,000,000 pounds of supplies found their way to the needy and suffering. When the work was finished in September, 1919, he resigned and returned to his legal practice at home. In recognition of these services, Mr. Anderson received the following decorations: from Roumania, Grand Officer of the Star of Roumania, Commander of the Order of the Crown, and Order of Regina Maria, both classes; from Serbia, Grand Cross of Grand Commander, Order of St. Sava, first and second classes and Serbian Red Cross; from Greece, Commander of Royal Order of the Saviour; from Montenegro, Commander of the Order of Prince Danilo I; from Russia, Commander of the Order of St. Anne; from Czecho-Slovakia, the War Cross; from Italy, War Medal, and from France, War Medal. During 1921–23 he was a special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, handling some of the larger cases in the ordnance department and also the government's suit against the Chemical Foundation involving the seizure and transfer of German chemical patents which he argued before the U. S. supreme court on appeal. In July, 1924, he was appointed United States agent on the Mexican claims commissions which were provided for by treaties with Mexico to arbitrate claims of citizens of both countries against the other and as agent he organized both the general and special commissions and had charge of their operations for two years. In 1925 and 1926 he represented the minority stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. before the interstate commerce commission in opposing the original Nickel Plate consolidation, and in contesting a second application made by the Van Sweringen interests for the acquisition of the Erie and Pere Marquette railways, being successful in both cases. He is now special counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. in the proposed Eastern railway consolidation cases now pending before the interstate commerce commission. In 1929 he was appointed by President Hoover a member of the national commission on law observance and enforcement. His clubs are the Westmoreland and, Commonwealth of Richmond, the Metropolitan Club, New York, Metropolitan, Racquet and Congressional Country clubs, Washington. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1916. He is unmarried.

**GOODNOW, Frank Johnson,** third president of Johns Hopkins University (1914–1929), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1859, son of Abel F. and Jane M. (Root) Goodnow, and a descendant of Thomas Goodnow, who came from Shaftsbury, England, in 1638, and settled in Massa-

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chusetts. His father was a successful manufacturer near Worcester, Mass., and after his retirement from business settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was identified with the development of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Goodnow was educated in private schools in Brooklyn, and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1879. After a year in a broker's office in New York, he entered the law school of Columbia University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1882. Subsequently he spent some time in the law office of Judge Dillon in New York, and studied for a year at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, and at the University of Berlin. In 1883 he became instructor in history and lecturer on United States administrative law at Columbia University. He was adjunct professor, 1887–91, and professor of administrative law, 1891–1903; was appointed Eaton professor of administrative law and political science in 1903, and was acting dean of political science in 1906–07. In addition to his work at the university, Dr. Goodnow held many important outside appointments. For several years he was interested, through the City Club of New York, in drafting and proposing new legislation for the improvement of the condition of the poor, for overcoming congestion of population and for child welfare. Governor Roosevelt appointed him a member of the New York charter revision committee, and he went to England in 1906 as a member of the National Civic Federation to report on the question of municipal ownership of public utilities. In 1910 he was a representative of the U. S. government to the convention on administrative science, held at the Brussels Exposition. He was a member of President Taft's economy and efficiency commission in 1911–12, and made an exhaustive investigation of certain of the government departments for the purpose of instituting modern business methods. His reputation as an authority on government administration led to his appointment, while on leave of absence from Columbia in 1913, as expert legal adviser to the republic of China for a term of three years and, at the request of Yuan Shih Kai, he aided in drafting a constitution for the new republic. He resigned after a year, tendering his resignation to Columbia at the same time, to accept the presidency of Johns Hopkins University. Upon that occasion President Butler of Columbia University said: "Professor Goodnow is an American scholar of the first rank, and has practically created the literature and study of administrative law in the United States." As president of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Goodnow was instrumental in bringing to the fore, and subsequently developing, the proposal to make of the university a graduate school in keeping with the original ideals of its first president, Daniel C. Gilman. As the first step in the realization of such a plan he made the announcement in 1927 that in future approved students would be admitted into the school of higher studies—of the philosophical faculty—at the end of two years of college work. In President Goodnow's last report to the trustees of the university (1929), he pointed out that gradually the junior and senior year enrollments were declining and that eventually the university would maintain a junior college and a school of higher studies, leading to the doctorate degree; eventually the junior college would be discontinued and thereafter the philosophical faculty would confine itself to strictly advanced work, and so realize the plan in full. President Goodnow's administration was also marked by the consummation of the plan, begun under President Remsen, to move the university to Homewood; the development of the school of engineering, established in 1912, into one of the outstanding schools in the country; the addition to the university of a school of hygiene and public health; the building of a woman's clinic; the founding and endowment of the William Holland Wilmer ophthalmological clinic, the first of its kind in the United States; the establishment of an institute for the scientific study of law; the building of the William H. Welch medical library, which is also to house an institute for the study of the history of medicine; the addition of a pathological building and a dispensary, with diagnostic clinic, to the school of medicine, for which endowment funds were also received for medical and surgical clinics; finally, by an increase in the university's assets of from $9,000,000 to $35,000,000. The student body increased from 1,471 in 1914 to 5,794 in 1929. In addition to his duties at the university, Dr. Goodnow served as a member of the board of regents of the University of Maryland and of the Baltimore public school board. Shortly after taking up his post at Johns Hopkins he was appointed to the state budgetary commission which framed the present budget plan for expending public funds. Upon the occasion of the acceptance of his resignation in 1929, the faculty presented an address which summarized his administration in the following words: "Your directness, your simplicity, your accessibility, your frankness, your fairness, your friendliness, your courage in meeting situations difficult and often painful, your tact, your courtesy, have won for you universal respect, esteem and affection." He continues his association with the university as president emeritus. Dr. Goodnow is the author of: "Comparative Administrative Law" (1893), "Municipal Home Rule" (1895), "Municipal Problems" (1897), "Politics and Administration" (1900), "City Government in the United States" (1904), "Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States" (1905), "Social Reform and the Constitution" (1911), "Principles of Constitutional Government" (1917), and "China, An Analysis" (1926); and editor of "Selected Cases on the Law of Taxation" (1905), "Selected Cases on Government and Administration" (1906), "Selected Cases on the Law of Officers" (1906) and "Municipal Government" (1910). He was the first president of the American Political Science Association, and he is a member of the American Economic Association, the Century, University, and City clubs of New York, and the Maryland and Baltimore clubs of Baltimore. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1897, Columbia University in 1904, Harvard University in 1909, Brown University in 1914, Princeton University in 1917 and the University of Louvain in 1926. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of David C. Lyall, and they had three children: David, Isabel, wife of E. Kendall Gillett, and Lois, wife of John Van Antwerp MacMurray.

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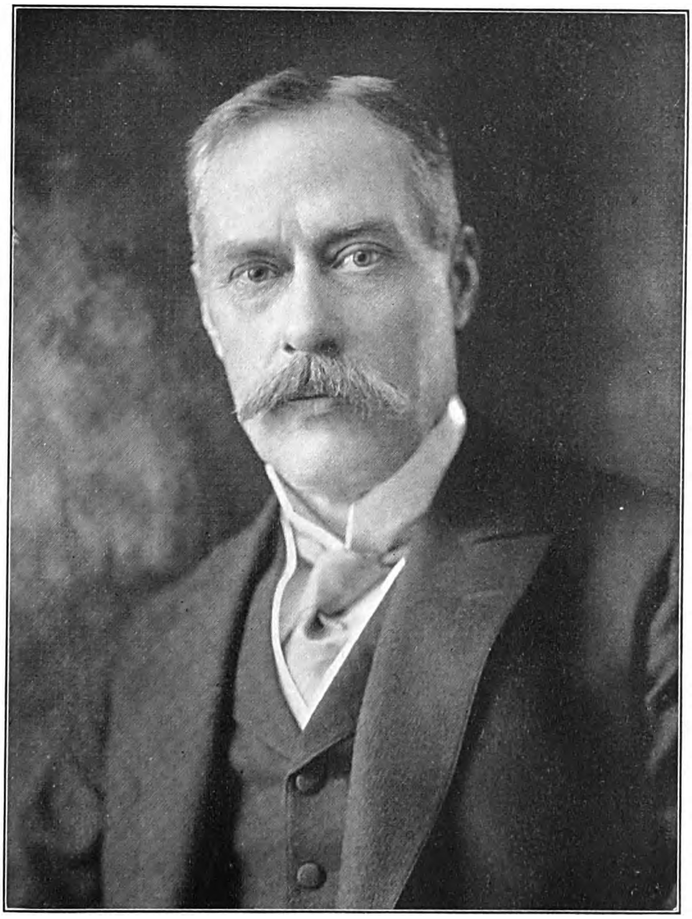

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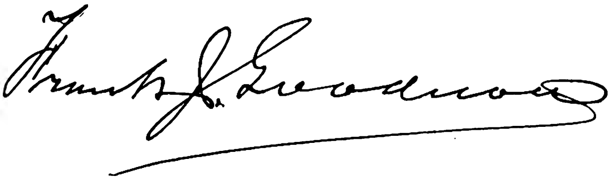

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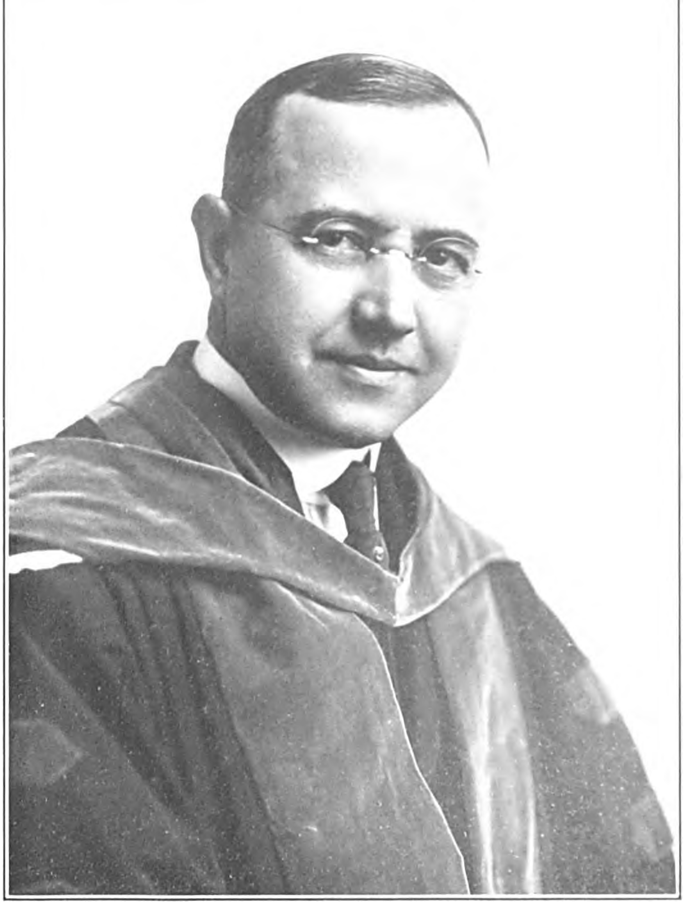

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Henry Suzzallo

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**SUZZALLO, Henry,** educationist and president of the University of Washington (1915–26), was born in San Jose, Calif., Aug. 22, 1875, son of Peter Suzzallo, a California pioneer who arrived in San Francisco in 1852, as mate of a sailing vessel and settled first at Placerville and finally San Jose. The son was graduated at the State Normal School in San Jose and received the degree of A.B. from Leland Stanford University in 1899. His teaching career began in a rural school at Alviso, Calif., in 1897, and was continued in 1899 when he was made principal of an elementary school in Alameda. After a special course at Columbia University, where he was awarded the degree of M.A. in 1902, and that of Ph.D. in 1905, he lectured in the summer session of Yale in 1906 and returned to California as assistant professor at Leland Stanford. In the following year he was made adjunct professor of elementary education, and later administrative head of the department of philosophy of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. It was the first chair of educational sociology established in this country, and is largely responsible for introducing this type of thinking in the educational profession. In 1915 he was elected president of the University of Washington. He went to the university at a time when its fortunes were at low ebb and in a period of eleven years developed it into one of the outstanding institutions of learning on the Pacific coast. During his administration the student enrollment increased from 1,840 in 1915 to 6,850 in 1926, and the faculty from 218 to 304. He was relieved of his duties as president in 1926 by the board of regents, the outcome of an unfortunate controversy with Gov. Roland H. Hartley, involving political interference with the academic independence of the state's institutions of higher education. President Suzzallo opposed this policy. His removal was accomplished by the appointment by the governor of five new regents, a move that was considered by the popular mind a serious error and a reprehensible act which resulted in a petition for the governor's recall filed with the secretary of state. While head of the University of Washington, Dr. Suzzallo applied his special knowledge of sociology and psychology to the educational problems of the day and worked quietly as an unseen figure in many progressive movements. During the World war he was chairman of the state council of defense and later head of the National Metal Trades Board, which dealt with labor adjustments in the munitions industry. In 1918 Pres. Wilson nominated him as one of the ten disinterested citizens to sit as umpires in controversies under the war labor board, and several months later he was made an adviser to the war labor policy board. In 1927 he was made chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Owing to the increasing interest in Europe in the American system of education and the growing number of European students coming to the United States for advanced and special training in the profession of education, the Carnegie endowment for international peace decided to send abroad an interpreter of American education in terms of the economic, social and political ideals and conditions which have influenced the evolution of the American school system. Dr. Suzzallo was selected to be this envoy of education and in 1928 he lectured at the universities in Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Zagreb, Padua and Constantinople. Shortly after his return to America he was appointed a special director of the national advisory committee on education, a committee of fifty-two members appointed by President Hoover, with the cooperation of Secretary Wilbur, to recommend a national policy for governmental participation in educational activities. He directed a special investigation for the committee on funds contributed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. In 1930, upon the retirement of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett (q.v.), he succeeded to the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation. Since 1900 he has been editor of the "Riverside Educational Monographs" (70 volumes) and of the "Houghton Mifflin Professional Library" (6 volumes), department editor of the "Cyclopedia of Education" and contributing editor of the "Journal of Educational Sociology." He is a member of the National Council of Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), National Association of State Universities (president 1921–22), American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Sociological Society, the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education and the Zeta Psi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities. President Coolidge appointed him to the board of visitors of the U. S. naval academy in 1924 and he was elected a permanent trustee of Stevens Institute of Technology in 1927. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of California in 1919, the University of British Columbia in 1925 and the University of Alabama in 1929. He was married, Feb. 8, 1912, to Edith Moore, of Chicago, Ill.

**LEMANN, Monte M.,** lawyer, was born in Donaldsonville, La., April 3, 1884, son of Bernard and Harriett (Friedheim) Lemann. Following his graduation at Tulane University in 1903 he studied law at the Harvard Law School and received his LL.B. degree in 1906. He established a law practice in New Orleans and in recent years he has been associated with J. Blanc Monroe in the firm of Monroe & Lemann. During the World war he offered his services in Washington and assisted in the settlement of many important legal problems that arose during the progress of the war. For many years he has been recognized as a progressive leader of lawyers in his state. He is professor of law at Tulane University and is the author of numerous articles on legal subjects. In May, 1929, he was appointed one of eleven members of a national law enforcement commission headed by George W. Wickersham (q.v.), to investigate and report on all law enforcement and the administration of justice in the United States. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the American Academy of Political Science and the Louisiana Bar Association (president), and is a trustee of the Child Welfare Society.

**COMSTOCK, Ada Louise,** president of Radcliffe College (1923–..), was born at Moorhead, Minn., Dec. 11, 1876, daughter of Solomon Gilman and Sarah (Ball) Comstock. Her earliest American ancestor was William Comstock, who came probably from Culmstock, near Exeter, Devonshire, England, about 1630, and settled at New London, Conn. From William and his wife Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Anne; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Arnold; their

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son Daniel and his wife, Elizabeth Buffum; their son Daniel and his wife, Martha Brown; their son Israel and his wife, Mercy Taft; their son Solomon and his wife, Rebecca Robinson, and their son, James M. Comstock, and his wife, Louisa Gilman, who were the grandparents of Ada L. Comstock. Her father was a member of congress (1889–91) from Minnesota and a regent of the University of Minnesota. The daughter studied at the University of Minnesota during 1892–94; was graduated A.B. at Smith College in 1897; received a diploma from the State Normal School at Moorhead in 1898 and was graduated A.M. at Columbia University in 1899. That same year she began her professional career at the University of Minnesota and was successively instructor, assistant professor of rhetoric, professor and dean of women. During the winter of 1903–04 she attended lecture courses at the Sorbonne, Paris. In 1912 she became dean of Smith College. She was one of the American representatives at the 1st and 2nd biennial conferences of the International Federation of Universities, held in London in 1920 and in Paris, 1922. In 1923 she was elected president of Radcliffe College, the first full time president of the college. She was appointed in May 1929 a member of President Hoover's

national commission on law observance and enforcement, the only woman on that important committee. She received the honorary degrees of Litt.D. from Mount Holyoke College in 1912, LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1921, L.H.D. from Smith College in 1922 and LL.D. from Boston University in 1923. She is a member of the American Association of University Women (president, 1921–23), the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women (president, 1922–23), the Delta Gamma fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa society, National Club of the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., American Women's Paris Club and the College Club of Boston.

**COPELAND, Charles Townsend,** educator, was born in Calais, Me., Apr. 27, 1860, son of Henry Clay and Sarah (Lowell) Copeland. He is descended from Lawrence and Lydia (Townsend) Copeland, the former of Dumfries, Scotland, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in Cromwell's time, and whose son William married Mary Bass, granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, members of the Mayflower company. The family has been remarkable for longevity, beginning with its founder, who lived to be 110, as well as for physical and mental vigor. Prof. Copeland's grandparents on both sides were early settlers in Maine. From the Calais high school he entered Harvard at the age of eighteen, was graduated in 1882, and studied at the law school for a year. A period of journalistic work followed, chiefly dramatic and book reviewing for the Boston "Post," extending over nine years. In 1892 he returned to Harvard as an instructor in the English department, and on becoming lecturer three years later, established his favorite courses on the lives, times and characters of men of letters, notably "Johnson and His Circle." In 1907 he also began lecturing at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in its university extension courses on English literature and so continued for twenty years. He became assistant professor in English at Harvard in 1910, associate professor in 1917, and Boyleston professor of rhetoric and oratory in 1925 succeeding Dean Le Baron Russell Briggs, a chair of distinction which he held till his retirement from teaching in 1928. His appointment to this chair was less regarded as a tribute to academic achievement than as a tardy recognition of a unique influence he exercised in literary teaching at Harvard for thirty-five years, for his own academic background did not extend beyond his graduation in arts, and he was unorthodox in his teaching methods. He became famous for his weekly readings of great literature, which became a Harvard institution and memorable events in the university's intellecturel life. His readings stimulated his students' interest in literature by revitalizing famous passages through the spoken word. He interpreted and illumined their meaning through the flux of his personality, without the aid of expository erudition, bringing to his rendition rare vocal powers, and cast a spell over his audiences by his own emphatic relish of the beauties and humanness of the great literature he recited. The range of his readings is shown in "The Copeland Reader" (1927), an anthology of his own compilation which attained an unusual popularity. The selections include only those passages which he read aloud before classes and audiences in Harvard University and Radcliffe College, and in numerous other colleges, schools, clubs and societies throughout the country. The book covers the whole field of English and American literature from early writers to the present day, and assures the general reader of a body of good literature that meets the test imposed by reading aloud. Prof. Copeland's publications are "Life of Edwin Booth" (1901), one of the Beacon biographies; "Freshman English and Theme Correcting in Harvard College," with H. M. Rideout (1901); and, as editor, "Letters of Thomas Carlyle to his Youngest Sister," with introductory essay (1899); Tennyson's "Princess" (1899) and "Selections from

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Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats" (1909), both jointly with H. M. Rideout; and "Representative Biographies," with F. W. C. Hersey (1909). Prof. Copeland has said he entered teaching "less to teach English composition than to wake up young men to life" by inspiring them with a love for great literature, which belongs to life, and on that foundation trained them in the craftsmanship and art of writing of life. He has been described as the teacher who "took the curse from books" by making their words live, as the only college professor who has an alumni association of his own, and as one of the few legends Harvard has produced. He is an honorary member (life) of the Harvard Union and the Phi Beta Kappa society, Harvard chapter, a trustee of the state library of Massachusetts, and holds the Litt.D. of Bowdoin College, conferred in 1920. He is unmarried.

**KLEIN, Julius,** assistant secretary of commerce (1929–..), was born at San Jose, Calif., June 27, 1886, son of Frederick and Katherine (Giebenhain) Klein. He was graduated B.Litt. at the University of California in 1907 and A.M. at Harvard University in 1913, after which he studied at the universities of Berlin and Paris. In 1915 he received the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard. Dr. Klein specialized in the history and economics of Latin America and was instructor in that subject at Harvard, 1915–19, when he was made assistant professor. During that time he made two trips to Latin America for the purpose of research. In addition to his work at Harvard he was appointed chief of the Latin-American division of the U. S. department of commerce, and in 1919–20 was commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina. Although not instructed to do so, he sent monthly resumes of Argentine business conditions to Washington, establishing a precedent that has since been generally followed by other commercial attachés. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce was created by the department of commerce in Washington in 1913 to gather commercial information and in 1921 Dr. Klein was appointed to direct the bureau. Under his direction the number of offices maintained by the bureau in foreign countries has increased from twenty-one to fifty-one and district offices in the United States from seven to twenty-three. There are now 1400 employees on the staff and the budget for the bureau is $4,000,000. Dividing its work into fifteen divisions, each to deal with a group of distinctly related commodities, and each division furthermore under the direction of a specialist in the field, the bureau has endeavored to bring itself into direct contact with merchants, shippers and manufacturers. Previous to the administration of Dr. Klein its activities were directed almost wholly to promotion of foreign trade but it is now doing similar work in the domestic field. Its aim is to eliminate wasteful methods in trade operations by furnishing business men commercial information based on market surveys and analyses of distributive practices. The number of daily services rendered by the department grew in the years 1921–29 from a daily average of 700 to about 11,000. So vast is the present business of the department of commerce that it has been necessary to construct a new office building, the largest of the government office buildings, to accommodate it. Hundreds of firms reported actual sales and savings as a result of this service during the fiscal year 1926–27 and the actual benefit per firm reported in that year was $23,995. It was Dr. Klein's practice, while director of foreign and domestic commerce, to assemble his overseas field forces at a given point once every year and with them review the international economic field. It was from data obtained at these conferences that he developed much of the work in the department. Dr. Klein was a member of the American delegation to the International Economic Conference held at Geneva, May 4-23, 1927. This conference was summoned by the Council of the League of Nations but included three nations not members of the League, the United States, Turkey and Russia. Among the recommendations of the conference were resolutions that tariffs should be simplified, that they should not be frequently or suddenly changed and that the recovery from the effects of the war had been unduly delayed by the high tariff policy. In 1929 he was appointed by President

Hoover assistant secretary of commerce. Dr. Klein is author of "The Mesta," a study in Spanish economic history and the part played by the sheep-raisers guild during 1273–1836, (1920) and "Frontiers of Trade" (1929); he is a regular contributor to periodicals on foreign trade and on Latin-American economic and commercial problems. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Historical Association, Hispanic Society of America, Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografia, the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married, June 3, 1915, to Dorothy Bates, of Cambridge, Mass. They have a daughter, Barbara Klein.

**VAN DYKE, Henry,** author, was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1852, son of Henry Jackson and Henrietta (Ashmead) Van Dyke,

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and a descendant of Jan Thomasen van Dyke, who came from Holland to New Utrecht, L. I., in 1652, and was first magistrate there. His father (q.v.) was a Presbyterian clergyman who served as moderator of that church during 1872, and his mother the daughter of a merchant and shipowner of Philadelphia. He was reared in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his father held a pastorate and on graduating from the Polytechnic Institute there at sixteen entered Princeton University. After his graduation in arts in 1873 he spent a year in teaching and newspaper work. He then took the theological course at Princeton Seminary, completed it in 1877, having received the A.M. degree in 1876. After studying at the University of Berlin, he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister on his return in 1878. His pastoral work was confined to two charges, that of the United Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., where he ministered in 1879–82, and the pulpit of the old Brick Presbyterian Church in New York city, which he occupied from 1882 to 1900, and in 1902 and 1911 after the sudden death of two of his successors. He restored the brick church to its former importance, gathered to it an imposing congregation, and reorganized and broadened its religious and social-welfare activities. He preached in the spirit of a liberal and humane theology, and on the controversial issue of creed revision favored a short and simple confession of faith for the northern branch of the Presbyterian church in the United States. He introduced such a revision of doctrinal standards in 1902, and it was adopted by the general assembly of the church, of which he was then moderator. He framed "The Book of Common Worship" during 1903–06. In 1900 Dr. Van Dyke retired from the active pastorate of a particular church to preach more widely in colleges and universities throughout the country. He was appointed professor of English literature at Princeton, and held that chair until 1923. In this period he made various sojourns abroad, and in 1908–09 was American professor at the Sorbonne in Paris. While retaining his Princeton chair on leave of absence he served the Wilson administration during 1913–17 as U. S. minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and at the American legation in the Hague experienced all the repercussions of the World war as felt in contiguous neutral territory. On resigning this post he was appointed a chaplain in the U. S. naval reserve force with the rank of lieutenant-commander. Dr. Van Dyke has been a writer of a wide range for more than forty years. He applied his pen to many professional and quasi-professional subjects in religion, ethics and patriotism, and to travel sketches, short fiction, essays on social subjects, picturesque places and his favorite sport of angling, and considerable verse. His poems have been published in five small volumes, and collected in one volume in 1911 and 1920. His books on religion attained great popularity, notably "The Other Wise Man" (1896), which has been translated into scores of languages around the world. They include: "The Reality of Religion" (1884); "The Story of the Psalms" (1887); "God and Little Children" (1890); "Straight Sermons" (1893); "The Christ-Child in Art" (1894); "Little Rivers" (1894); "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" (1896); "Ships and Havens" (1897); "The Lost Word" (1898); "The Gospel for a World of Sin" (1899); "Fisherman's Luck" (1899); "The Toiling of Felix" (1900); "The Poetry of the Psalms" (1900); "The Ruling Passion" (1901); "The Blue Flower" (1902); "The Open Door" (1903); "Music and Other Poems" (1904); "The School of Life," "Essays on Application," and "The Spirit of Christmas" (1905); "The Americanism of Washington" (1906); "Days Off" (1907); "The House of Rimmon" (1908); "Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land," "Le Genie de l'Amerique," and "The White Bees and Other Poems" (1909); "The Spirit of America" (1910); "Collected Poems," "The Sad Shepherd" and "The Mansion" (1911); "The Unknown Quantity" (1912); "The Lost Boy" and "The Grand Canyon and Other Poems" (1914); "Fighting for Peace" and "The Red Flower" (1917); "The Valley of Vision" and "Golden Stars" (1919); "Camp Fires and Guide Posts" (1921); "Companionable Books" (1922); "Six Days of the Week" (1924); "Half-Told Tales" (1925); "The Golden Key" (1926); and "Chosen Poems" (1927); "Even Unto Bethlehem" (1928); "The Man Behind the Book" (1929); "Travel Diary of an Angler" (1930). He was also editor of "The Gateway Series of English Texts," "Select Poems of Tennyson" and "Little Masterpieces of English Poetry." His themes have been individual and human, his style is clear and honest, touched with humor, and literary allusion, and his collected poems offer a body of readable verse. In the field of criticism, like other novelists and essayists of his time, he has sometimes indulged in passing excursions lightly productive of vivid flashes of temperamental impressionism, or has entered upon methodical and rounded studies. But in the main his critical work has been avocational and incidental rather than systematic exploration. Dr. Van Dyke has been an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of London since 1910, and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (president, 1910–11), of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the Société des Gens de Lettres of Paris. He also holds the rank of commander in the French Legion of Honor, conferred in 1918, and the honorary degree of D.D. of Harvard and Princeton (1894) and Yale (1896), the LL.D. degree of Union College (1898), Washington and Jefferson College (1902), Wesleyan University (1903), University of Pennsylvania (1906) and the University of Geneva, Switzerland (1909); and the D.C.L. degree of Oxford University (1917). He was married, Dec. 13, 1881, to Ellen, daughter of Andrew Reid, of Baltimore, a great-grandniece of Washington, and had five children, Brooke, wife of Hamilton Gibson of Washington, Conn., Tertius, Elaine van Dyke; Paula, wife of Henry Chapin, of Washington, Conn., and Katrina, wife of Murray Peabody Brush, of Chicago, Ill.

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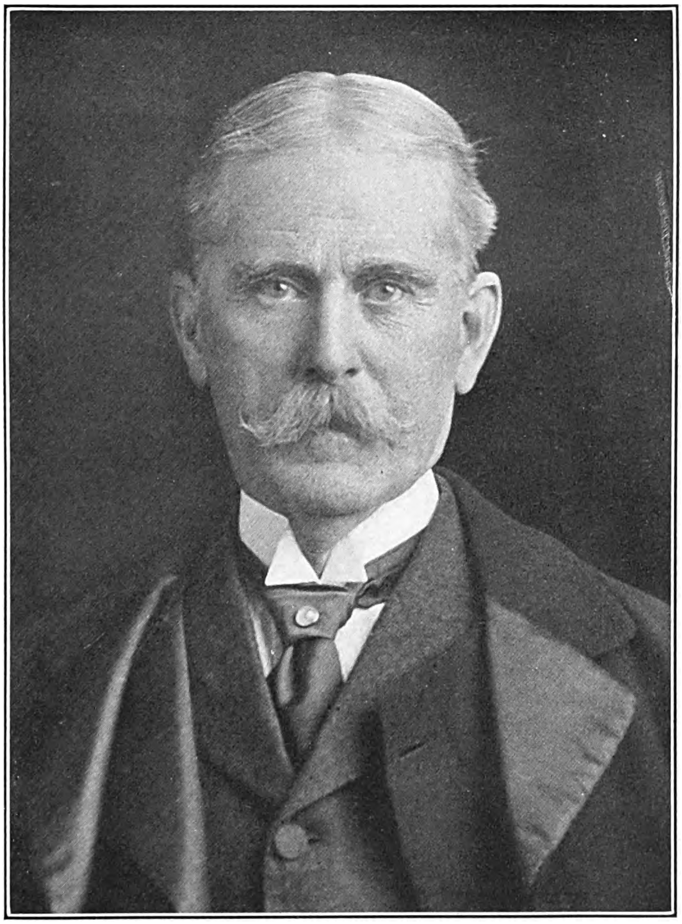

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Henry van Dyke

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**ABBOTT, Grace,** chief of U. S. children's bureau (1921–..), was born at Grand Island, Nebr., Nov. 17, 1878, daughter of Othman Ali and Elizabeth Maletta (Griffin) Abbott. Her father, a lawyer, was a member of the first and second Nebraska constitutional conventions and a descendant of George Abbott who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1640 and settled at Andover, Mass., in 1643. The line from George Abbott and his wife Hannah Chandler is through their son William and his wife Elizabeth Gray; Philip and his wife Abigail Bickford; Capt. Abiel and his wife Abigail Fenton; Abiel and his wife Ruth Hovey; John and his wife Lydia Boynton; and Abiel and his wife Sabrie Young who were the grandparents of Grace Abbott. She was graduated Ph.B. at Grand Island College in 1898 and after another year of study at the University of Nebraska, was a member of the faculty of Grand Island High School from 1899 to 1902 and during 1903–07. Becoming interested in social work in Chicago, Ill., she became a resident of Hull House in 1908 and for nine years was director of the Immigrants' Protective League which was organized to protect newly arrived immigrants from exploitation and to help in their adjustment to American life. She received the degree of Ph.M. in political science from the University of Chicago in 1909. In this period she gave a course in political science and immigration at the University of Chicago and lectured at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. She was executive secretary of the Massachusetts state immigrants' commission in 1913–14; director of the industrial section of the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor during 1917–19 and had charge of the enforcement of the first federal child labor law enacted by congress in 1916 and which was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. supreme court in 1918. During the World war she served as consultant to the war labor policies board and in 1919 was secretary of the Child Welfare Conference called by the children's bureau at the request of President Wilson. She was executive secretary of the Illinois state immigrants' commission in 1920–21 and in the latter year succeeded Julia C. Lathrop as chief of the U. S. children's bureau. Under her direction the bureau took over the administration of the Sheppard-Towner act, known as the maternity and infancy act, which became a law, Nov. 23, 1921. This act, as amended, authorized an annual appropriation of $1,252,080 for a five-year period—later extended to seven years—$50,354 to be expended by the children's bureau for administration and for research in maternity and infancy problems, the balance to be divided among the states accepting the act as follows: $5,000 to each outright; an additional $5,000 to each if matched by state appropriations; the balance to be allotted among the several states on the basis of population only if matched. Forty-five states, and Hawaii territory by legislative action had accepted these terms in 1929. The national administration of the act is through the maternity and infant hygiene division of the children's bureau. During her administration much progress has been made in assembling uniform child welfare statistics, particularly of juvenile delinquency and child labor. Sums appropriated for the bureau's work increased from $271,640 in 1921 to $320,200 in 1930. In the collection and analysis of facts the bureau has made during 1921–30 more than seventy-five investigations in thirty-five states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico and in addition conducted much library research in laws affecting children in various states and foreign countries. It cooperated with the North Dakota children's code commission in a series of studies to provide a basis for protective child-legislation; the states of Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wisconsin asked the bureau to study and suggest methods for improving the work for children. It made a thorough study of prevention and cure of rickets in cooperation with the Yale University School of Medicine and the New Haven department of health; investigated the relation of posture to physical fitness, with the Chelsea (Mass.) schools and the Boston Community Health Service; cooperated in preparing child-health posters with the American Medical Association; and made studies on sex offenses and of child labor in industrial home work. In the same period the dissemination of information was greatly increased by exhibits, motion pictures, radio talks, and bulletins, and 4,000,000 copies of the pamphlets "Prenatal Care," "Infant Care," "Child Care," and "Child Management" were distributed. Two bulletins, "Standards for Physicians Conducting Conferences in Child-Health Centers" and "Standards of Prenatal Care—An Outline for the Use of Physicians," prepared at the request of the state directors of maternal and infant hygiene were issued in 1928. Because of her wide experience in social and child welfare work, the U. S. department of state, by invitation of the League of Nations, selected Miss Abbott in 1922, to serve in an advisory and consultative capacity as United States member of the League's advisory committee on traffic in women and children. She attended the meetings of the committee in Geneva, in 1923 and 1925. Miss Abbott is the author of "The Immigrant and the Community" (1916) and of various articles and reports. She was president of the National Conference of Social Work in 1923–24. She is a member of the Delta Gamma, the American Association of University Women, and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York city. In religion she is a Unitarian.

**OLDS, George Daniel,** ninth president of Amherst College (1923–27), was born in Middleport, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1853, son of Eli Daniel and Mary (Shurtleff) Olds. He was educated at the Brockport (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute and Normal School and at the University of Rochester, which he entered at sixteen. He read widely in advanced mathematics, physics, English literature, history and political economy, won the Stoddard prize for excellence in mathematics for the four-year course, and on graduating A.B., in 1873, was awarded one of the Davis medals for the best orations delivered on commencement day. After graduation he taught as an instructor for six years in the Albany (N. Y.) Boys Academy. His work centered on French, in which he continued his studies in Paris for several months, when he also pursued his bent for mathematics and attended lectures on astronomy. In 1879 he received his master's degree from his Alma Mater and began a further and more extended course of study abroad. At Heidelberg, where he stayed for three years, he studied German, philosophy, international law, political science, pure mathematics and experimental physics.

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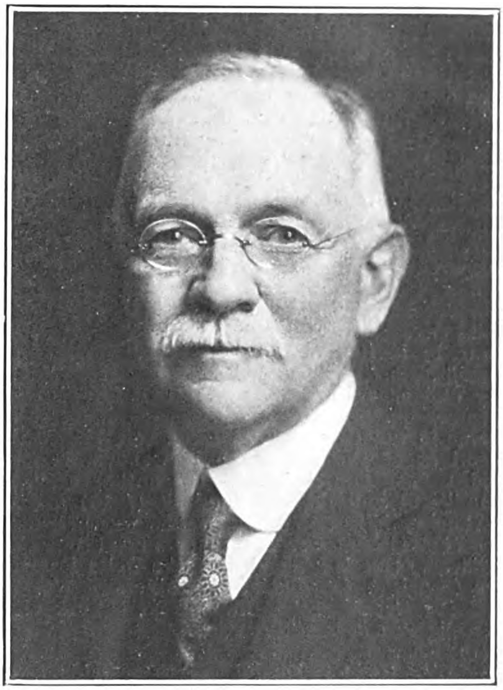
He also received the first seminar prize in mathematics, and prepared a paper upon Newton's method of attacking physical problems for the Heidelberg Mathematical Society. He then spent a semester at the University of Berlin attending lectures on mathematics, physics and politics. Ill health obliged him to discontinue his studies and to spend part of 1882 in Egypt. In 1884 he resumed his academic work in America as assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Rochester, becoming professor in 1886. His long association with Amherst began in 1891, when he was appointed to a similar post at that college. In 1898 he shared as acting president in its administration pending the election of a new president, and again in 1906–07 during President Harris's absence abroad. He was dean of the college during 1909-22, and was again acting president while President Meiklejohn was in Europe in 1920–21 and after the latter's resignation in 1923. The trustees then elected him president. The conditions under which he took office called for a readjustment of the curriculum following the conflict between the trustees and President Meiklejohn over the latter's policies and the replacement of a number of faculty members who had resigned in the midst of it. He substituted new courses and invited outside instructors of distinction to serve as visiting teachers pending permanent appointments to the vacant faculty positions. He sought to make an Amherst position, both in salary and intellectual opportunity, a challenge to its holder's scholarly ambition, to disprove the belief that a small college limited a teacher's scope for development. He ranked a faculty of scholars higher than a theory of education and believed that the quality of education in a college was determined by the ability of its faculty. This attitude towards professional positions was the outstanding feature of President Olds's educational policy during a brief but formative and progressive administration uncolored by partisanship over the issues raised by the Meiklejohn controversy. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mathematical Association of America, New England Association of Colleges and Schools (president, 1921–22), Phi Beta Kappa Scholarship Society and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The University of Rochester (1907), Amherst College (1921), Wesleyan University (1927) and Trinity College (1928) conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. President Olds was married, June 16, 1886, to Marion E., daughter of Joseph D. Leland, of Boston, Mass., and they had four children: Leland, George D., Jr., Clara Leland, wife of Irving J. Bissell, and Marion, wife of George Ellsworth Keeler.



**OSBORN, Henry Fairfield**, paleontologist, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 8, 1857, son of William Henry and Virginia Reed (Sturges) Osborn. His father (q.v.) was a founder and president of the Illinois Central railroad. He was educated at the Lyons Collegiate Institute in New York city and was graduated A.B. at Princeton College in 1877. Taking up field work in geology and archaeology, he had charge of the paleontological section of Princeton's expeditions in Colorado and Wyoming in 1877–78. A variety of fossil mammals was unearthed in the older tertiary deposits of the Rocky mountains. He recognized the importance of ascertaining their exact stratigraphical position to enable him to trace with certainty the succession of extinct forms and to determine the relative ages of those found in different parts of the world. These discoveries and their bearings formed the subject of his first paleontological papers. At this time he undertook his first original researches in psychology, preparing a questionnaire on visual memory in association with Francis Galton, cousin of Darwin, and published four psychological papers. He also studied anatomy and histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at Bellevue Medical College, New York, embryology at Trinity College, Cambridge, and comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, under Huxley. On his return in 1880 he received the Sc.D. degree at Princeton and won a fellowship in biology. He was assistant professor of biology at Princeton and held the chair of professor of comparative anatomy until 1891 when he went to Columbia University as professor of zoology. In the same year he became curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History. For twenty years he divided his time between these institutions. At Columbia he organized the zoological department, planned scientific expeditions, instituted the Columbia "Biological Series," of which he edited the first ten volumes, served on the board of publication of the Columbia University Press, was dean of the faculty of pure science, 1892–95, and in the latter year delivered the inaugural course of public lectures on biology. Since 1910, when he retired from active teaching at Columbia, he has been research professor of zoology. That year he also withdrew from active departmental work at the American Museum to devote more time to its administration, with which he has been asso-

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ciated successively as assistant to the president, vice-president, trustee, and president of the board of trustees since 1908. While curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology he assembled in the museum the most extensive collection of vertebrate fossils extant. Many of them resulted from annual expeditions conducted under the museum's auspices, largely in areas explored by Leidy, Cope and Marsh. He planned or accompanied the exploring parties in 1893, 1897, 1903, and 1906–10 and contributed to their cost sums amounting to more than $60,000. His expedition of 1906 yielded the only known specimen of the tyrannosaurus, discovered in Montana, while that of 1907, in the Fayum district of Egypt, produced two of the earliest stages in the evolution of the elephants. The museum's collection is noted for the richness of its series, especially that of the horse, which is virtually complete from its forerunners of early Tertiary times to living forms of today, and also for the great dinosaur, mounted in 1907. He organized a complete survey of the geological succession of the higher vertebrates of North America, and stimulated great advances in paleontological technique. He also so raised the teaching value of the exhibits through attractive grouping and posing that the museum's fossil collections have long been the standard for other institutions to follow. His conception of a museum was a vast theatre where people in all walks of life could view the great pageant of human and animal existence as far back as it could be traced. As one of the foremost American exponents of evolution, Dr. Osborn endeavored to make that conception of creation intelligible to every visitor to the museum. Among his earlier studies was that of the history of mammalian teeth, from which he prepared a descriptive nomenclature that displaced the conflicting and confusing terminology of previous investigators and developed his theory of "determinate variations" in the evolution of organisms, which he called the doctrine of "rectigradation"—not to be confused with the "orthogenesis" of Eimer, which depends upon the Lamarckian principle, nor with the "mutations" of De Vries which depend upon the Darwinian principle of fortuitous variation—and extended it to other structures. The same principle of hereditary ancestral control of variation he afterwards found to be illustrated by the origin of horns and other organs. Dr. Osborn described the progression of evolution before the National Academy of Sciences in 1923, showing that change in the germ-plasm, as observed in continuous genetic phyla in both invertebrate and vertebrate animals, could be continuously traced and found to conform to nine chief biomechanical adaptations. Among these were biomechanical continuity as discovered by Waagen and confirmed by Osborn himself in his titanothere studies; allometry or change of proportion, the chief source of the origin of genera and species, as observed by Lamarck and Darwin and elaborated by Osborn; rectigradation of adaptive organs observed by Cope and elaborated by Osborn, the second source of the origin of species; and adaptative radiations, also further elucidated by him. His principles of adaptation were, he held, neither theories nor hypotheses, but facts clearly and repeatedly revealed by paleontological research, which solved the riddle of the biomechanical origin of species, and little could be added by further discovery. Dr. Osborn belongs to none of the schools espousing one or the other of the various theories as to causes. His philosophy rather attempts to harmonize the findings of the experimentalists, the field naturalists, and the paleontologists. These last, he believes, have the best perspective, for they see the evolution of characters through long ages, without regard to particular organisms or species in which for a time they were perhaps being manifested. He is critical of any consideration of evolution in which one factor or another is treated as if it acted uninfluenced by any others, such as environment (Buffon); ontogeny, or habit and use (Lamarck); selection (Darwin), which is merely one of the several ways of interpreting the law of evolution; and heredity (the modern school). In the tenets of each of these schools he sees a large element of both truth and error. While the influence of any one of the factors stated may be undeniable, its exclusive and separate effect, or directional sway, has never been found in nature and can only exist in the mind of the observer. True science, he maintains, is therefore forced to the conclusion that all hypotheses that treat of these four processes as separable in a state of nature are unsound, as are all methods of investigation that proceed from such an assumption. The fruit of his questionings of simple processes was his enunciation of a new principle which he believed fundamental to the evolution of organisms. This principle, called "tetraplasy" or "the law of the four inseparable factors of evolution" (1912), he formulated thus: "the life and evolution of organisms continuously centre around the processes which we term heredity, ontogeny, environment and selection. These have been inseparable and interacting from the beginning. A change introduced or initiated through any one of these factors causes a change in all." Nevertheless investigation and experiment could proceed to test two working hypotheses which he also framed: "(1), that while inseparable from the others, each process may in certain conditions become an initiative or leading factor; (2), that in complete organisms one factor may be initiative in one group of characters, while another at the same time may be initiative in another group of characters, the inseparable action bringing about a continuously harmonious result." In a long series of scientific publications Dr. Osborn has dealt with almost all groups of mammals and reptiles in their evolutionary aspects. His principal scientific monographs are: "Are Acquired Variations Inherited?" (1891); "The Rise of Mammalia in North America" (1894); "From the Greeks to Darwin" (1894); "The Extinct Rhinoceroses" (1898); "Correlation Between Tertiary Mammal Horizons of Europe and America" (1900); "The Four Phyla of Oligocene Titanotheres" (1902); "Evolution of Mammalian Molar Teeth" (1907); "New or Little Known Titanotheres from the Eocene or Oligocene" (1908); "Cenozoic Mammal Horizons of Western North America" (1909); "The Age of Mammals" (1910); "A Naturalist in the Bahamas" (1910); "The Continuous Origin of Certain Unit Characters as Observed by a Paleontologist" (1912); "Darwin's Theory of Evolution by the Selection of Minor Saltations" (1912); "The Horse Past and Present" (1913); "Lower Eocene Titanotheres" (1913); "Men of the Old Stone Age,

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their Environment, Life and Art" (1915); "The Pleistocene of Europe, Asia and Northern Africa" (1915); "The Origin and Evolution of Life" (1917); "Equidae of the Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene of North America" (1918); "Evolution of the Proboscidea" (1927) and "The Titanotheres of Ancient Wyoming, Dakota, and Nebraska" (1927), the last two representing over twenty-five years' research and study. His published books are "Huxley and Education" (1910); "The American Museum of Natural History" (1911), an account of its origin and growth; "Evolution and Religion" (1923); "Impressions of Great Naturalists" (1924); "The Earth Speaks to Bryan" (1925); "Evolution and Religion in Education, Polemics of the Fundamentalist Controversy of 1922–26" (1926); "Creative Education" (1927); "Fifty Years of Princeton '77" (1927), and "Man Rises to Parnassus" (1927), an inquiry into the spiritual, intellectual and moral characteristics of the prehistoric races, for both scientific and lay readers. Dr. Osborn's writings indicate his ease of intellectual movement in fields that appeal to varying types of mind and his interest in general problems as well as scientific minutiae. As the author of more than ninety biographical notices, he brought to his task a deep penetration into the sources of human character and personality, due to his long studies in heredity and on the differences in races and racial characteristics, extending back to men of the Stone Age and their forbears. From his first biographic study he became imbued with the increasing conviction that man's mental, psychic and ethical reactions were extremely ancient, insensibly growing through thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of years. An active protagonist in the post-war fundamentalist conflict, he signed with thirty-five leading Americans a joint public statement upon the relations between science and religion, affirming that science furnishes a sublime conception of God and one wholly consonant with the highest ideals of religion. His long services to the American Museum of Natural History have been almost wholly gratuitous, and have included gifts, among them his paleontological and biological libraries, valued at $40,000. He has been vertebrate paleontologist of the U. S. Geological Survey since 1900 and senior geologist since 1924. He aided substantially in establishing the financial, administrative and scientific organization of the New York Zoological Society and was its president during 1909–23. He has been president of the American Society of Naturalists (1892), American Morphological Society (1898), New York Academy of Sciences (1898–1900), Marine Biological Association (1897–1901), Paleontological Society (1914), Audubon Society of New York State (1908), American Bison Society (1914–16), Second International Congress of Eugenics (1921) and American Association for the Advancement of Science (1928) and is a member of many other leading scientific bodies in America and Europe. In recognition of his researches in natural history he has been awarded the medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences, of New York (1913); Hayden Memorial Geological award of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (1914); Gaudry medal, Geological Society of France (1918); Darwin medal, Royal Society of Great Britain (1918); Cullum medal, American Geographical Society (1919); and medals of the Pasteur Institute (1921), Société Nationale d' Acclimatation of France (1923), Roosevelt Memorial Association (1923), Holland Society of New York (1925), and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London (1926). He is also a commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown (1920) and holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of Trinity College (1901), Princeton (1902), and Columbia (1907) universities and Union College (1928); that of D.Sc. of the universities of Cambridge (1904), Yale (1923), Oxford (1926) and New York (1927); and Ph.D. of the University of Christiania (1911). Dr. Osborn was married, Sept. 29, 1881, to Lucretia, daughter of Gen. Alexander J. Perry, and had five children: Virginia Sturges, wife of Robert Gordon McKay, of New York; Alexander Perry; Henry Fairfield, Jr.; Josephine Adams, wife of Jay Gordon Coogan, of New York, and Gurdon Saltonstall, who died in infancy.

**ROBINSON, James Harvey,** historian, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 29, 1863, son of James Harvey and Latricia Maria (Drake) Robinson. His father was born near Saratoga, N. Y., in 1808, but as a young man moved to Illinois, became a merchant in Bloomington and finally president of the leading local bank. Family circumstances were favorable to intellectual interests. Mr. Robinson, after attending the public schools in Bloomington, spent some time studying at the State University at Normal, where he came under the influence of Stephen A. Forbes and learned something of natural history and the manipulation of the microscope. He travelled in Europe and then spent a year in business, when he abruptly decided to go to Harvard with his younger brother, Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, who was destined to succeed Asa Gray as curator of the Harvard herbarium. He was graduated A.B. in 1887 after three years of study, and A.M. the following year. His association with William James accentuated his natural tendency toward a pragmatic philosophy, later to be reenforced by his friends John Dewey and Thorstein Veblen, and aroused in him an interest in psychology which was to become more and more obvious in his historical teaching and writing. At the University of Freiburg he received the degree of Ph.D. under von Holst in 1890, writing on "The Original and Derived Features of the Constitution of the United States," and then turning his attention to German constitutional law, prepared a short account of the German federation under the title "The German Bundesrath." He was lecturer (1891) and associate professor (1892–95) of European history at the University of Pennsylvania where he was an editor of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." He was called as professor of European history to Columbia University in 1895 and remained there until 1919. In 1898 he made an excursion into the classical field and published (in collaboration with H. W. Rolfe) a selection of Petrarch's letters translated from the original Latin. His discontent with the current methods of teaching history in the schools led him to write his "Introduction to the History of Western Europe" (1904, enlarged edition in two volumes, 1924–1926), with a view of enlivening the past by omitting many irrelevant details and substituting neglected but more suggestive matter. He devoted great at-

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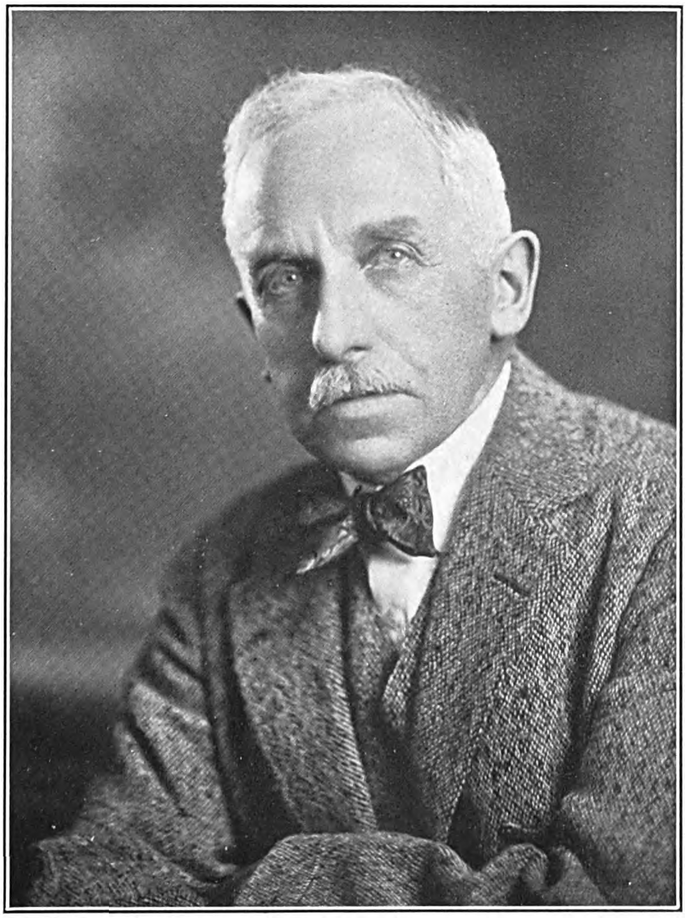

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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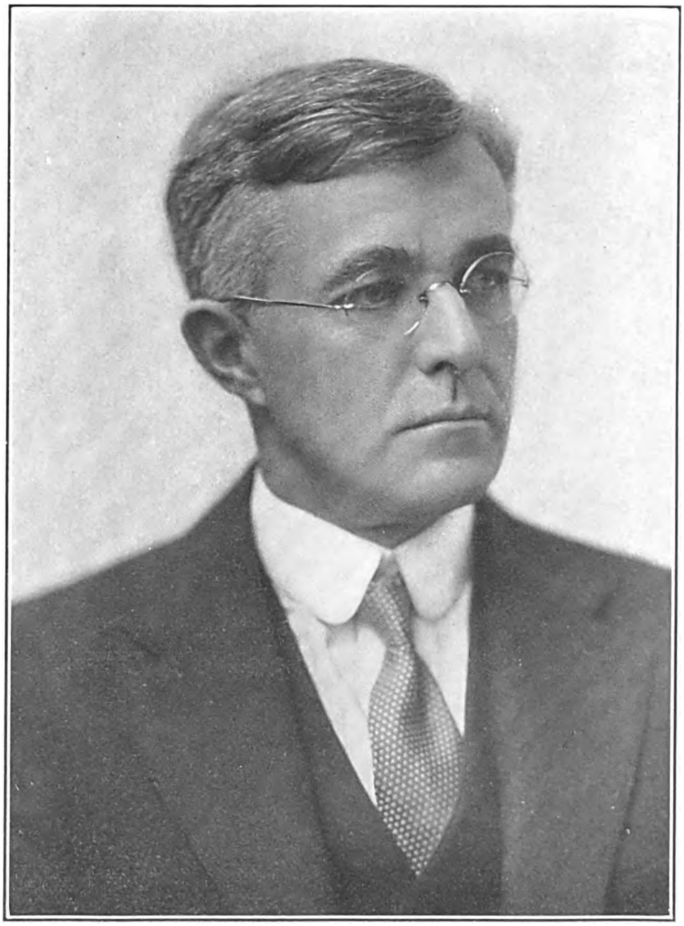

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Irving Langmuir

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tention to his style of presentation in his effort to be clear and interesting. This volume (which has been translated into Chinese and Urdu) and the many which followed it, have served to revolutionize the teaching of history in American schools and colleges. He enlisted the co-operation of such distinguished scholars as Charles A. Beard, James Henry Breasted, Edward P. Cheyney, David S. Muzzey and Emma Peters Smith, who have busied themselves for years writing, rewriting, readjusting and revising under Robinson's editorship a series of manuals which carried the work much further. The editing of these manuals, aiming to impress upon the youth of the country the essential importance of "the living past," has probably been Robinson's chief achievement. In order to bring the student into contact with the actual first-hand sources of history, he added to the series "Readings in European History" (1904–06), which Robinson himself prepared, and "Readings in Modern European History (1908–09), prepared in collaboration with Charles A. Beard. As a teacher Robinson became more and more interested in the neglected history of the human mind and his course at Columbia on "The History of the Intellectual Class" was attended by great numbers of students. He saw the "common adventure of Mankind" as a whole, and neglected the usual divisions of the past. While his method was pragmatic, he had no philosophy of history to expound; he merely substituted the development of ideas, beliefs and knowledge for the old story of wars, territorial changes and social institutions, which had previously been deemed the proper subject matter of history. In 1911 he published a volume, "The New History" in which he summarized and illustrated his conception of what history might be as over against what it had been. As the World war drew to a close Robinson conceived the idea of what became the New School for Social Research as an escape from the usual academic routine, which he came to regard more and more as time passed as essentially futile. In 1919 he resigned from Columbia. After two years in the New School Robinson decided to withdraw entirely from teaching and devote his time to writing. The administration of the school passed into the hands of Dr. Alvin Johnson, editor of the "New Republic." In 1921 Robinson published his "Mind in the Making" which summed up in brief compass what he had been teaching for many years. The book enjoyed a very wide sale for years and was translated into Swedish, Dutch and Czech. It is a sketch of the history of human intelligence. "The Humanizing of Knowledge" followed in 1923, emphasizing the necessity of making scientific discoveries more available to the general reader. A passage from this book was taken by the editors of the 14th edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" for the guidance of their contributors. To the same edition of the "Britannica" Robinson furnished the article on "Civilization." He also greatly enlarged his original "History of Western Europe" and "The Development of Modern Europe" (written with Dr. Charles A. Beard), which had appeared in the 11th edition. Dr. Robinson was associate editor of the "American Historical Review" (1911–20), president of the American Historical Association in 1929 and received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the University of Utah (1922) and D.H.L. from Tufts College (1924). He is a member of the Royal Historical Society, London. He was married, Sept. 1, 1887, to Grace Woodville, daughter of Charles Read, of Bloomington, Ill.; she died March 1, 1927.

**LANGMUIR, Irving,** chemist and physicist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1881, son of Charles and Sadie (Comings) Langmuir. His father, for many years director of agencies for the New York Life Insurance Co. in Europe, was a son of Charles Langmuir of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to New Haven, Conn., in 1848, and later resided in Toronto, Canada. Dr. Langmuir was educated in the Pratt Institute high school, Brooklyn, and in Columbia University, which graduated him Met.E., in 1903. Three years of postgraduate study in the University of Göttingen, under Prof. Nernst, inventor of the Nernst Lamp, brought him the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D., and, after his return to the United States in 1906, he served for another three years as instructor in chemistry in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. In 1909 he joined the staff of the research laboratory of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., of which he is now associate director. Devoting his first three years to pure research in vacuum phenomena, he became attracted to a study of incandescent lamps. As a first step he decided that the deterioration of such lamps was due to neither electrical discharges nor chemical attacks on the tungsten filaments but to the evaporation of the filaments. Water vapor although present as a mere trace set up a cyclic action which resulted in the transfer of tungsten to the bulb in amounts out of all proportion to the water present. Through further studies of a purely scientific nature, particularly in investigating the dissociation of hydrogen into atoms, Dr. Langmuir was led incidentally to the invention of the gas-filled tungsten lamp, as he has himself suggested in his account of the discovery: "To see if I could measure how much the hydrogen molecules were broken up into atoms at any given temperature and pressure, I heated tungsten filaments in hydrogen, at different pressures, up to the melting point of tungsten, and made similar experiments in nitrogen in place of hydrogen. It was this work done for the purpose of studying the dissociation of hydrogen—in other words, to settle a fundamental scientific point—that led to the discovery that you could use high pressure gas to build a better tungsten lamp." Certain secondary modifications were also made, such as increasing the diameter of the filament and coiling the loops of the filament closer together to reduce heat losses. The practical result of Langmuir's gas-filled lamp, which was patented in 1914, is that the amount of light produced per unit of energy has been practically doubled, and on this basis it has been estimated that throughout the United States alone there is a saving of $1,000,000 daily in the amount of electricity consumed. Two important secondary discoveries—what might be called by-products—resulting from his work on the incandescent lamp, are the Langmuir mercury condensation pump, now used extensively in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and vacuum tubes; and the atomic hydrogen electric welding process, which is based on his researches in the dissociation of hydrogen. Of even greater significance is his work in electronics. His theory of "space

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charge," first proposed in a paper published in 1913, offered a solution to many of the problems confronting the workers in the field of electron discharges in high vacua; his is the accepted concept of adsorption and the disposition of molecules at surfaces; and his studies have furnished a complete mechanism of gas reactions at the surface of tungsten, the metal universally used in electric illumination, long distance telephony and radio. The practical result of his researches in electronics was the development of the vacuum tube, pliotron, kenotron and radiotron, as it is now used in radio telephony and telegraphy. His work also served as a foundation upon which the Coolidge X-ray tube was developed. During the World war, he worked on submarine detecting devices at the naval experiment station, Nahant, Mass., where he developed the K-tube. He invented also the thoriated filament cathode, now largely used in electron tubes. He has twice received the Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society, for his researches on electrical reactions at low pressures in 1915, and for researches on atomic structure in 1920; he received the Hughes medal of the Royal Society of London in 1918 for his researches in molecular physics; the Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1920; the Perkin medal of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1928; the class of 1889 of Columbia University medal and the Chandler medal of Columbia University in 1929 and the Willard Gibbs gold medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, 1930. The honorary degrees of Sc.D. were conferred on him by Northwestern University in 1920, Union University in 1923, Columbia University in 1925, Kenyon College in 1927, and Princeton University in 1929; LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh in 1921 and D.Ing. by the Technische Hochschule of Berlin, 1929. Dr. Langmuir is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Chemical Society (president, 1929), American Physical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Institute of Radio Engineers (president, 1923) and the Tau Bera Pi and Sigma Xi fraternities. He is the author of about 130 scientific papers of which the following are among the more important: "The Dissociation of Hydrogen into Atoms" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vols. 34-36-37-38); "Chemical Reactions at Low Pressures" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vols. 35-37; also Journ., Indust. Eng'r. Chem. Vol. 7); "The Effect of Space Charge and Residual Gases on Thermionic Currents in High Vacua" (Physical Rev., Vol. 2); "Adsorption of Gases" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 40); "Constitution of Solids and Liquids" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vols. 38-39; also Proc., Nat. Acad. of Sciences, Vol. 3); "The Condensation Pump" (Journ., Franklin Inst., Vol. 182); "Atomic Structure" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vols. 41-42; also Science, Vol. 54); "Mechanism of Chemical Reactions" (Trans., Faraday Soc., Vol. 25); "Electron Emission from Films of Thorium and Caesium" (Physical Rev., Vol. 22; Proc., Royal Soc., Vol. A, 107); "Theories of Gaseous Discharges" (General Electric Rev., Vol. 27); "Modern Concepts in Physics and Chemistry" (Journ., Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 51). Dr. Langmuir was married, April 27, 1912, to Marion, daughter of William T. Mersereau, of South Orange, N. J., and they have two children, Kenneth and Barbara Langmuir.

**LARDNER, Ringgold Wilmer,** author, was born at Niles, Mich., Mar. 6, 1885, son of Henry and Lena Bogardus (Phillips) Lardner. He attended the Niles high school and after his graduation in 1901, studied for a year at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. In 1905 he joined the South Bend (Ind.) "Times" as a reporter, remained two years, and then returned to Chicago, where he was successively a sports writer on the "Interocean," "Examiner," and "Tribune" until 1910. He edited the St. Louis "Sporting News" in 1910–11, wrote sports articles for the Boston "American" and Chicago "American" in 1911–12, then rejoined the Chicago "Examiner" the latter year and the "Tribune" in 1913. He remained in Chicago journalism for six years longer publishing "Bib Ballads" (1915); "You Know Me, Al" (1915), which lampooned professional athleticism in the guise of an egoistic "busher's" letters; "Gullible's Travels" (1917), a mirthful exposé of social climbing, snobbery, rivalry and sham good-fellowship, in so-called exclusive circles of New York, Chicago and Palm Beach; "Own Your Own Home" (1917); "Treat 'Em Rough" (1918); "The Real Dope" (1918); and "My Four Weeks in France" (1918). From the beginning his writings won him a wide public recognition as a humorous and satiric delineator of hitherto unpictured types in an idiom that departed from conventional sentence structure but remained rich in the flavor of national expressions rooted in every-day speech. During 1919–26 he was a special writer for the Bell newspaper syndicate of New York. His later books are "The Young Immigrants" (1919); "Symptoms of Being 35" (1921); "The Big Town" (1921); "How to Write Short Stories" (1924), a collection of his own stories adroitly and amusingly told in the effective style he adapted as his literary vehicle; "What of It?" (1925), a series of sketches, essays and extravaganzas; "The Love Nest" (1926), another group of stories; "The Story of a Wonder Man" (1927), described as his "autobiography," but in reality a biting burlesque of the autobiographies typical of successful men who take themselves seriously; and finally "Roundup" (1929), a collection of stories. In addition he has produced two plays, "Elmer the Great" (1928) and "June Moon," with George S. Kaufman (1929). He portrays American life chiefly as it is revealed from "press" boxes, the dressing rooms of baseball parks and boxing arenas, the offices of theatrical and moving-picture producers, and in the social amenities of the newly prosperous for whom life with money becomes a problem in social "window dressing." His style, while viewed as a break from tradition and even by some as heralding a new written medium, has been regarded as less an innovation than a return to the flexibility of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, employing deliberate neologisms, ellipses, inversions of grammar, double negatives, and so-called vulgarisms which are sometimes venerable forms of the English language that have been preserved from oblivion in the vernacular. Mr. Lardner is a member of the Chicago Press Club and the New York Athletic, Lambs, Friars, Players, Coffee House and Dutch Treat clubs of New York. He was married, at Goshen, Ind., June 28, 1911, to Ellis, daughter of Frank Parker Abbott, lumber

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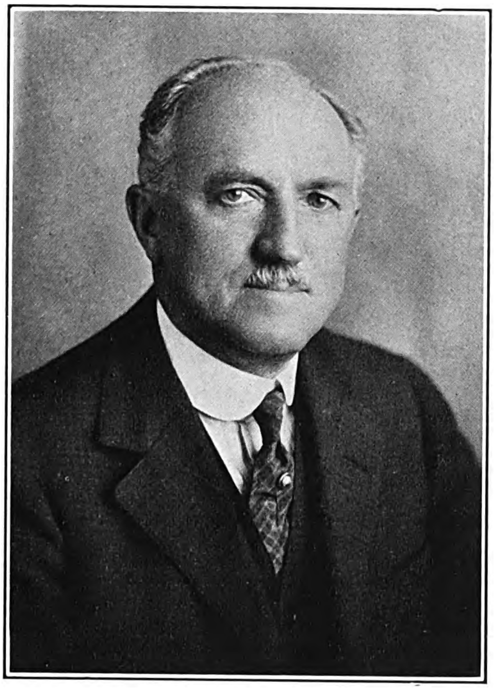
manufacturer, and they have four children: John Abbott, James Phillips, Ringgold Wilmor, Jr., and David Ellis Lardner.

**LONGLEY, Harry Sherman,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Iowa, was born at Cohoes, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1868, son of John Thompson and Maria Elizabeth (Fulton) Longley; grandson of Gideon and Christina (Luffman) Longley, and great-grandson of John Longley, who came from Benenden, Kent co., England, in 1833–34, and settled at Watervliet (West Troy), N. Y. He was graduated A.B. at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in 1891, receiving the A.M. degree in 1896, and he was graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1894. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Doane in Albany, N. Y., in 1894, and the following year was ordained priest. He was curate of St. Paul's Church, Troy, one year and rector of Trinity Church, Milford, Mass., during 1895–99; of Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., 1899–1911, and of St. Mark's Church, Evanston, Ill., 1911–12. In the latter year he was consecrated suffragan bishop of Iowa, in 1917 was elected coadjutor bishop of Iowa and in 1920 presiding bishop of the province of the Northwest. He was a deputy to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1907 and 1910. He had served also as dean of the 3d district convocation, diocese of central New York, and as examining chaplain for the bishop of central New York. He is president of the board of trustees of St. Monica's Home, Des Moines, Ia., and a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, the Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., and Tabor (Ia.) College. He is honorary vice-president of the Church Association in the Interest of Labor; holds the 33d degree in Masonry and is a member also of the Kappa Gamma Chi fraternity. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by St. Stephen's College in 1912, and the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1920. Bishop Longley was married, Sept. 17, 1894, to Hattie Eliza, daughter of John E. Minkler, of Waterford, N. Y., and has one son, Harry Sherman Minkler Longley, a clergyman.

**HEWETT, Edgar Lee,** archaeologist, was born in Warren county, Ill., Nov. 23, 1865, son of Hanson Harvey and Tabitha (Stice) Hewett. Dr. Hewett attended Tarkio (Mo.) College and was graduated B.Pd. at Colorado Teachers' College in 1893 and M.Pd. in 1898. He was at that time intending to follow teaching as a career, and served as superintendent of schools at Fairfax, Mo., 1889–92; superintendent of the training department of the Colorado State Normal School, 1894–98, and was president of the New Mexico Normal University 1898–1903. At the end of that period his interest was turned definitely to archaeological research and going abroad, he studied at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, where he received the degree of Sc.D. in 1908; part of that time he spent in research work in Italy, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Mexico and in the American Southwest. His first work of importance in the latter region was undertaken in 1906 when he was appointed by the chief of the bureau of American ethnology to make an archaeological survey of the Mesa Verde ruins with the object of establishing there a national park. His recommendations were received with favor by the department of the interior and in 1908 the actual work of excavating and repairing Mesa Verde was initiated. In 1907 the Archaeological Institute of America established at Santa Fe the School of American Archaeology and appointed Dr. Hewett director. During the first ten years of the school's existence it co-operated with other scientific bodies in research work in Alaska, Washington, California, the Mississippi valley, Mexico, Central America (it excavated the ancient Maya city of Quirigua 1910–14) and Peru, but in later years it has concentrated on its



home field. In the various sub-areas of the San Juan river the school made a general survey of the entire region, excavated Balcony House in the Mesa Verde national park, the Cannonball Ruin in southwestern Colorado and spent several seasons in the excavation of the Chetro Ketl in the Chaco canyon. In the drainage district of the Little Colorado river the school made archaeological collections and ethnological studies of the Hopi and Zuni villages. Collections of great importance were obtained in the Casas Grandes valley and adjacent mountains in old Mexico, but the work of the greatest importance has been that completed in the Pajarito plateau of the Rio Grande valley. This area contains living people whose culture extends beyond the Spanish invasion and it represents therefore the purest culture of the Pueblos extant. The school has surveyed the entire plateau with its hundreds of ruined villages and has examined by excavation the ruins of Ojo Caliente, Puye, Otowi, Tsankawi, Tchirege, El Rito de los Frijoles and the Pueblo of the Stone Lions. In the valley proper of the Rio Grande excavations have been made at Gran Quivira and Quarai in the Manzano district and at Giusewa near Jemez Hot Springs. The school was reorganized in 1917 as the School of American Research, of which Dr. Hewett continues as

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director. It has established museums at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and San Diego, Calif. Quite apart from the scientific interest of the school's work, Dr. Hewett and his associates have undertaken to restore and enliven the ancient arts as practiced by the Pueblo Indians. This will be of itself an accomplishment of the greatest importance. In former times, according to archaeological evidence, the Indians of that region practiced the arts of pottery making, basketry, weaving and embroidery, lapidary work, dramatic ceremonies and costuming, music and painting; some of these arts had been condemned by the invading White race and discouraged in practice while others fell into decay because the Indians no longer had an incentive or desire to carry them on, especially in view of that fact that farming was the main economic support. At the end of a quarter of a century of effort, the school has forestalled a cultural doom that seemed inevitable; the Indians have been encouraged to practice their own religion and ceremonies and by establishing markets and protecting the Indian in trade, fine pottery, embroidery work and weaving are being rapidly revived. The arts of painting and music which had quite disappeared have been recovered, in the case of the former with remarkable results; Indian artists such as Crescencio Martinez, Awa Tsirah, Kabotie, Velino and Tonita have had their work exhibited throughout America and have been praised by competent critics. The school in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Fe established an annual fiesta and Indian fair in 1919, which has succeeded in presenting the Indian arts to the public and developing a market for them. Dr. Hewett directed the exhibits in science and art at the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1916, and was director of the San Diego museum during 1917–28. He is now head of the department of archaeology and anthropology in the University of New Mexico, in addition to his duties as director of the School of American Research. He prepared the existing laws which were passed in 1906 for the preservation of American antiquities and national monuments. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, southwestern division, 1920) and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, American Federation of Arts (vice-president, 1919), National Parks Association, the Masonic fraternity (32nd degree), the Cosmos Club of Washington and the University Club of San Diego. He is the author of numerous papers on American archaeology, anthropology and sociology. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hewett was twice married: (1) Sept. 16, 1891, to Cora E. Whitford, of Denver, Colo., who died in 1905; and (2) Dec. 30, 1911, to Donizetta A. Wood, of Red Oak, Ia. He has no children.

**SAWYER, John Pascal,** physician, was born at Kent, O., Apr. 10, 1862, son of Pascal Hall and Caroline Louisa (Barber) Sawyer, and a direct descendant of Thomas Sawyer who, coming from England in 1636, settled in Rowley, Mass. From him the line descends through Thomas; William and his wife Hannah Houghton; Josiah and his first wife Sarah Fairbanks; William and his wife Hannah Barrett; Uriah and his wife Sally Spofford; and Henry and his wife Susan Hall, Dr. Sawyer's grandparents. His father, Pascal Hall Sawyer (1836–1904), was a physician and professor of obstetrics at the medical school of Wooster University, 1887–93. Dr. Sawyer was graduated A.B. at Adelbert college, Western Reserve University in 1883, A.M. in 1886 and M. D. at the medical school of Western Reserve University in 1886. After a year of postgraduate work, principally in the physiological laboratory of the University of Berlin, he began the practice of medicine in Cleveland, O., in 1888. In later years he returned several times to Berlin and Freiburg-in-Baden to pursue courses in clinical medicine and pathology. Dr. Sawyer has limited his practice to internal medicine, with special attention given to gastroenterology. He was lecturer in physiology, 1889–91, and professor in 1893 at the medical department of Western Reserve University; professor of the theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, 1893–1914, and since 1914 he has been professor of clinical medicine and therapeutics. He has been visiting physician to St. Vincent's Charity Hospital since 1893. While demonstrator of physiology, Dr. Sawyer established in 1888 the earliest practical laboratory work required of undergraduates in physiology in the Middle West, and during the same period he constructed the first kymograph to be manufactured in America. From this model has been developed the instrument now used extensively in laboratories of physiology, pharmacology and allied subjects. He took an active part in raising the standard of medical education at Western Reserve University and in the reorganization of the faculty in 1893. He was the first to call attention to the local prevalence of exophthalmic goitre in northern Ohio, and thus contributed to the intensive study of this condition in recent years. One of the founders of the Cleveland Medical Library Association, he has served as its trustee and president (1916–20). Dr. Sawyer has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature and is the author of: "The Clinical Relations of Stomach Disorders in Diabetes" (1903); "The Relation of Stomach Disorders to Diabetes Mellitus" (1905); "The Cultural Value of Fundamental Medical Studies" (1905); "A Comparison of Methods of Lavage with the Siphon Tube and Politzer Bulbs" (1905); "Nutrition in Tuberculosis" (1905); "The Open Air Treatment of Tuberculosis in Northern Ohio"; "Incomplete Forms of Exophthalmic Goitre in Relation to Gastro-Intestinal Disease" (1907); "Formes Frustes of Exophthalmic Goitre, Clinical Recognition, Importance and Treatment" (1925); "Hanoch's Purpura in the Aged" (1929), and "Peptic Ulcer at the Cardia" (1929). He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Gastroenterological Association, American Climatological and Clinical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, Cleveland Academy of Medicine and the Cleveland Medical Library Association. His clubs include the Union, University and Mayfield Country of Cleveland. He was married in Cleveland, O., Feb. 13, 1893, to Mary Candee, daughter of Judge Charles Candee Baldwin, of Cleveland, and their children are Charles Baldwin and David Pascal Sawyer.

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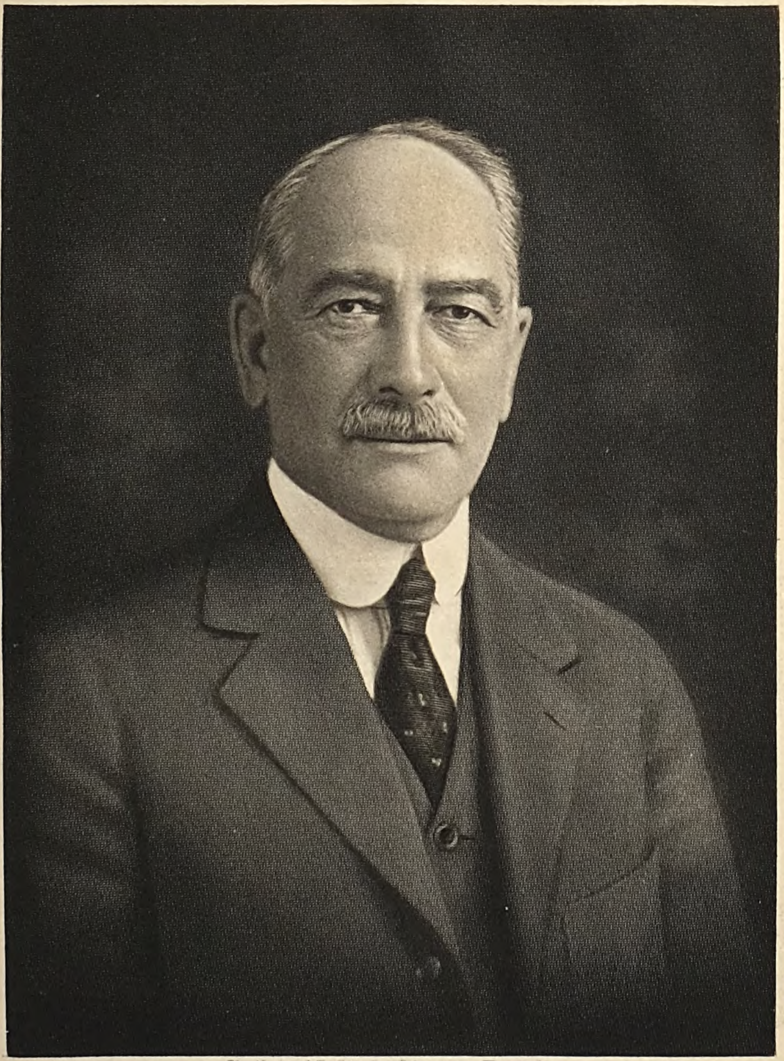

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

John P. Sawyer

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

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**SEIBERLING, Frank Augustus,** industrialist, was born at Western Star, O., Oct. 6, 1859, son of John Frederick and Catherine (Miller) Seiberling and a descendant of Michael Seiberling who migrated from Stuttgart, Germany to Pennsylvania in 1741. His father was an inventor of agricultural implements and manufacturer of the Empire reaper at Akron, O. After attending Heidelberg College, Ohio, for two years, the son left to enter the father's business and within two years became secretary and treasurer of the J. F. Seiberling Co. Not being able to compete successfully with the harvesting machine trust the business was liquidated in 1898 and Frank Seiberling, now married, with three children, faced the problem of starting business anew. The recent introduction of rubber tires for carriages and bicycles attracted him to the rubber business and purchasing a vacant factory in Akron, he organized the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (1898) with a paid-in capital of $45,000. He was shortly confronted with a number of lawsuits for patent infringements, the basis of which was the Grant patent for solid carriage tires. Against the advice of his directors, Mr. Seiberling fought through court after court until finally by decision of the U. S. circuit court the claims of the prosecution were disallowed. His victory was the important factor in terminating the early monopoly on carriage tires. In the development of the automobile Mr. Seiberling was quick to see the possibilities of the rubber tire and in 1899 the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. began its manufacture. The single tube type of tire was soon superseded by the pneumatic clincher tire. But the latter, built with an elastic bead, buttonholed over a hooked rim flange and held to the base of the rim by butterfly bolts, was subject to frequent rim cuts; was removed from the wheel with difficulty and sometimes flew off the wheel while on the road. To overcome these faults Mr. Seiberling in 1903 invented the straight side tire with an inextensible bead of woven wire which held it rigidly to the rim by an adjustable side flange. Up to this time the construction of the automobile tire was entirely a hand operation. Mr. Seiberling invented the first tire building machine by which the plies of fabrics were built up and shaped around a core to make the carcass of the tire. Patented, June 1, 1904, it not only made a better product but effected a great saving of time and labor and made possible the large quantity production that the growth of the industry soon demanded. To facilitate the mounting and demounting of the straight side tire, he also invented a detachable rim with locking ring (1905) which was another valuable contribution to the safety and convenience of motoring. By 1908 the Goodyear company was sufficiently prosperous to spend $8,000 in advertising. Its gross business amounted to $2,000,000 and instead of declaring a dividend as the directors urged, the profits were used for a larger advertising campaign which resulted in a business of $4,000,000 for 1909 with profits of $600,000. Thenceforth Mr. Seiberling was recognized as one of the outstanding tire manufacturers. He was the first to introduce the small cord principle in cord tire construction (1905) which gave a further impetus to the business. Attempts had been made to use a large size cord laid diagonally in several layers to form the tire body but the difficulty of repairing stone bruises and blowouts could not be overcome. In the face of the opposition of many engineers and the entire rubber industry he began the manufacture of tires with many layers of small cords laid side by side, resulting in a tire far more resilient, less liable to bruises and easily repaired when injured. Today the multiple-ply small cord tire is in universal use. The introduction of the small cord principle in the face of universal opposition is perhaps Mr. Seiberling's outstanding contribution to the automobile industry. In 1911 the Goodyear Co. began experimenting with a rubber fabric for balloons and built a semi-rigid dirigible and several other types before the World war. This early experience in rubberized materials was utilized by the government during the war when the Goodyear company constructed seventeen non-rigid dirigibles and 700 kite balloons, besides using its factory to manufacture tire equipment and 100,000 gas masks for the war department. The company manufactured other rubber goods—conveyor belts of all sizes, transmission belts, rubber hose of every kind, rubber bumpers for automobiles, respirators, mallets, shoe heels, rubber packing for pipes and engine joints, rubber bands, printers' blankets, and rollers. In 1920, the last year of his presidency, the factory in Akron produced 40,000 tires daily, employed 45,000 hands and its gross business was $205,000,000, a splendid monument of excellent manufacturing, intelligent merchandising and exceptional executive ability. The nation-wide business depression of 1920–21 forced the company into banker control and Mr. Seiberling resigned the presidency in May, 1921. Almost immediately he re-entered the tire manufacturing field as president of the Seiberling Rubber Co. Applying the same business acumen and executive ability which made the Goodyear company so successful he quickly gave the new enterprise a national standing. The Seiberling Rubber Co. grew rapidly until, in 1930, its factories at Barberton, O., and Toronto, Canada, were employing 2,000 hands and producing 9,200 tires and inner tubes per day, which were being sold in forty-two countries throughout the world with an annual gross business of $20,000,000. Its capital and surplus were in excess of $7,000,000. A subsidiary company, the Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., was established in 1927 with a factory in Toronto. The process of producing an automobile tire as applied in the Seiberling factories is as follows: The imported raw rubber is first cleaned in water and after drying is thoroughly masticated between hot steel cylinders called mills. During this treatment a number of chemical compounds are mixed into the rubber to increase its hardness, wearing properties and resistance to abrasion and to prepare it for the later steps in the process. The rubber comes from the mills in large tough sheets of black dough ready for the cotton fabric or "cords." After the fabric is warmed the compounded rubber is pressed into it between a triple roll of hot cylinders called calenders until the fabric is thoroughly impregnated. It emerges as rubberized cloth, each cord being completely surrounded by a cushion of rubber. Large "bias cutters" divide the rubberized fabric into diagonal slices which are arranged in pairs with the cords of each at right angles. Workmen, using the tire building machine, apply one pair called a "band" over a shape-forming core, stitch down the sides and lay on other bands until the tire carcass has the re-

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quired number of plies. The inextensible bead, containing a wire cord, is now inserted to prevent the tire from blowing off the rim, chafing strips placed around the bead for further protection and a breaker strip added to absorb road shocks, followed by the side wall and tread. An automatic conveyor carries it to the vulcanizing room. There a large hollow rubber bag to hold hot water is inserted in the tire, which is mounted on a rim and locked in a steel mould. In the vulcanizing process the steam-heated mould applies heat to the outside while the hot water bag heats the inside at the same time. This is known as the Seiberling water bag method of vulcanization. World famed as a merchandiser and financier, Mr. Seiberling has been recognized for over a quarter of a century as one of the far-sighted leaders in the rubber industry. As a pioneer in the development of the cord tire he was mainly responsible for the broad development of the big pneumatic tires for trucks. A sincere believer in the truth in advertising, he was one of the prime movers in promoting the Associated Advertising Clubs of America and was tendered the presidency several times. In the World war he was regional director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln highway movement, president of the Lincoln Highway Association in 1917–21 and re-elected to the same office in 1927. Active in good roads work through the nation, he has supported the proposed Pan-American highway, to link the United States in a closer social and economic relationship with the seventeen republics in South America. Mr. Seiberling has taken an active and personal interest in the welfare of his employees and while president of the Goodyear company introduced numerous social welfare innovations, including Goodyear Heights, a model community of 2,000 separate homes, and Seiberling Athletic Field. As a Buchtel trustee, he exerted a major influence in the preservation of the University of Akron and its reorganization as Akron Municipal University at a time when it was thought that the school would be closed. He is a trustee of Lincoln Memorial University, Heidelberg College and Western Reserve Academy. Lincoln University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1915. Farming, hunting, fishing and tennis are his favorite recreations. He is democratic in manner, his vision and his sympathies are broad and he has a winning personality. He was married, Oct. 12, 1887, to Gertrude F., daughter of James Penfield, of Willoughby, O., and they have six children, John Frederick, Irene, wife of Milton Harrison, of New York city, Willard Penfield, James Penfield, Gertrude Virginia, wife of John L. Handy, of New York city, and Franklin Augustus Seiberling, Jr.

**COMPTON, Arthur Holly,** physicist, was born at Wooster, O., Sept. 10, 1892, son of Elias and Otelia Catherine (Augspurger) Compton, and a descendant of William Compton, who came from England about 1720 and settled in New Jersey. His father was professor of philosophy and dean of the College of Wooster during 1900–24. Dr. Compton was graduated B.S. at the College of Wooster in 1913; M.A. in 1914 and Ph.D. in 1916 at Princeton University, having been the Porter Ogden Jacobus fellow in 1915–16. In the following year he was instructor in physics at the University of Minnesota and during 1917–19 was research physicist of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., except for one year on leave of absence, 1917–18, when, as a civilian associate in the U. S. signal corps, he worked on the development of airplane instruments. He was national research fellow in physics at the Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge University, during 1919–20, and returned to the United States as professor of physics and head of the department at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1920–23. Since 1923 he has been professor of physics at the University of Chicago. Dr. Compton has gained his greatest distinction for his researches in X-rays and radioactivity. In predicting that X-rays, which are true light rays, are propagated like projectiles, he suggested that X-rays should be regarded in a sense as being constituted of particles of matter as well as of waves. True to this prediction, while testing Einstein's statement concerning light, that it consisted of streams of particles, he discovered that X-rays, upon striking an object in their path, are deflected and lose some of their energy, their wave lengths becoming longer. This phenomenon has come to be called the "Compton effect." He explains the phenomenon in his own words as follows: "One's finger placed in the path of an X-ray becomes a source of scattered or reflected rays. We should expect, if X-rays were waves, that the scattered wave lengths would be of the same length as the waves that produced them. Spectra, however, prove that a part of the X-ray is of distinctly greater wave length than the parent primary rays, and this has been called the 'Compton effect.' This observed change in wave length is directly contrary to the prediction of the wave theory. When, however, the X-ray is considered as a particle which is deflected when it collides with an electron in the matter through which it passes, then the electron which it strikes must recoil. This was the next part of our experiment, to prove that the electron which was hit flew off at the appropriate angle. With the method for photographing the trails left by individual electrons passing through the air, which Prof. Wilson of Cambridge had developed, we found indisputable evidence of the existence of the recoil electrons. The obvious interpretation is that X-rays, light rays and radio rays are streams of particles. Light waves seem to be successive sheets of light particles, which may be compared with sheets of water drops in a rainstorm." He was awarded the Rumford Gold medal in 1926 for his researches in Roentgen rays, including the discovery of the total reflection of X-rays from polished mirrors, the diffraction of X-rays by ruled gratings, which afforded a direct method of measuring X-ray wave lengths, and for his discovery of the "Compton effect." In 1927 the Nobel prize for physics was divided between Dr. Compton and Prof. Charles T. R. Wilson of Cambridge University, the award being made to the former for his discovery of the "Compton effect" and to the latter for his method of observing electrified particles. Dr. Compton was associate editor of the "Physical Review" (1922–25), and is the author of "Secondary Radiations Produced by X-Rays" (1922) and "X-Rays and Electrons" (1926). The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by the College of Wooster in 1927, Ohio State (1929) and Yale (1929) universities, and that of LL.D. by Wash-

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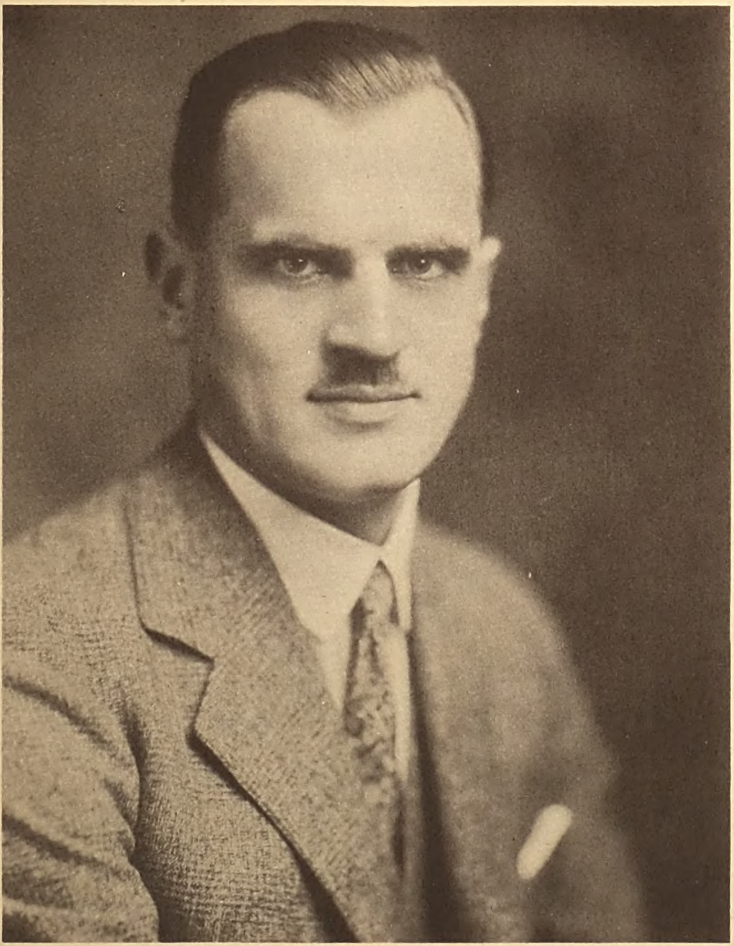

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Arthur H. Compton

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ington University in 1928. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society and American Optical Society, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Research Council (chairman, committee on X-rays and radioactivity, 1923–4), American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa societies. Politically he is a Republican and in religion, a Presbyterian. He finds his chief recreation in tennis, photography and travel. Dr. Compton was married, June 28, 1916, to Betty Charity, daughter of Benjamin Allen McCloskey, of New Waterford, O., and they have two children: Arthur Alan and John Joseph Compton.

**BARNES, Harry Elmer**, educator and historian, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 15, 1889, son of William Henry and Lulu Carlotta (Short) Barnes, grandson of William H. and Gazena (Bradt) Barnes, great-grandson of Augustus and Elizabeth (Storke) Barnes, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Barnes, who settled in central New York about 1800. His father is a farmer, teacher, criminologist and institutional superintendent. Prof. Barnes received his preparatory education at the Port Byron (N. Y.) high school and in 1913 was graduated A.B., summa cum laude, at Syracuse University, where he remained for two years as an instructor in historical sociology. He was then a graduate student at Columbia, serving as university fellow in sociology in 1915–16, also held the William Bayard Cutting traveling fellowship in the history of thought and culture in 1916–17 (meantime engaging in research work at Harvard), and was a lecturer in history in 1917–18. His subsequent posts have been as associate professor of history at Clark University in 1918–19, professor of history at the New School for Social Research of New York city, 1919–20 (lecturer since 1923), professor of history of thought and culture at Clark University, 1920–23, ad interim professor of social and economic institutions at Amherst College, 1923–25, and professor of historical sociology at Smith College, 1923 to 1930, when he resigned. He was also professor of history at summer sessions of the universities of Montana (1919), Oregon (1920), California (1923), Wisconsin (1924) and Cornell (1925). Since April 1930 he has been a general editorial writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers. In a remarkably short time Prof. Barnes has established himself as a lucid, penetrating and scholarly writer in the fields of historiography, the history, nature and functions of the social sciences, and the history of crime and punishment. It is due to the efforts of Professors Robinson, Shotwell and Shepherd of Columbia University, that the concepts and ideals of the "new history" were formulated, but Barnes, continuing the momentum thus generated, has been largely responsible for embodying the new concepts in systematic works. His Herculean labors have called forth a universal admiration but this alone would be scant praise if the quality of the work itself had not been outstanding. The titles of his books indicate the range of his interest. They include: "Sociology before Comte" (1917); "History of Penal, Reformatory and Correctional Institutions of New Jersey" (1918); a chapter in S. P. Duggan's "League of Nations" (1919); "World Politics and the Expansion of European Civilization" (1920); "Social History of the Western World" (1921); "History, Its Rise and Development" (1922); "Sociology and Political Theory" (1923), translated into Japanese and German; "New History and the Social Studies" (1925), translated into Japanese; "Psychology and History" (1925); "History and Social Intelligence" (1926); "The Genesis of the World War," translated into French, German, and Norwegian (1926); "The Repression of Crime: Studies in Historical Penology" (1926); "The Evolution of Penology in Pennsylvania" (1927); "Living in the Twentieth Century" (1928); "World Politics in Modern Civilization" (1929); "The Twilight of Christianity" (1929); "The History of Punishment for Crime" (1929); "The History of Social Thought" (1930). As joint editor he also wrote portions of "A History of Political Theories: Recent Times" (1924); "The History and Prospects of the Social Sciences"; Ploetz's "Manual of Universal History" (1925), a revised and enlarged edition; "An Introduction to Sociology" (1926) and "Contemporary Social Theory" (1930). Finally he is co-author of "Recent Developments in the Social Sciences" (1927), "Economic History of Europe" (1928), and "The Making of a Nation" (1929). Comments on his books have been many and varied, eliciting the admiration of such men as Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia, who said of his "New History and the Social Studies" that "no other living historian could have produced it," while Prof. Preserved Smith compared the work with Voltaire's "Essai" and Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," for its revitalization of the historical method. His books have also aroused controversy and passion, particularly in the case of what is probably his best known work, "Genesis of the World War." In that study he places himself in the still not popular camp of revisionist historians who have been attempting to bring into prevalence a new view of guilt for the World war's origin. It was the first full narrative by an American of the crisis of 1914 as obtained from original documents, and presented the problem of war guilt as a vast historical complex, which it approached and illumined from every angle. The material that was presented tended to reveal that the war occurred as the result of a plot between the Poincaré militarist group in France and the rulers of Russia, the one hoping to regain Alsace Lorraine, and the other to wrest Constantinople from the Turks as a long sought trade outlet in the Mediterranean. The theory of distributed responsibility for the war was revealed to be as far from the truth as the former prevailing view of Germany's sole guilt. Although a member of the Disciples of Christ denomination he discards the concept of a providential God and in 1928 boldly declared this view in addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science on "Medical Science Versus Religion as a Guide to Life." Once again he precipitated a heated altercation, being rebuked by Cardinal Hayes and Henry Fairfield Osborn, but warmly defended by both scientists and liberal clergymen. An admiring critic has described him as an American, with the adolescence, lack of response to beauty and subleties, the incapacity for enjoying leisure, indeed all the virtues and shortcomings of his countrymen. He is a member of the American Historical Association, New York State Historical Association, American Sociological Society, American Economic Asso-

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ciation, American Political Science Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Royal Economic Society and Sociological Society of London, and is also a fellow of the American Ethnological Society, American Geographical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institut Internationale de Sociologie of France. Prof. Barnes was married in Syracuse, N. Y., June 8, 1916, to Lulu Grace, daughter of Fred H. Stone, and has one child, Robert Henry Barnes.

**CUSHING, Harvey [Williams]**, surgeon, was born in Cleveland, O., Apr. 8, 1869, son of Henry Kirke and Betsey M. (Williams) Cushing. His first American ancestor was Matthew Cushing, who came over from Hardingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. The line of descent from Matthew and his wife Nazareth Pitcher, is through their son John and his wife Sarah Hawke; their son Matthew and his wife Deborah Jacob; their son Josiah and his wife Mehitable King; their son David and his wife Sarah Loring; their son David and his wife Freelove Brown, and their son Erastus and his wife Mary Platt, who were the grandparents of Harvey Cushing. His father, a physician, was a member of the faculty and later a trustee of Western Reserve University. The son was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1891, and at Harvard University in 1895 with the degrees of M.A. and M.D. He was resident surgeon in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for four years and after another year of study abroad, became associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins medical school. Since 1912 he has been professor of surgery in the Harvard University medical school and the first surgeon-in-chief of the new Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, established in connection with the Harvard medical school. For many years Dr. Cushing has devoted himself to neurological surgery, particularly the surgery of the brain and the pituitary body. While at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and medical school, he did much original research work in experimental physiology, pathology and surgery, such as the experimental production of gall stones (1899), experimental production of valvular heart lesions in the dog with successful operative treatment of the same (1908); and successful treatment of facial paralysis in man by anastomosis of the spinal accessory and facial nerves (1903). He introduced several new procedures into operative surgery, such as lumbar drainage in hydrocephalus and the use of the cross-bow incision for operations at the base of the brain, and has developed decompressive operations, particularly in intra-cranial hemorrhages in the new-born (1905) and inaccessible tumors (1905). His idea of the anesthetic blocking of the nerve trunks (1898) is now regarded as one of the fundamental principles of surgery. In his work on the pituitary body, Dr. Cushing has thrown much light on its physiological functions by the experimental production of sexual infantilism in animals, by the study of pituitary metabolism in disease, pregnancy, hibernation and other conditions, and by the general consideration of its disorders as "dyspituitarism." His monograph on this subject, "The Pituitary Body and Its Disorders" (1912), contains an exhaustive study of the condition as approached from the physiological, pathological, clinical and surgical sides. During the World war he held commissions successively as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the medical corps; was director of the U. S. army base hospital No. 5, the Harvard medical unit, serving in France two years with the British expeditionary force. England made him a Companion of the Order of the Bath and France, a Chevalier and later an Officer of the Legion of Honor. He is an honorary fellow of the three Royal Colleges of Surgeons, in England, in Ireland and in Scotland. He is also a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Physiological Society, American Neurological Society, American Surgical Association, National Academy of Sciences, Massachusetts Historical Society, and numerous foreign societies. He is the author of "Tumors of the Nervous Acusticus" (1917), "The Life of William Osler" (1924), for which the Pulitzer prize was awarded, "A Classification of the Gliomas" (1926), "The Blood-vessel Tumors of the Brain" (1928), and numerous papers dealing specially with neurological surgery. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1913 and that of Sc.D. by Washington University in 1913 and Yale in 1919, and LL.D. by the Western Reserve University in 1919, Cambridge University, England, in 1922, and Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities in 1927; Litt.D. by Jefferson Medical College in 1924, and by Dartmouth, 1929, and M.Ch. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1927. Dr. Cushing was married at Cleveland, O., June 10, 1902, to Katherine Stone, daughter of William Crowell, of Cleveland, O., and had five children: William Harvey, Mary Benedict, Betsey, wife of James Roosevelt; Henry Kirke and Barbara Cushing.

**SHOREY, Paul**, classicist, was born in Davenport, Ia., Aug. 3, 1857, son of Daniel Lewis and Maria Antoinette (Merriam) Shorey of early colonial ancestry. From the Chicago High School he entered Harvard University and was graduated A.B. in 1878. He then read law in Chicago, was admitted to the bar and for two years practiced with his father in that city. He studied in Europe during 1881–84 at the universities of Leipzig and Bonn, the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and at the University of Munich, where in 1884 he received the Ph.D. degree. He was professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College, Pa., from 1885 to 1892, whence he was called to the chair of Greek language and literature at the University of Chicago, became head of the department in 1896, and still occupies that position. He was the annual associate director of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, in 1901–02; has been managing editor of "Classical Philology" since 1908; was president of the American Philological Association in 1910, and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1912 Prof. Shorey was Turnbull lecturer on art and poetry at Johns Hopkins University and Lane lecturer on classical subjects at Harvard; in 1913–14 Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin; and in 1916 Harris lecturer at Northwestern University and Sather professor of classics at the University of California. His publications are "De Platonis Idearum Doctrina" (1884); "The Idea of Good in Plato's Republic" (1895); "The Odes and Epodes of Horace" (1898); "Pope's Homer"; "The Unity of Plato's Thought" (1903); "The

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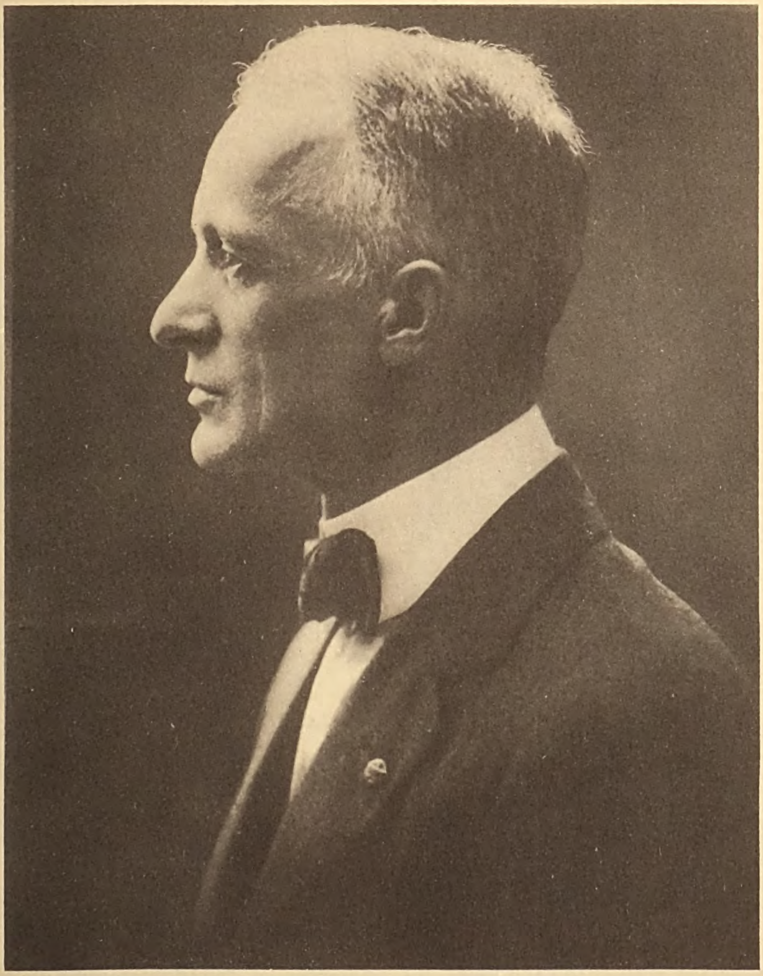

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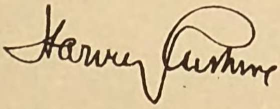

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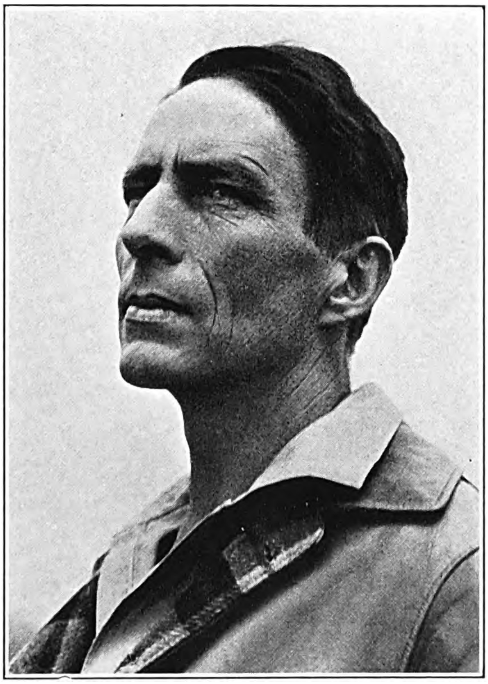
Assault on Humanism" (1917), and also many special articles. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa College in 1905, University of Missouri in 1913, Johns Hopkins and the University of Michigan in 1915 and the University of Colorado in 1917, and he holds the honorary Litt.D. of the University of Wisconsin (1911) and Brown University (1914). Prof. Shorey was married, June 20, 1895, to Emma L. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, Pa.

**JEFFERS, Robinson,** poet, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10, 1887, son of William Hamilton and Annie Robinson (Tuttle) Jeffers. His grandfather, Joseph Jeffers, came to the United States from Monaghan, Ulster, Ireland, in 1810 and married Barbara Moore of Ohio. His father, who was a clergyman and educator, afforded him a broad education at home and in Europe. He attended private schools in Pennsylvania and Switzerland, the Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., where he was graduated A.B. in 1905, the University of Southern California for post-graduate work in 1905–06, and the University of Zurich, Switzerland, where he studied English and foreign literatures in 1906–07. He then returned to the University of Southern California for a course in its medical school, and studied three years there, specializing in chemical physiology, but did not pursue medicine as a profession. He became known as a poet, and later settled in Carmel, Calif., among a colony of writers and artists, where much of his poetry has been inspired. His published works are: "Flagons and Apples" (1912); "Californians" (1916); "Tamar and Other Poems" (1924); Roan Stallion, Tamar and Other Poems" (1925); "The Women at Point Sur" (1927); "Poems" (1928); "Cawdor and Other Poems" (1928); and "Dear Judas and Other Poems" (1929), including "The Loving Shepherdess." He is a poet of the tragic, of surging passions and stirring lines mindful of scenes in "Samson Agonistes," "Lear" and "Macbeth," Greek in his perception of tragedy as the common lot, and Dantesque in his descents. His awareness of the tragic has restricted his vision within psychological states produced by themes of parlous happenings in human relationships, in which the only natural climax is calamity and disaster. His short poem, "Birth-Dues," in the "Judas" volume, gives a clear impression of his philosophy and purposes as a poet. "Joy is a trick in the air," he writes in that poem; "Pleasure is merely contemptible, the dangled carrot the ass follows to market or precipice." Whatever is not pain in life is not real. Pain is the centre of existence, and his ideology is founded on this conception of life. The tragic themes that have flowed from it, in which he magnifies to heroic proportions what he plainly regards as liliputian human incidents, wring from him a force and intensity of utterance without contemporary parallel. The scope of his thought, especially in his later poems, is such that pragmatic-minded readers cannot readily comprehend them, if at all, nor realize their intent with any precision. Even his fellow poets have been baffled or are revolted by his forbidding themes and have found his meaning obscure. But, as explained by Lawrence S. Morris, behind his Greek-inspired tales of incest, murder and ghosts is a mind intent on certain problems ordinarily remote from his readers' thoughts, but when understood are not remote from his readers' lives. In his vivid and cruel stories he moves in a world of symbols, and a reader who is unaware that, like Blake, Jeffers has invented a language of his own, will derive from his work an impression merely of morbid concern with pathological states or of a ruthless savagery towards human passions. But unlike Blake and Whitman, he is not satisfied with a dream or a vision. He finds, as other thinkers have before him, that while it is human to seek truth, it is man's very humanity that prevents him from attaining it. He realizes that the perception of truth is possible only to the disinterested, but in his view of life man's attachment to his own joys and sorrows makes him always an interested participant. Hence man, being imprisoned by his humanity, is doomed to remain ignorant, and the race's attachment to the



merely sensory and sensuous has become for Jeffers not merely trivial, but a terrible obstacle in the light of his own need of understanding. His search for some means to break through his human thongs is implicit in all his poems, and a reader who does not perceive its presence will find him unintelligible. Robinson Jeffers was married, Aug. 2, 1913, to Mrs. Una (Call) Kuster, daughter of Harrison O. Call, of Mason, Mich., and has two sons: Donnan Call and Garth Sherwood Jeffers.

**DAY, Frank Parker,** 12th president of Union College (1929–..), was born at Schubenacadie, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 9, 1881, son of George Frederick and Keziah (Hardwick) Day. His father was a missionary minister of the Methodist church, serving in Nova Scotia, Canada. Dr. Day was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B., in 1903, and went to Oxford University, England, as Rhodes scholar, receiving the Oxford A.B. in 1907 and M.A. in 1912. He was an assistant at the University of Berlin in

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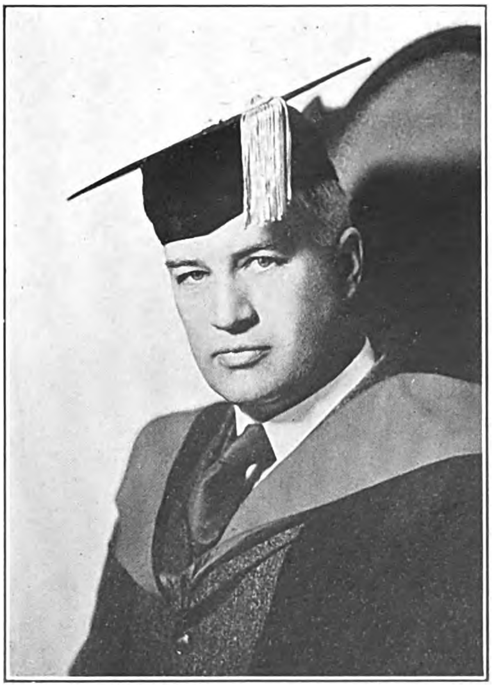
1907–08 and lecturer at the University of Bristol, England, 1908–09. Returning to America, he was professor of English at the University of New Brunswick until 1912 and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology during 1912–14. At the outbreak of the World war, he recruited the 185th Cape Breton highlanders and went overseas with the 16th Royal Scots; later he commanded the 25th Canadian Infantry battalion, being in active military service during 1914–19. Returning to the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1919, he was dean for eight years. In 1927 he was called to the chair of English at Swarthmore College, and held it until 1929 when he was elected president of Union College and chancellor of Union University, Schenectady,



N. Y. Union College, founded in 1795 as the first undenominational college in America, was affiliated with Albany Medical College, Albany Law School, Albany College of Pharmacy and the Dudley Observatory in 1873 to form Union University. When Dr. Day assumed the presidency in 1929, Union College had a student body of 800, and a faculty of 82 and Union University had a student enrollment of 1400. He is the author of three novels, "River of Strangers" (1926), "Autobiography of a Fisherman" (1927) and "Rockbound" (1928), and of several short stories which have been published in "The Forum" and "Harper's Magazine." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Mount Allison University in 1927 and that of D.Litt. by New York University in 1929. Dr. Day's religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. He was married at Yarmouth, N. S., Canada, Jan. 1, 1910, to Mabel, daughter of John Henry Killam, and they have one son, Donald Frank Day.

**MOEHLMAN, Conrad Henry,** church historian and author, was born at Meriden, Conn., May 26, 1879, son of John Henry and Helen (Coords) Moehlman. His father emigrated from Emden, Germany, to New York city in 1864 and was a Baptist minister. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1902 and B.D. at the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1905. He pursued graduate study at the divinity school of the University of Chicago and at the University of Rochester, receiving the A.M. degree at the latter in 1917, and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, in 1918. He was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in 1905 and after two years as pastor of the Central City, Nebraska, Baptist church, returned to the Rochester Theological Seminary (now the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School) as a member of the faculty. He was instructor in church history, 1907–08; instructor in Hebrew language, 1909–10; associate professor of Biblical languages, 1910–12; Trevor professor of New Testament interpretation, 1912–19; Pettengill professor of the history of Christianity, 1919–28, and since 1928 has been James B. Colgate professor of the history of Christianity. Dr. Moehlman is the successor of Walter Rauschenbusch in the chair of history of Christianity; editor of the seminary's memorial volume to Rauschenbusch and chairman of Rauschenbusch memorial lectureship committee. He was also editor of the Rochester Theological Seminary "Bulletin" during 1913–19 and 1921–23; was guest professor at the University of Chicago Divinity School in 1925 and at the Michigan School of Religion in 1927, and lecturer on religion at the University of Rochester, 1922–28. He has contributed articles to religious journals, and his books are: "Theos Soter" (1919), his Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Michigan; "The Unknown Bible" (1926); "Syllabus of the History of Christianity" (1927); "Story of the Ten Commandments" (1928); "The Catholic-Protestant Mind" (1929), a stirring Protestant appeal for religious tolerance; and "Sayings of Jesus" (1928) with H. Weinel, of Jena, Germany. He has originated a number of charts—including chronological outline histories of Christianity and Christianity in America—as aids in religious study; and has compiled a number of graphs based on the narrowly explored field of religious statistics. He is a persistent advocate of religious tolerance. It is his belief that religion, like every other institution in modern life, must be placed on a historical basis; that Christianity must be studied in relation to the law of environmental modification. The religion that will most nearly satisfy the modern world, in his view, is that one which is least dogmatic and most nearly approximates a way of life. As a teacher Dr. Moehlman has enjoyed unusual success; while as a scholar, the breadth of his learning is indicated in his training in languages alone, which includes Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Hillsdale College, Michigan, and the University of Rochester both conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1929. He is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Church History Society, the American Archaeological Society, the American Geographical Society of New York, Pi Gamma Mu honorary society, Theta Chi fraternity and Alpha Chi. He was married, Jan. 30, 1906, to Bertha, daughter of Carl Young, of Rochester, N. Y., and they had four children: Arthur Henry, Robert Stevens, Frederick Carl and Grace Anna Moehlman.

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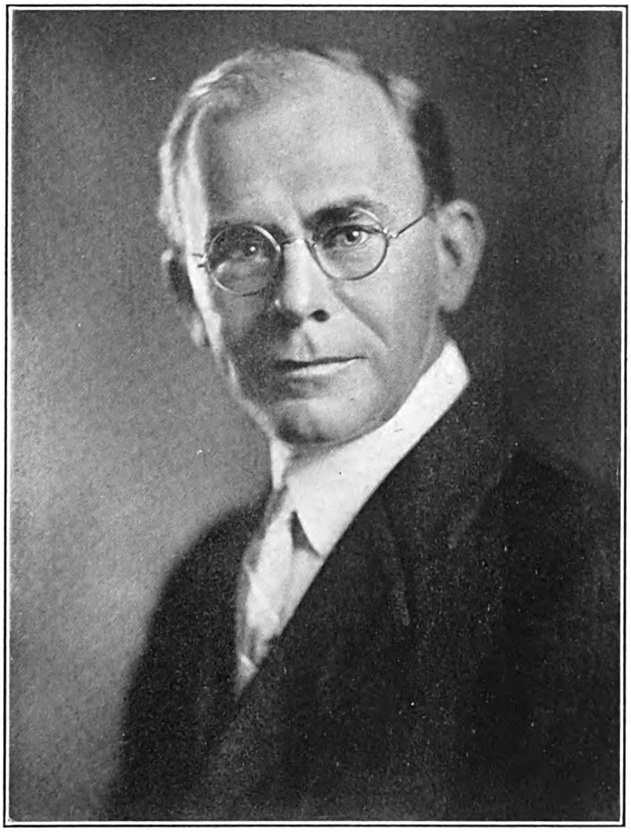

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Conrad Henry Moehlman

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Herbert E. Ives

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**IVES, Herbert Eugene,** scientist and inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1882, son of Frederic Eugene and Mary Elizabeth (Olmstead) Ives. His father (q.v.) was an inventor and pioneer photo-engraver. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, the University College School of London, England, and the Rugby Lower School, Rugby, England. His scientific career was begun in 1898 in the employ of the Ives-Kromskop Co., founded by his father in Philadelphia. Three years later he entered the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated B.S. in 1905, and then went to Johns Hopkins University as a fellow in physics, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1908. While at Johns Hopkins he experimented on the diffraction process of color photography, for which he received the Longstreth medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1906; the Lippman color photograph, including its application to three-color photography, and the production of special films giving great purity of color rendering. During 1908–12 he was assistant physicist in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and in 1909 was appointed physicist to the National Electric Lamp Association of Cleveland, O. In 1912 he became physicist to the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, where he specialized in physical problems connected with the production, measurement and use of light. He investigated the action of colored light on the photographic plate and its bearing on astronomical photography; color measurements of illuminants and theory of color, and the laws of light production and luminous efficiency. He made various investigations in photometry, including an exhaustive investigation of the photometry of lights of different color, establishing the reliability and superior advantages of the flicker photometer for such light measurement. He originated and developed the idea of "daylight efficiency" of illuminants determined by their value when screened to resemble daylight in color; and proposed as the outcome of his studies of photometry and luminous efficiency a rational standard of light, the "light Watt," viz., one watt of radiation of maximum luminous efficiency. In Philadelphia he carried through the most elaborate determination yet made of the fundamental constant of illumination, namely "the mechanical equivalent of light." More recently, following to a conclusion certain of his studies made in this period he has exhaustively studied the use of the platinum black body as a reproducible standard of light. He has made studies of the firefly by photographic and phosphor-photographic methods whereby its high efficiency as a light producer was confirmed, and also of the phenomena of phosphorescence, particularly the effect of heat and infra-red radiation therein. He is the inventor of improved diffraction color photographs (1906); a new type of test object for the measurement of visual acuity and defects of vision (1910); watts-percandle photometers, for rating incandescent electric lamp on efficiency basis (1912); variable neutral-tint screens (1912) and artificial daylight for color matching. The latter, now produced by a specially developed "daylight glass" used with an appropriate artificial illuminant gives a light equal in every way to sunshine; it is now extensively used commercially for color matching purposes and for it the Longstreth medal was awarded him a second time in 1915. The Longstreth medal was awarded a third time in 1918 for his studies of the Welsbach mantle. For the World war Dr. Ives was commissioned captain in the U. S. air service and placed in charge of methods and instruments for airplane photography. Following his discharge with the rank of major, he became a member of the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories, of New York, which is the engineering department of the Western Electric Co. and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Here his first assignment was to make a study of electric contacts, of which millions are used in telephone apparatus, resulting in a savings in the cost, and improvement in the performance of these contacts. Continuing his researches on the photoelectric cell, begun several years before, Dr. Ives considered this device as a means of translating variations in light-intensity into variations of electric currents, a study of particular interest to the laboratories because of its possibilities in extending the electrical communication system into the visual field. When the laboratories began developing a system for transmitting pictures over telephone lines, Dr. Ives was placed in general charge; his personal contributions were along optical and photoelectric lines. This system was first demonstrated in 1924, and was placed in commercial service by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1925. Continuing his researches, Dr. Ives and his associates investigated photoelectric phenomena from many angles, particularly as to the effect of temperature. Several scientific papers bear witness to this work, and its ramifications into other fields, notably the discovery of positive rays in vacuum tubes, containing alkali metals. Following its policy of developing all forms of communication that might supplement the telephone, the Bell System now turned its attention to television. Under the leadership of Dr. Ives, more than two hundred scientists, engineers and technicians worked on various phases of the problem. Success rewarded their efforts and on April 7, 1927, a gathering of distinguished scientists and industrial leaders witnessed the transmission of faces as well as voices by wire lines from Washington to New York and by radio from Whippany, N. J. to New York. Dr. Ives has contributed more than 150 papers to scientific journals describing his experiments in electrical science. He is a member of the Optical Society of America (president 1924–25), the American Philosophical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the Franklin Institute, a foreign fellow of the Optical Society of London and a fellow of the Physical Society of London. He was married Nov. 14, 1908, to Mabel Agnes, daughter of Charles Louis Lorenz, and has three children, Ronald Lorenz, Kenneth Holbrook and Barbara Olmstead Ives.

**McMASTER, William Henry,** tenth governor of South Dakota (1921–25) and U. S. senator, was born at Ticonic, Ia., May 10, 1877, son of Samuel Aldman and Sara Jane (Woodsum) McMaster. His father died in 1880 and the remaining family removed to Sioux City, Ia., where William combined work with schooling. He was graduated A. B. at Beloit (Wis.) College in 1899, winning a reputation as an intercollegiate debater. Deciding to follow the

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banking business he spent two years in South Dakota learning the technique of country banking and in 1901 became cashier of the Security State Bank, of Gayville, S. D. He established a chain of country banks, by 1910 owning four, which gave a valuable service to the agricultural interests of that section of the country. By his energy and progressive tendencies he was soon recognized as a strong factor in the civic affairs of his community. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the state house of representatives in 1911 and to the state senate for the term, 1913–15, being reelected to the senate for a second term. In 1916 he was elected lieutenant-governor of South Dakota, holding the office at a time when the banking and agricultural resources of the state were severely taxed on account of the World war. After serving a second term he was elected governor of the state in 1920, when the period of deflation of farm values was ruining agricultural interests and banks over the country. He urged the state legislature to take immediate steps to relieve the strain on agriculture, a policy which

was continued during his second administration. He waged a successful war against the high price of gasoline and his move spread to other states. In 1924 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he aligned himself with the progressive group in the Republican party. He helped wage the fights for relief measures to aid agriculture, declaring for an equalization of tariff duties as a means of relief and demanding legislation that would aid the farmer to market his grain and cattle, and was one of the champions of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, which was twice vetoed by Pres. Coolidge. He held that the government should care for the soldiers of the late war and voted for measures for their relief. He was a member of the special election committee to investigate charges of corruption in the campaign of Gov. "Al" Smith for the presidential nomination in 1928. He is trustee of Yankton (S. D.) College. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Yankton and that of LL.D. by Beloit College. He is a member of the Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a 33rd degree Mason. In his religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian and his favorite recreations are golf and other outdoor sports. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in upholding them, and of sound business sense and upright character. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 16, 1902, to Harriett Louise, daughter of Frederick J. Renstle, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children: Dorothy and William Henry McMaster, Jr.

**HUNT, George Wylie Paul,** first and third state governor of Arizona (1912–19; 1923–29), was born in Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 1, 1859, son of George Washington and Sarah Elizabeth (Yates) Hunt. The family originally resided in North Carolina whence his grandfather, Daniel Hunt, moved to Missouri; his attainments were such that Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph Co., was named in his honor. Following a public school education he was variously employed in Colorado and New Mexico, and for a time conducted a cattle ranch in Gila county, N. M. He next obtained employment in the mercantile firm of A. J. Bailey & Co., of Globe, N. M., which was later incorporated as the Old Dominion Commercial Co. Here he made steady progress, becoming secretary in 1886 and president in 1900. In the latter year he was also made president of the Old Dominion Bank. Meanwhile Mr. Hunt had become interested in local politics. He served in the lower house of the territorial legislature during 1893–96 and in the upper house during 1897–98 and 1905–09; he served as president in 1905 and 1909. He was treasurer of Gila county during 1894–98 and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1900. His popularity among the citizens of the territory was such that on two occasions he was elected to the legislature while away from home. A man of unusual acumen and intelligence, he was held in high esteem for his consistent advocacy of progressive principles and his firm adherence to the institutions of popular government and recognition of human rights against forces of reaction. He was one of the leading advocates of statehood and when a conference was called to formulate a constitution for the new state in 1910 he was chosen president. He exercised a powerful influence in moulding the organic laws in the state of Arizona on progressive lines. Although the constitution was sharply criticised by President Taft and others it was ratified by the people of the territory Feb. 7, 1911, and on Feb. 14, 1912, Arizona was admitted to the Union. Meanwhile the first election primary was held Oct. 24, 1911. Mr. Hunt was nominated by the Democrats to be governor of the new state, was duly elected in the following December, and was inaugurated on the day of admission. During his first term he exercised the right of extending executive clemency and postponing executions in a number of instances. When he was a candidate for re-election he supported an amendment to the state constitution abolishing the death penalty and although he was reelected by a large vote, the proposed amendment was rejected at the polls and the pardoning power was vested in a board of pardons. In

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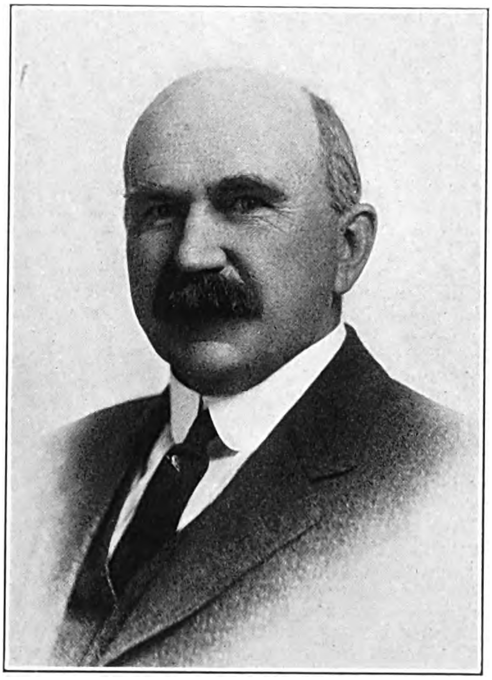
1912 the woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution was adopted, and in 1913 the legislature passed a stringent law prohibiting aliens who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens, from acquiring land, a more radical measure than the alien land laws of California which were so bitterly opposed by the Japanese. Governor Hunt was candidate for a third term and at the election in November 1916 it appeared on the face of the returns that Thomas E. Campbell was elected. Campbell held the office for thirteen months, but relinquished the chair Dec. 25, 1917, after a recount of the votes showed a plurality for Governor Hunt. While Campbell was officiating as governor, Governor Hunt served as United States Commissioner to settle the strikes of miners in the state. As champion of human rights he succeeded in effecting settlements in a number of difficult controversies with which others had struggled in vain. After the expiration of his third term he represented the United States as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Siam (1920–21). He was again elected governor in 1922 and served for three terms in succession. He was not in favor of the Interstate Colorado river compact which he characterized as the plundering of the state for the benefit of California and other neighboring commonwealths at Arizona's expense. In the state election of 1928 he was defeated for re-election by John C. Phillips, Republican candidate. Governor Hunt has steadfastly opposed capital punishment and for many years has been interested in prison reform. He has been president of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society of America since 1914 and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Feb. 24, 1904, to Duett, daughter of J. W. Ellison of Ellison, Arizona.

**MATHEWSON, Edward Payson,** metallurgist, was born at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 16, 1864, son of James Adams and Amelia Seabury (Black) Mathewson. He was graduated at McGill University, Montreal, with the degree of B.S. in mining in 1885. His first professional engagement was with the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co., Pueblo, Colo., as assayer and later superintendent. In 1897 he became a member of the technical staff of M. Guggenheim's Sons, serving as superintendent and manager of their plants at Perth Amboy, N. J.; Monterey, Mexico, and Antofagasta, Chile. From 1902 to 1916 he was connected with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., as manager of the Washoe Reduction works in Montana. He reconstructed the company's reduction works at Anaconda, and constructed the smelting plant and refinery for the International Smelting and Refining Co., a subsidiary company, at Tooele, Utah, and East Chicago, Ill., respectively. He was manager of both plants until Jan. 1, 1913. From 1916 to 1918 he was general manager of the British America Nickel Corporation, Ltd., at Toronto, Canada, and from 1918 to 1919 a director and consulting metallurgist of the American Smelting and Refining Co., New York city. During the years 1919–26 Mr. Mathewson practiced as a consulting metallurgist in New York city under his own name. Since 1926 he has been professor of administration in mineral industry at the University of Arizona. He was the inventor of several improvements in blast furnaces for smelting lead and copper ores, including a tapping apparatus in 1895. In 1905 he invented the Mathewson blast furnace, which not only can be lengthened indefinitely, depending upon the supply of ore, but any part of it can be repaired without stopping the furnace. He took a leading part in the development of reverberatory furnaces for smelting copper ores and had the distinction of having constructed in 1906 at Anaconda, Mont., the largest blast furnace for copper ores ever built. He is an occasional contributor of articles on metallurgy to the technical press. In association with Ross E. Douglass he translated from the Spanish Padre Alvaro Alonzo Barba's book on metallurgy, "El Arte de los Metales" (1923). He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (president, 1923), Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of London, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, American



Electrochemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry of London. His contributions to the advancement of metallurgical and mining engineering have been repeatedly recognized. He was awarded the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of London, in 1911, and of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America in 1917. In 1922 he was decorated with the Japanese order of the Rising Sun, third class, and was made an honorary member of the Japanese Mining Industry Association. The Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc. in 1920 and his alma mater, that of LL.D. in 1922. Of the latter institution he was also elected a fellow to serve from 1923 to 1926. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Alice, daughter of John Barry, and had six children: Alice Seabury, wife of Edward V. Graybeal; Grace, wife of Norman C. Streit,

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Margaret, Gertrude, Mary Elizabeth and Edward Payson Mathewson.

**MICHELSON, Albert Abraham,** physicist, was born at Strelno, Germany, Dec. 19, 1852, son of Samuel and Rosalie (Przlubska) Michelson. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to the United States and his boyhood was spent at Virginia City, Nev., and San Francisco, Calif. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1873, served two years as an ensign in the U. S. navy and two years as instructor in physics and chemistry at the naval academy. He was connected for a brief period with the Almanac office in Washington, and then went abroad for postgraduate study and research at the universities of Berlin (1880) and Heidelberg (1881) and the College de France and Ecole Polytechnique, Paris (1882). He held the chair of physics at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., six years and the same chair at Clark University, four years. He was made professor and head of the physics department of the University of Chicago in 1892 and in 1928 the chair of distinguished service professor of physics was created for him. He first attracted attention in 1878 when he developed his improved method for measuring the velocity of light. At the naval academy he made the first of his several memorable experiments with the Foucault apparatus, which he radically improved in the interest of greater exactitude. Briefly described, the process consists in reflecting a beam of light from a rotating mirror, whence it proceeds to a distant fixed mirror that returns the beam to the rotating mirror—which at this second reflection has advanced through a measurable angle and therefore reflects the light through double this angle instead of back to the starting point. The time occupied in the travel of the beam of light to the distant mirror and back again is expressible, therefore, as the ratio of the product of the speed of the first mirror's rotation in each second (r.p.s.) by 360, into the angular distance in degrees of arc between the beam's first orifice and the point reached by the return ray. Then, knowing the distance between the apparatus and the distant reflecting mirror, the speed per second may be estimated. Dr. Michelson further modified the experiment by using a lens as a collimator between the rotating mirror and the surface, preferably curved, upon which the return beam is received, and enlarged the distances in order to obtain greater time-values, and rotated the home-mirror at very high speeds. By using a powerful beam between Mt. Wilson and Mt. San Antonio, California, in 1926, a distance of twenty-two miles, he corrected the figures for the speed of light to such a close approximation of probable accuracy as to leave as a possible margin of error less than one in 100,000. His revised figures give the normal light speed at 186,153 miles per second. In 1887 he perfected an apparatus known as the interferometer, his most notable scientific achievement, which enabled him to determine linear distances in terms of the wave length of light. In the familiar laboratory demonstration of the phenomenon of interference, a beam of light diffusing through two minute perforations in an opaque screen appears, when viewed through a lens, as two light lines flanked by several others of increasing dimness, the so-called "fringes." These are interpreted as the crests of the interfering waves moving both ways from the two sources of light diffusion, the luminous lines. In the Michelson interferometer for measuring the wave lengths of luminous vapors, the two beams are derived by a different method. The light from a vacuum tube containing the gas to be analyzed is focused through a lens upon a prism. The spectrum thus formed may be analyzed by passing any one of its luminous lines through a slit in an opaque screen, and is focused through a collimating lens upon a transparent silver screen, which reflects the beam upon a mirror whose distance from it may be adjusted through a wide range, and transmits, or refracts, it to a second fixed mirror, approximately in the direct path of the beam. The result is two images, reflected upon a suitably disposed plate. By adjusting the position of the movable mirror, the two images, reflected and transmitted, may be made to coincide on entering the lens of the observing telescope. Then the data found by the necessary manipulations may be combined according to a simple formula to give the figures for the specific wave length. The interferometer proved to be so practical and accurate that in 1893 an international commission of weights and measures in Paris asked Michelson to devise some method by which the standard meter length could be accurately reproduced. The meter as a unit of measure was defined theoretically as one-forty-millionth of the circumference of the earth measured around the poles and the official meter unit is a bar of platinum-iridium carefully preserved in Paris. But there is the possibility of its destruction. After a series of experiments Michelson established the length of the meter in terms of cadmium light waves, with a maximum margin of error no greater than one part in two millions, thus furnishing an absolutely fixed unit for the meter's evaluation. In the direct measurement of large quantities in the terms of the very minute, a variation of the interferometer has opened a new field for investigation in astronomy by providing a direct and conclusive method for determining the dimensions of heavenly bodies. For this purpose the telescopic image of a star is substituted for the minute beam of spectral light. Otherwise, the mirror of a reflecting telescope may be obscured by an opaque screen perforated by two parallel slits, adjustable both in width and in distance apart, which are suitably manipulated until the interference fringes disappear. A simple formula determines the angle subtended by the telescopic image, and this quantity combined with the known distance of the star, established by parallax, furnishes the basis for estimating its diameter. The initial application of this method, at Mt. Wilson observatory, in 1920, enabled him to measure the star, Betelgeuse, or Alpha Orionis, and determine its diameter to be 260,000,000 miles, a bulk 27,000,000 times greater than the sun. The sensational magnitude of these figures led readily to the general verdict that, by methods of the most irrefragable exactitude, he had discovered and plotted a new territory for scientific research. And the effect was in no sense diminished by his confident assertion that the possible margin of error in his calculations involves an angle of 1-10,000th of a second of arc, or such an angle as could be subtended by the diameter of an ordinary pin-head laid between radii 1,000 miles in length. Dr. Michelson's studies have been

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concerned principally with the properties of light, a department already greatly enlarged by his exceptional faculty for designing instruments of unprecedented exactitude. For the purpose of effecting more complete analysis of the spectral colors, he perfected his echelon spectroscope, which consists of a number of very accurate plain parallel glass plates of exactly the same thickness arranged in steps so that successive pencils of transmitted light are retarded by successive thicknesses of glass. He also devised a mechanism for the ruling of diffraction gratings capable of making 3000 lines per millimeter. Although some of his achievements have been of spectacular character, several of his most significant researches have involved situations imperfectly intelligible to the general reader. Thus, the apparent exactitude of formulae on the behavior of light waves, as well as in the analysis of other physical phenomena, is evidently contingent on the properties of the hypothetical ether, and the determination of mooted questions on the existence of "ether drift" and "ether winds," as possible causes of variation or error. Such questions involve, of course, consideration of the earth's movements and their effect on the ether, matters of prime importance in deriving laws for the aberration of light and related phenomena; for there had been always an uncertainty as to whether the earth carries the tenuous ether with it in its travels or whether it slips through and past the ether, thus giving a real "drift" or "slip." A valuable contribution to the elucidation of this problem was made by Michelson and Edward W. Morley in 1886 when in a series of experiments it was demonstrated that light travels at the same speed on a line lying in the direction of the earth's movement in space as it does on a line lying across it at any angle. However, allowing for any element of retardation to be described by the term "fringe drift," these experiments argued distinctly for the presently accepted conclusion that the ether appears to move with the earth, and to remain stationary in relation to it. Another possible occasion for variation in physical quantities, consequently for inaccuracies in formulae, was long supposed to lie in the theoretical "tidal movement" of the earth. To determine the truth of the matter, Dr. Michelson, in collaboration witn Prof. Henry G. Gale, performed an ingenious experiment, burying several hundred feet of pipe in a trench, filling it with water, and constantly testing the level at both extremities. This enlarged application of the principle of the familiar spirit level served to demonstrate the fact that there was a measurable tilting effect at work, and that the earth yields slightly to the same influence that produces ocean tides. However, careful computations based on the findings of the experiment demonstrated that the total movement, due apparently to shrinkage against the direction of the earth's rotation, is no more than three-tenths of the amount to be expected from a liquid, or semi-liquid interior. It goes far to establishing the contention that the body of the globe is solid and rigid, and that supposed tidal movements are only superficial. The immense importance of Dr. Michelson's experiments in light and spectrum analysis marks him as a leading figure in international scientific activities. He possesses great powers of concentration and of exact and patient thought. The brilliant and radical quality of his deductions in light behavior has caused the erection of an entire new physics and paved the way for Einstein's theory of relativity. He was Lowell lecturer in 1899, and exchange professor at the University of Gottingen in 1911 and at the University of Paris in 1920. Aside from his scientific activities, Dr. Michelson finds his chief interests in the drama and in playing tennis. During the World war he was commissioned lieutenant commander in the U. S. naval reserve force. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Western Reserve University in 1886, Stevens Institute of Technology in 1887 and by the universities of Leipzig in 1909 and Gottingen in 1911; the degree of Sc.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1889; the degree of Physics D. by Clark University in 1909; and the degree of LL.D. by Yale University in 1901, University of Pennsylvania in 1906 and McGill University in 1921. He was awarded the Rumford medal in 1889; Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition in 1900; Matteucci medal of the Societa Italiana in 1904; Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1907; the Nobel prize (the first American so honored), in 1907; the Elliott Cresson gold medal in 1912; and the Draper medal in 1916. Dr. Michelson is the author of: "Valeur du Metre" (1894); "Light Waves and their Uses" (1903); "Studies in Optics" (1927); and more than eighty articles on the velocity of light, relative motion of the earth and the luminiferous ether, air thermometers and barometric pressure, light waves, spectrum photography, theory and source of X-rays, radiation in a magnetic field, on spectroscopes, laws of elastico-viscous flow, rigidity of the earth and other topics published in scientific publications, both in the United States and Europe. A complete bibliography of his papers is given in the "Journal of the Optical Society of America" of March, 1928. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, 1910–11), American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Society; member of the American Physical Society (president, 1901–02), American Philosophical Society, National Academy of Sciences (president, 1923) and the Société Française de Physique; honorary member of the Royal Institute, Cambridge Philosophical Society and the Royal Irish Academy. He was married Dec. 23, 1899, to Edna, daughter of Edgar Stanton, of Lake Forest, Ill., and they had four children: Albert H., Madeleine, wife of Philip Maher of Chicago; Dorothy, wife of Sheldon Dick of Lake Forest; and Beatrice, wife of Lt. Festus Foster, U. S. Navy.

**PRINCE, John Dyneley,** philologist and diplomat, was born in New York city, April 17, 1868, son of John Dyneley and Anne Maria (Morris) Prince and grandson of John Dyneley Prince, an Englishman, who settled in Paterson, N. J., in 1828, and married Mary Travers, sister of William R. Travers. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1888. He was chosen to represent Columbia officially on the expedition sent out that year by the University of Pennsylvania to southern Babylonia. His study of languages was continued at the University of Berlin and Johns Hopkins University and from the latter he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1892. In 1893 he was made professor of Semitic languages at New York University. He was dean of New York University graduate school during 1895–1902; professor of Semitic languages

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at Columbia, 1902–15 and professor of Slavonic languages from 1915 until he went to Denmark in 1921. He became interested in New Jersey state politics in 1903 and since then has been a leading figure in the state's public affairs. He was president of the Passaic county federated boards of education in 1905, a representative in the general assembly for three terms, 1906–10, serving as speaker in 1909, and member of the state senate, 1910–13. Senator Prince was majority leader in the session of 1911 and president of the senate in 1912. In the latter position he served as acting governor during the many absences of Gov. Wilson from the state. In 1917 Governor Edge appointed him president of the New Jersey civil service commission. President Harding, in 1921, appointed him U. S. minister to Denmark, a position he held nearly five years, specializing in reports on Danish history, linguistics and politics, especially on the Farve Islands and Bornholm. In 1926 he was made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, now Yugoslavia, and he still holds that position (1930). Prof. Prince is the author of "Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, an Historical Study of the Fifth Chapter of Daniel" (1893); "A Critical Commentary on the Book of Daniel, Designed Especially for Students of the English Bible" (1899); "Kuloskap the Master, and other Algonkin Poems," translated metrically by John D. Prince in collaboration with Charles Godfrey Leland (1902); "Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon" (1905–08); "An Assyrian Primer, an Inductive Method of Learning the Cuneiform Characters" (1909); "Russian Grammar for Class and Reference Use" (1919); "Passamaquoddy Texts" (1921); "Practical Grammar of the Lettish Language for the Use of Students" (1925), the first of its kind ever published in the English language, and "Practical Grammar of the Serbo-Croatian Language" (1929), published by the Yugoslav government. He also published many technical philological pamphlets on Assyrian subjects, languages of American Indians and Scandinavian and Slavonic languages, including the following titles, "Some Passamaquoddy Witchcraft Tales" (1900); "A Modern Delaware Tale" (1902); "Dying American Speech, Echoes from Connecticut" (1904); "Glossary of the Mohegan-Pequot Language" (1904); "The Jersey Dutch Dialect" (1920) and "The Gypsy Language of Denmark" (1925). He was a contributor to the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," to Hastings' "Dictionary of Religions" and to Cheyne's "Dictionary of the Bible." He is a member of the American Oriental Society, American Philosophical Society, American Anthropological Association and Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden. Motoring, fishing and outdoor sports are his chief recreations. King Peter of Serbia decorated him with the order of St. Saba, second class, in 1912. He was married, Oct. 5, 1889, to Adeline Loomis, daughter of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis (q.v.), of New York city, and they have one son, John Dyneley Prince, Jr.

**STRAWN, Silas Hardy**, lawyer, was born at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 15, 1866, son of Abner and Eliza (Hardy) Strawn and a descendant of Launcelot Strawn, who came from England prior to 1727, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. The line of descent from Launcelot and his wife, Mary Buckman Cooper, is through their son Jacob (Straughen) and his wife Christiana Purcell; their son Isaiah (Strawn) and his wife Rachael Reed, and their son Judge Joel Strawn and his second wife Lydia M. Chalfant, who were the grandparents of Silas H. Strawn. He was graduated at the Ottawa high school and after teaching for two years began the study of law in the office of Bull & Strawn, in Ottawa. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, practiced for two years in Ottawa and moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1891. He was a partner in the firm of Winston & Meagher, which became Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw and on the death of Frederick S. Winston and subsequent retirement of Judge John Barton Payne, the name was changed to Winston, Strawn & Shaw. The firm, which is one of the oldest and largest legal partnerships in Chicago, is engaged in a general practice and has a large corporate clientage. It acts as general counsel for the Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.; as general solicitor (now counsel for the receivers) of the Chicago & Alton railroad; solicitors for Indiana, and Illinois of the Michigan Central Railroad Co.; general counsel of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Co., and attorneys for Illinois of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, and the Nickel Plate railway. Mr. Strawn is chairman of the board of directors of Montgomery Ward & Co. and a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, the Hurley Machine Co., the Wahl Co. and others. He is an honorary vice-president of the chamber of commerce of the United States, and a director of International chamber of commerce. In 1925 Pres. Coolidge appointed him with U. S. Minister John Van A. MacMurray the two American commissioners to represent the United States at the Chinese customs conference at Peking, China, held in accordance with the terms of the nine-power treaty adopted at the Washington conference for the limitation of naval armament in 1921. Mr. Strawn was also sole commissioner of the United States on the international commission to investigate extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and was chairman of the commission. In December, 1929, Mr. Strawn was elected chairman of a committee of citizens to provide relief to the city of Chicago in a financial crisis. This committee secured subscriptions to tax anticipation warrants to the amount of $75,000,000, the proceeds of which were to be used in meeting current expenses until the deferred taxes for the years 1928 and 1929 could collected, the delay in collection being occasioned by the state tax commission's demand for a reassessment. He has been president of the American Bar Association (1927–28), the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the United States Golf Association, the Commercial and Industrial clubs of Chicago. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Field Museum of Chicago; and a member of the Chicago Athletic Association (honorary), and the Chicago and University clubs of Chicago; the Metropolitan Club, of New York city; National Golf Links, of Southampton, L. I., and Chevy Chase Club, of Chevy Chase, Md. He was married, June 22, 1897, to Margaret, daughter of William Stewart, of Binghamton, N. Y., and they have two daughters, Margaret, wife of James A. Cathcart, and Katherine, wife of Wesley A. Dixon.

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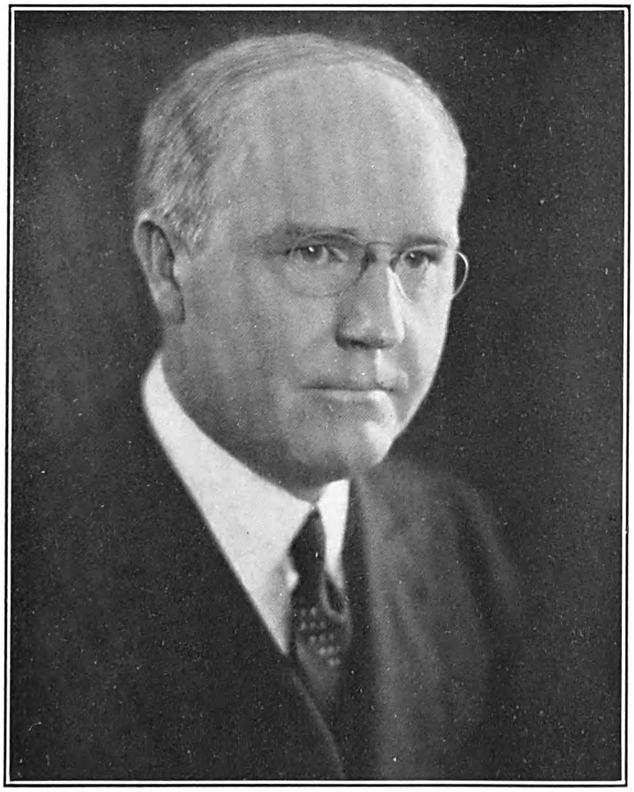

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new astrophysical observatory, to be equipped with a 200-inch telescope. He was married, June 5, 1890, to Evelina S., daughter of William Conklin of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: Margaret, wife of Paul A. Scherer, and William Ellery Hale.

**GUGGENHEIM, Daniel,** industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1856, second son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. After being graduated from high school at the age of seventeen, Daniel went to Switzerland to learn the manufacture of Swiss lace and embroideries and to act as buyer and representative for his father's importing firm. He remained abroad eleven years, returning in 1884. The firm, reorganized as M. Guggenheim's Sons, moved to New York city in 1889. As a partner in the firm Daniel Guggenheim helped to develop the business into one of the leading embroidery houses in the United States. In the meantime his father had become interested in mining in Colorado and this undertaking gradually assumed such proportions that Daniel and his brothers closed their business in New York and transferred the firm's operations from laces to metallurgy. The Guggenheims organized the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Co. and built their first smelting plant, the Philadelphia, at Pueblo, Colo. In the early ventures of M. Guggenheim's Sons, Daniel undertook all the hardships incidental to prospecting and developing their mining properties—hardships not undergone from necessity but from a keen desire for achievement. Often he was required, with his brothers, to live in the most primitive fashion in outlying mountainous regions. The Guggenheim brothers were noted for the manner in which they worked together as a unit, under the hard and fast principle of majority rule. Daniel's ability was akin to genius, however, and he was looked upon by his brothers in their father's declining years as the leader in their many enterprises. Daniel Guggenheim contributed greatly to the success of the American Smelting & Refining Co., of which he was either president or chairman of the board of directors from 1901 until 1919. Under his leadership this company became the largest smelting and refining enterprise in the world. It had been organized by eighteen of the largest smelting companies in the country and was incorporated, Apr. 4, 1899, in New Jersey. The Guggenheim brothers at first declined to enter the combination but on Jan. 1, 1901, they exchanged their properties, consisting of the Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo, Colo. and their mines in that state, two large smelters in Mexico and another at Perth Amboy, N. J., for $45,200,000 in stock and the control of the new company. Daniel Guggenheim was elected chairman of the board of directors. During its first two years the business of the American Smelting & Refining Co. was confined almost entirely to the mining and smelting of lead and silver ores, the refining of gold, silver and lead, and the sale of these metals. With the entrance of the Guggenheims into the company, however, the smelting and refining of copper was undertaken and in the course of its broad development this became an outstanding interest. The company's phenomenal growth was due largely to the business sagacity of the Guggenheims and their ability to obtain the capital necessary to finance its varied operations, including the erection of large smelting and refining works, the enlargement of existing plants, the purchase of additional mining properties, etc. The business of the American Smelting & Refining Co. is so varied as almost to defy analysis. It operates twenty-six plants or groups of plants,—of which nineteen are situated in the United States, five in Mexico, one in Peru and one in Brazil,—for the reduction and treatment of gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel, platinum, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, tellurium, selenium and palladium and such chemical products as sulphuric acid, copper sulphate, sulphur dioxide, etc. It owns and operates ten mining properties in Mexico with a normal annual output of 2,500,000 tons of ore, one in Peru and one in Brazil, whose products are chiefly gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and zinc; it holds under lease or owns in part eight other metal mines, including an important ore body in Newfoundland known as the Buchans mine, discovered in 1928, yielding lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold, and jointly with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., it owns and operates four coal mines, a number of railroads, steamships and auxiliary properties and manufactures copper sheets, tubes, wire, rod, white lead, sheet lead, etc. Its mining interests, while extensive and well diversified, are secondary to its smelting and refining business. The American Smelting & Refining Co. operates smelters at Henryetta, Kusa and Sand Springs, Okla.; Amarillo and El Paso, Tex.; Durango and Leadville, Colo.; Murray and Garfield, Utah; East Helena, Mont.; Maurer, N. J.; Selby, Calif.; Federal, Ill.; Hayden, Ariz.; Tacoma, Wash.; Monterey, Rosita, Chihuahua and San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Shorey, Peru; and Caldera, Brazil. The principal refining plants and the annual capacity of each are as follows: Maurer, N. J., 500,000 oz. gold, 42,000,000 oz. silver, 108,000 tons lead and 120,000 tons copper; Omaha, Neb., 192,000 tons lead; Selby, Calif., 2,400,000 oz. gold, 50,000,000 oz. silver, 50,000 tons lead; Federal, Ill., 160,000 tons lead; Baltimore, Md., 300,000 oz. gold, 30,000,000 oz. silver and 360,000 tons copper; Tacoma, Wash., 3,200,000 oz. gold, 122,000,000 oz. silver, 510,000 tons lead and 582,000 tons copper. At the Baltimore refinery the company also operates mills for the manufacture of copper products. At various refineries secondary metals and chemicals are produced in large quantities. The plant at Denver, Colo., for instance refines arsenic and cadmium. The magnitude of its operations may be judged from the fact that in 1927 the company's refinery products included 1,479,899 oz. of gold, 80,671,759 oz. of silver, 536,000 tons of copper and 476,000 tons of lead. The company employs 27,000 men; it is capitalized at $110,000,000 and has assets of $227,-000,000. In no year since the Guggenheim interests obtained control of the company has it failed to close its books without an excess of current assets over current liabilities which was not larger than the total funded debt outstanding, a unique record in corporate earnings. Another enterprise sponsored by the Guggenheim brothers was the acquisition and development of a remote copper property in Alaska, now operated by the Kennecott Copper Co. The Chile Copper Co. also was organized through their initiative. The latter company acquired and exploited a copper property on a barren mountain top, 9500 feet above sea level, in

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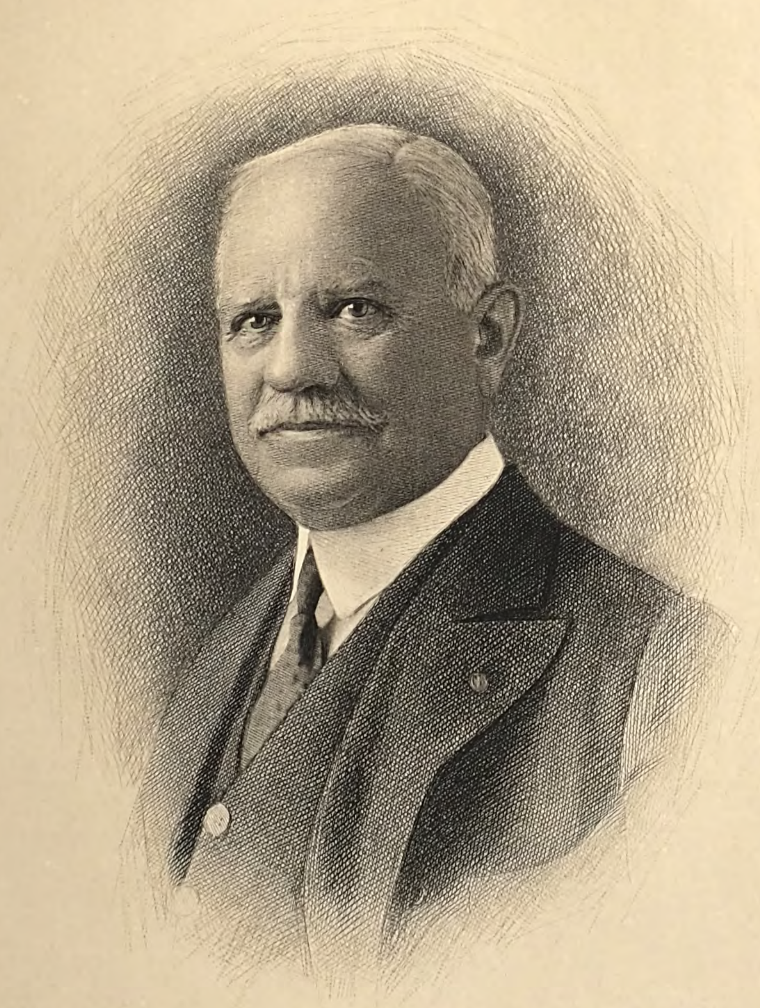

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Daniel Guggenheim

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Chile. Today this property is regarded as the greatest producer of low-grade copper ore in the world. The Guggenheims and others invested $50,000,000 in this company before any dividends were paid. It now has assets of $200,000,000. In the exploitation of the firm's copper interests in South America, the attention of the Guggenheims was called to the possibility of metallurgical improvement in the Chilean nitrate industry. Through Daniel Guggenheim's vision and initiative this problem was carefully studied and resulted in the perfection of a novel process for the treatment of Chilean nitrate. Another South American undertaking was the development of an enormous area of tin in Bolivia. In 1906 Daniel Guggenheim and Thomas F. Ryan were invited by King Leopold of Belgium to prospect and develop the mining and forestry resources of the Belgian Congo. To carry out this project, the Société Internationale Forestiere et Miniere du Congo was organized and financed on equal terms by American and Belgian capital. The following year a group composed of the Guggenheim brothers, Mr. Ryan and other American capitalists, entered into the Congo mines participation agreement and began the development of the Congo diamond mines. This was followed in 1913 by the organization of a Portuguese company, known as the Companhia de Pesquisas Mineiras de Angola, in which the Guggenheims, Mr. Ryan, and Belgian, French and Portuguese financiers participated. This company acquired the Angola diamond mines, an extension of the Congo diamond field, which together form the world's third largest diamond producing area. In September, 1919, Mr. Guggenheim was made a commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium for his services in connection with the development of the Congo. The Guggenheims are firm believers in promoting the safety and welfare of the workmen in their various plants. They have advocated a number of measures that contribute to the safety and comfort of their workmen and take a personal interest in seeking to provide suitable housing, schools, hospitals, churches and recreation centers for their employes. Always a hard worker, Daniel Guggenheim, by his capacity for leadership, his talent and broad vision, contributed greatly to the success of the firm's various undertakings. His belief that new means should be devised and progress continually made to reduce production costs led him to support the most ambitious and revolutionary undertakings and his confidence was seldom upset by results contrary to his expectations. His judgment was fortified by an extensive knowledge of the industry; he was a keen student of the history, engineering, chemistry and economics of the mining business. He kept himself informed on transportation rates and other factors that entered into the production and marketing of metals. One of the policies of the firm which Daniel Guggenheim strongly supported was the employment of the best qualified men in each phase of the business. No specialist was too high priced if his services were deemed necessary and thus the pick of the world's mining, engineering and metallurgical experts were recruited in the Guggenheim enterprises. In addition to the corporations mentioned, Mr. Guggenheim was formerly connected with many smelting, banking and mercantile concerns. Among these were: the American Smelters Securities Co., Garfield Smelting Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co., of which he was president from its organization, Yukon Gold Co., Chile Exploration Co., Mexican Union Railroad Co., Guaranty Trust Co., National Bank of Commerce, American Surety Co., Utah Copper Co., Nevada Northern Railway Co. and the Morton Trust Co. (later merged with the Guaranty Trust Co.). After 1919 Mr. Guggenheim withdrew from most of his business connections and thereafter engaged in benevolent undertakings of his own inception. His life-long interest in sociology and social welfare enlisted his warm sympathy in philanthropic causes and either individually or in association with his brothers he has been a liberal donor to many public charities and kindred institutions. With his brothers he presented $1,000,000 for an addition to Mount Sinai Hospital in New York city and with his brother, Murry, a new building to the New York botanical gardens. He has been for many years a supporter of grand opera and popular concerts and in 1924 he joined his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim in providing substantial funds for continuing free band concerts in Central Park and at New York University, which had been in jeopardy through lack of municipal support. The culmination of his philanthropic activities was the formation of the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, founded Jan. 14, 1924, by Daniel Guggenheim, his wife, Florence, and their children, as a membership corporation under the laws of the state of New York. Its charter purpose is "the promotion through charitable and benevolent activities of the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Its activities are of a general charitable nature and it was heavily endowed by its founders upon incorporation. In June, 1925, Mr. Guggenheim contributed $500,000 to establish a school of aeronautics at New York University, and during the period 1926–29 schools of aeronautics were endowed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the universities of Washington and Michigan, and the California Institute of Technology, including the Airship Institute at Akron, O., which is under the supervision of the California Institute. A total of $1,200,000 was contributed for these purposes. In January, 1926, he provided for the establishment of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, to which fund was made available the sum of $2,500,000. The immediate purposes of the fund are the promotion of aeronautical education, extension of fundamental aeronautical science and the development of commercial aircraft as an aid to the business and industrial activities of the nation. The trustees of the fund are men of national distinction in aviation, engineering, law and business. Harry F. Guggenheim (q.v.) was elected president of the fund and Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, U.S.N., retired, vice-president. A further educational fund of $500,000 was given to the republic of Chile in 1929 with which to endow a school of aeronautics. A personal contribution of $25,000 was made by Mr. Guggenheim in 1927 to finance an air expedition to Newfoundland to search for the lost French aviators, Nungesser and Coli. After being in existence for four years, during which time almost undreamed of advances were made in the development of safe flying and in overcoming weather obstacles, the fund ceased to exist Dec. 31, 1929. Mr. Guggenheim is a trustee of Temple Emanu-El and a

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member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Delta Mu Delta fraternity, Columbia Yacht Club, Engineers Club and the Rocky Mountain Club. He was married, July 22, 1884, to Florence, daughter of Lazarus Shloss of Philadelphia. They have three children: Lt.-Col. M. Robert Guggenheim, U.S.A., Harry F. Guggenheim (q.v.) and Gladys, wife of Roger W. Straus.

**GUGGENHEIM, Harry F.**, industrialist, was born at West End, N. J., Aug. 23, 1890, son of Daniel and Florence (Shloss) Guggenheim, grandson of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He received his primary education at the Columbia grammar school in New York city. He then studied for a term at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, leaving that institution to engage in practical mining and metallurgy at one of the American Smelting & Refining Company's properties in Mexico. In 1910 he resumed his education in England at Pembroke college, Cambridge University, graduating A.B. in 1913 and M.A. five years later. Since then he has been associated with the development of mining properties allied with the Guggenheim interests. During 1919–23 he was an official and director in several copper companies and during 1916–23, a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. He was executive director of the Chile Copper Co. from its organization until it became the world's largest producer of low grade copper. He is a member of the executive committee and a director of the Braden Copper Co., and director of the Kennecott Copper Corp. and Utah Copper Co. The promotion of aeronautics has enlisted Mr. Guggenheim's interest since the beginning of the World war, in which he served with the aviation division of the U. S. navy in France, England and Italy. He was relieved from active duty on Dec. 21, 1918, with the rank of lieutenant commander. When his father established the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in January, 1926, with deeds of gift totaling $2,500,000, Mr. Guggenheim became president and a trustee. (For the purpose of the fund see the biography of Daniel Guggenheim, p. 47). In the first annual report of the fund Mr. Guggenheim stated: "The promotion of aeronautics involves two main problems: the development of an aerodynamically safe aircraft with the proper facilities for navigation, including airways and landing fields and an adequate foreknowledge of weather conditions; and the recognition of this development by the public through education." In connection with the first of these problems the trustees of the fund announced in 1927 a safe aircraft competition, with prizes totaling $150,000, to be awarded for the aircraft representing the greatest advance in safe flying. The fund is interested in improving the aerodynamics features of the airplane and in cooperation with various government and private agencies it has studied meteorological phenomena, fog and night flying, fog dissipation, radio control and instrument designing. In order to aid in establishing regular passenger transportation in this country the fund granted an equipment loan to the Western Air Express for the construction of three multi-engined passenger-carrying airplanes now operating between Los Angeles and San Francisco. In contributing to public education in aeronautics, the fund made grants totaling $1,200,000 for the promotion of aeronautical education in several American universities and colleges, and endowed a chair at the library of congress for the organization of a complete aeronautical library. A committee on elementary and secondary aeronautical education is aiding in the introduction of a study of aviation supplementary to the curriculum and in the preparation of textbooks. In the fall of 1926 the fund financed a country-wide tour of the Byrd North Pole plane for the purpose of focusing attention on the development of aircraft and the need for municipal airports. After the return of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the United States, following his historic flight from New York to Paris, he made a 22,350-mile tour of the United States under the auspices of the fund to increase popular interest in aviation. At the invitation of the preparatory commission for the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, Mr. Guggenheim was one of a committee of experts which met at Brussels in February, 1927, to examine the economic consequences of any limitation of air armament which would include civil aeronautics. In May, 1927, he was a member from the United States of the inter-American commission of commercial aviation at the third Pan-American commercial conference held in Washington, D. C. In 1928 the American Arbitration Society awarded Mr. Guggenheim its annual medal "for distinguished service in the promotion of commercial peace." He was appointed ambassador to Cuba by President Hoover in September, 1929, and now occupies that post. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Yale Club of New York city and retains his affiliation with Cambridge University as a member of the Hawks club. He is a director of the Welfare Council of New York city. Mr. Guggenheim was married, Feb. 3, 1923, to Caroline, daughter of Paul Morton, secretary of the navy in Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet. By this union he has a daughter, Diane, and two daughters by a former marriage, Joan Florence and Nancy.

**GUGGENHEIM, Solomon R,** industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1861, fourth son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He attended public schools in Philadelphia and completed his education at St. Gall and Zurich, Switzerland. He returned to America when the firm, M. Guggenheim's Sons, embroidery importers, was being organized, in 1881, and was admitted as a partner. In 1884 he went to Colorado to join his father in developing various mining properties and to gain practical knowledge and experience in metallurgical processes at the Guggenheim smelter at Pueblo, Colo. In 1890 he went to Mexico with his brother, William, to superintend the erection of his company's smelter at Monterey, the first smelter built in that country. He also superintended the building of another smelter at Aguas Calientes in 1892. This plant at Aguas Calientes was equipped to treat both lead and copper-bearing ores and had, at the time it was erected, two of the largest copper converters in the world. He visited Alaska some time later and acquired valuable mining properties which were controlled by a subsidiary firm, the Guggenheim Exploration Co. In addition to his membership in the firm of Guggenheim Brothers,

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S. R. Guggenheim

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Solomon Guggenheim has been connected with the management of a number of industrial organizations, as chairman of the executive board of the American Smelting & Refining Co., director of American Smelters Securities Co., American Smelters Steamship Co., Utah Copper Co., Chile Copper Co., Kennecott Copper Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co., and president of the Yukon Gold Co., Braden Copper Mines Co. and Nevada Northern Railway Co. Like his brothers he is a liberal though unostentatious contributor to many charities. The Guggenheim brothers were passionately fond of their mother and as a memorial to her they built an annex to Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Solomon Guggenheim personally contributed the Brightside day nursery and kindergarten in connection with the hospital. He served as president of Mt. Sinai Hospital for many years and devoted much of his time to its management. Shooting, golfing and yachting are his chief recreations, and he owns a large ranch in Idaho. Mr. Guggenheim is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Engineers' and Lotos clubs of New York city. He was married, Apr. 3, 1895, to Irene, daughter of V. Henry Rothschild of New York city. Together they have been patrons of the arts and their superb collection of paintings, antique furniture and rare tapestries combine to make Trillora Court, their residence at Port Washington, L. I., one of the most elegant homes of the country. Mr. Guggenheim has three daughters: Eleanor, wife of the Earl of Castlestewart of England; Barbara, wife of Fred Wettach, and Gertrude R. Guggenheim.

**BERRY, Martha McChesney,** philanthropist and educator, was born at Mount Berry, near Rome, Ga., Oct. 6, 1866, daughter of Thomas and Frances Margaret (Rhea) Berry. Her first paternal American ancestor, James Berry, came to America from Ireland in 1745 and settled in Augusta county, Va. From James and his wife Elizabeth Enfield, the line descends through Thomas and Esther Berry; Thomas and Elizabeth (Walker) Berry and James Enfield and Rebecca Crawford (McChesney) Berry who were the grandparents of Miss Berry. She was educated at Edgeworth School, Baltimore, Md., and spent some time in European travel but lived most of her life on the old family property near Rome, Ga. In its vicinity are the Berry schools for mountain boys and girls, which she founded in 1902 and has since directed. Up to that year Miss Berry had no thought of following any calling. The inspiration for her future life came one Sunday when a number of ragged children of neighboring "poor whites" were attracted to a log cabin near her home, which she used as a studio for painting wild flowers. She made them her guests and told them Bible stories. The next Sunday brought more children and soon, as the "Sunday Lady," she was conducting a Sunday school. In this role she came to realize the poignant need of education and civilizing influences among the tattered children of the mountaineers. State education did not meet the situation and so she started a day school in addition to the Sunday class. Pupils often travelled eight miles, the county gave her a teacher for six months of the year and she managed to keep the school open during that time. Next she opened a boarding school to give boys an industrial training, and as no money was available for help, a rule was established and ever since observed, that the pupils perform all domestic tasks, including cooking, scrubbing, laundering, in addition to their training work in various crafts and in scientific farming. Each pupil was taught to be an apostle and to communicate his knowledge on his return home to the isolated people with whom he lived in the mountains. Need of funds for developing the work sent Miss Berry to the North, where she interested wealthy New York people, including Pres. Roosevelt. With augmented financial aid, the original property of 500 acres had extended by 1925 to 7,000 acres in which are now spread ninety-five buildings, embracing dormitories for both boys and girls, chapels, classrooms, hospitals, cottages, barns, industrial instruction plants and various small erections. The institution became known as Mount Berry. Up to 1929 the schools had graduated 7,000 pupils and had an annual student roll averaging 1,000 and a waiting list of 3,000, drawing pupils from the less fortunate families of Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina. The curriculum developed to instruction in all fields of manual training necessary for rural and agricultural work and a schooling extending from the alphabet to advanced subjects, the courses of study being specially arranged to fit the needs and possibilities of each student. For higher education, a grammar school, high school and, since 1925, a junior college, have been maintained. The agricultural course is taken by the students who plan to have their own farms or be farm superintendents; the course in home economics, taught in a cottage equipped with all conveniences for home management, is for girls whose lives will be chiefly spent in country districts; a normal course provides instruction in pedagogy for girls planning to teach in rural schools; and the literary and scientific course prepares pupils for college. Miss Berry's aim was "to teach education to wear overalls" and enable country youth to be happy, competent and prosperous on the farm, in contrast to the training in public schools, which fit their pupils only for city life. The boys' high school cultivates an area of 300 acres, which produces corn, hay, silage and grain for the dairy cattle that furnish milk to the school population. The girls practice the ancient spinning wheel and loom and weave handsome scarfs from wool annually sheared from a herd of Angora goats, as well as rugs, bedspreads, curtains and baskets. Miss Berry's services have been given to the schools without compensation since their foundation. Her magnificent success caused the state of Georgia to establish eleven district agricultural and mechanical schools modelled on Mount Berry. Her unexampled labors in advancing the welfare of the state's rural population were recognized in 1920 by the University of Georgia, which conferred on her the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy, the first honor it had awarded to a woman, and in 1924 by the Georgia legislature, which officially designated her a "distinguished citizen" by a special resolution. In 1925 Pres. Coolidge presented her with the Roosevelt Memorial Association's medal, and in 1928 she was the recipient of the "Pictorial Review's" annual prize of $5,000, given to the American woman who during the year had contributed most in advancing the national welfare in the arts, sciences, letters or in social service. Miss Berry publishes the "Southern Highlander"; she

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is a popular lecturer on her chosen theme and a contributor to the magazines. In creed she is an Episcopalian. As a daughter of the old South, she is affiliated with the Colonial Dames of America and the Daughters of the Revolution.

**GUGGENHEIM, Simon,** industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1867, sixth son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and then spent two years in Europe in the study of languages. In 1888, on attaining his majority, he joined his father and brothers who had organized the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons and settled at Pueblo, Colo., where they established the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Co. Removing to Denver in 1892 he became interested in local politics and was nominated for lieutenant-governor in 1896 by the silver Republicans. Being under the age prescribed by the state constitution for that office, he withdrew from the ticket. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1904. By this time Mr. Guggenheim had become a popular figure in the state, especially among the miners. In 1906 the Colorado legislature elected him to the U. S. senate to succeed Thomas M. Patterson, whereupon he resigned from all business undertakings, declaring that he had become a senator not to represent the smelting interests but all the people of Colorado. In the senate he was chairman of the committees on the Philippines and the University of the United States, and a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, census, conservation of natural resources, military affairs, mines and mining, post offices and post roads, and public lands. These committee assignments afforded him the opportunity of presenting carefully thought-out plans of developing the West through federal legislation. He declined to be a candidate for re-election and, settling in New York city, resumed his business affiliations as chairman of the board of directors of the American Smelting & Refining and the American Smelters Securities Co. He has been president of the former since 1919, succeeding his brother Daniel. (For a history of the company see the biography of Daniel Guggenheim.) Mr. Guggenheim has given generously of his wealth to aid philanthropic causes. While in Colorado, with whose progress he was linked as a resident for twenty-five years, his benefactions included the Simon Guggenheim Hall of industrial arts at the State Normal School at Greeley; a law building at the State University at Boulder; a building at the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins; a building at the State School of Mines at Golden; and he contributed to numerous other charitable and philanthropic enterprises in the state. In association with his brothers, he gave a building for the national Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, and an annex to Mount Sinai Hospital in New York city. In 1925 he established jointly with his wife, in memory of their son, John Simon, who died in 1922, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, with a preliminary endowment of $3,000,000. Its purpose is to provide scholarships for deserving students, without regard to sex, race, creed or color, to enable them to continue their advanced studies at home or abroad in any of the sciences and fine arts, including music, with complete freedom from competing interests. The fellowships are awarded solely to those who show unequivocal evidence of a marked gift for research or creative work and are engaged in constructive projects requiring special facilities abroad. In 1925 fourteen students and artists were assisted, in 1926, thirty-nine, and in 1927, fifty-two, or a total of 108 from twenty-seven states, representing fifty-one educational institutions. The aim of the founders is to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts in the United States, to foster research and to further the cause of a better international understanding. Recognizing the importance of this latter principle, Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim enlarged the foundation with an additional endowment of $1,000,000 in 1929 to provide scholarships for citizens of the Latin-American countries upon the same basis as for students and artists of the United States. In 1925 the University of Colorado conferred upon Mr. Guggenheim its honorary degree of LL.D. in recognition of his public service in advancing education. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His clubs are the Lotos, Army and Navy, Bankers of America, Engineers and National Republican (first vice-president), of New York city and Metropolitan, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Guggenheim was married, Nov. 24, 1898, to Olga, daughter of Henry Hirsh of New York city, and had two children, John Simon, before mentioned, and George Denver Guggenheim.

**REESE, Theodore Irving,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of southern Ohio, was born in New York city, Mar. 10, 1873, son of George Bickham and Elizabeth Kip (Irving) Reese, and grandson of George B. and Margaret (Mesier) Reese. From St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he entered Columbia University, and was graduated in 1894 with the degree A.B. He was a student at the Harvard University graduate school and at the Episcopal Theological School during 1894–97, receiving his B.D. degree from the latter in 1897. He was ordained deacon in 1897 and priest, 1898, in the Protestant Episcopal church and was the founder and for ten years the first rector of St. Michael's Church, Milton, Mass. From there he went to Trinity Church, Columbus, O., 1907–13. In 1912 he was elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese of southern Ohio, and consecrated, Mar. 25, 1913. In 1910 he was appointed chairman of the Ohio state board of arbitration. He was chairman of the executive committee of the war commission of the Episcopal church during 1915–18, where his duties included responsibility for coöperation and work with Christian churches in visiting men in every camp, cantonment and naval base in this country. He was a member of the National Council of the Episcopal church during 1918–25, and since 1918 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Church Pension Fund. He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. Kenyon College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1913. Bishop Reese was married at Sharon, Mass., June 22, 1899, to Louise, daughter of Linus Comins, of Boston, and they have two children: Elizabeth Irving, wife of Dr. George Philip Crosby Bishop, of New York city, and Theodore Irving Reese, Jr.

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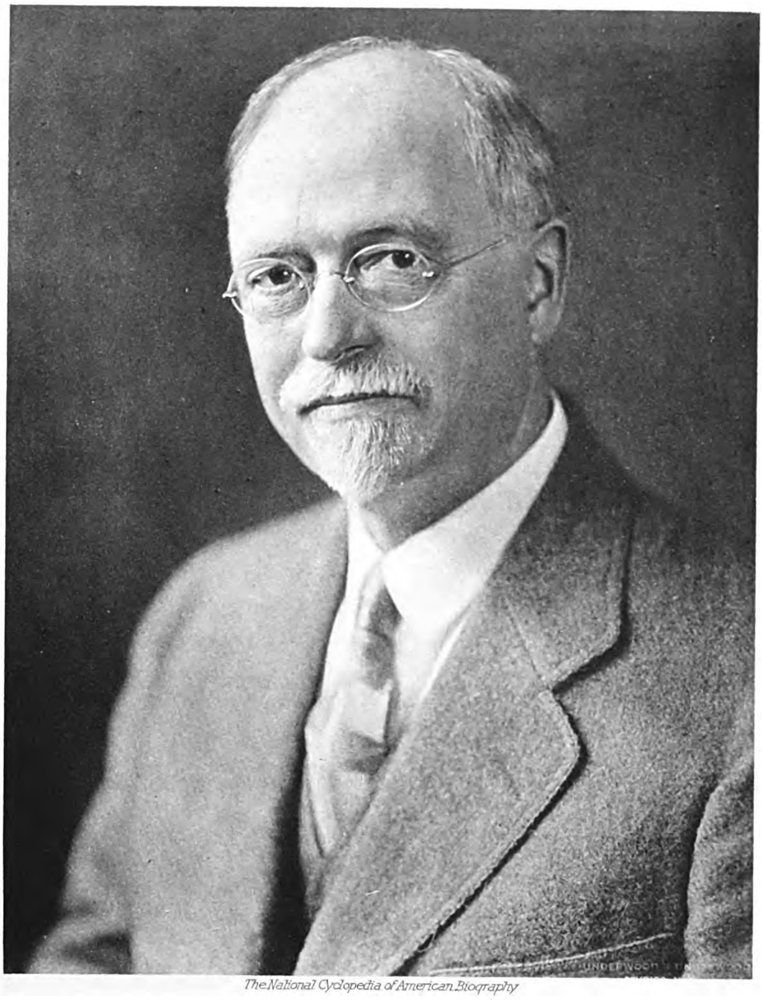

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Irving Fisher

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**FISHER, Irving,** economist, was born at Saugerties, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1867, son of George Whitefield and Ella (Wescott) Fisher. He is a descendant of William Fisher, a soldier in the revolutionary war; the line from William and his wife Abisha being through their son Zachariah and Delight (Norton) Fisher; John, captain in the war of 1812, and Almira (King) Fisher, the grandparents of Irving Fisher. His father, a Congregational minister, moved to Peacedale, R. I., shortly after Irving's birth. Prof. Fisher was graduated at Yale University with the degrees of A.B. in 1888 and Ph.D. in 1891, studying mathematics and physics under J. Willard Gibbs. He was immediately appointed tutor in mathematics at Yale and assistant professor of mathematics two years later. He was abroad during 1893–94, studying in Paris and Berlin and on his return to Yale resumed his work in the department of mathematics. At that time his interest swerved from mathematics to the field of economics, the step being marked by his appointment in 1895 to an assistant professorship in political economy at Yale; three years later he was made full professor. In the first year of his professorship his health failed him and he spent the years 1898–1901 in Colorado and California recovering from incipient tuberculosis. In 1906 his first important book in the economic field appeared, several books dealing principally with his studies in mathematics having been previously published. This publication, "The Nature of Capital and Income" was characterized as a "bridge over the gap between political economy and the theory of bookkeeping"; it dealt with fundamental concepts of wealth, capital and income, and put into convincing form some of the most disputed concepts of the day. This was followed by "The Rate of Interest: Its Nature, Determination, and Relationship to Economic Phenomena" (1907), which has been called the most scientific discussion of the subject of interest in any language. His "Elementary Principles of Economics" (1913) is a formulation of the fundamental principles of economics; proceeding from the familiar to the unfamiliar the book treated such topics as money, bank deposits, accounting, rates of interest, and personal distribution of wealth. "The Purchasing Power of Money" (1914) set forth the principles determining the purchasing power of money and applied those principles to the study of historical changes in this purchasing power, including changes in the cost of living. The main contentions are at bottom amplifications of the old "quantity theory" of money. The book was translated into Russian, German, Japanese, and other languages. In "Stabilizing the Dollar" (1920), he suggested a plan of stabilizing the gold dollar by varying its weight as prices vary; the mechanics of the plan to consist of an index number calculated bimonthly from the prices of certain staple articles, the weight of the dollar to be adjusted to correspond with this number. The plan gave rise to wide discussion. In "The Making of Index Numbers" (1922), Prof. Fisher was described by Allyn A. Young of Harvard University as having "pushed his explorations in certain directions further than any of his predecessors. He has surveyed and mapped out new territories and has definitely conquered no small part of them . . . the work is a notable scientific achievement." In January, 1923, Prof. Fisher began the computation of a weekly index number service of commodity prices to be published in newspapers and in 1926 the service was extended to include four new indexes of stocks dealt in on the New York stock exchange, including stock prices, volume and value of sales and rate of return, also the purchasing power of the dollar. In 1926 he added to this newspaper service weekly articles dealing with timely economic questions and in 1927 organized a staff to conduct and extend this service as the "Index Number Institute," these services having a circulation of about 6,500,000 readers. It is likely that no one in America has contributed more to the solution of debatable questions in economics and to developing the mechanism of financial exchange than has Prof. Fisher; few who through a life-long study have explored as deeply into the pure theory of economics; yet that by no means encompasses his work. After his return from Colorado in 1901 he undertook a study of the statistics and history of tuberculosis as well as of death rates in general and the means of reducing mortality through preventive medicine and practical hygiene. He helped to establish the Life Extension Institute and as a member of President Roosevelt's conservation committee wrote a paper on "National Vitality, Its Waste and Conservation" (1909). One of his most popular publications "How to Live" (1915), which he wrote with Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, has gone through eighteen editions and has been translated into Norwegian, Japanese, Chinese, German and Spanish. It is used as a textbook of health instruction in many high schools and colleges. In this same field he is the inventor of two tents which make outdoor living possible in all weathers, one tent winning a prize from the "New York Medical Journal"; also a mechanical diet indicator for convenience in computing food constituents. Prof. Fisher was one of the first to advocate a league for peace, having outlined his ideas on such a league in a paper presented before the Yale Political Science Club in 1890. In 1923–24 he made extensive tours in the United States lecturing on the "League of Nations" and he has written two books urging America's entrance into the league: "League or War" (1923) and "America's Interest in World Peace" (1924). He is a firm advocate of national prohibition of alcoholic beverages as a means of securing greater national efficiency. During the World war he was chairman of the sub-committee on alcohol of the Council of National Defense and president of the committee on wartime prohibition. His books on the subject, "Prohibition at Its Worst" (1926) and "Prohibition Still at Its Worst" (1928), indicate a number of indexes which reveal that America has profited by prohibition. He has had experience in organizing and conducting business enterprises. In 1913 he organized a company to manufacture and market an overlapping visible card index which he had invented. In 1925 the Index Visible Company merged with the Rand Kardex Bureau, which in turn merged with Remington Rand, Inc., in 1927. He is now director of that company and a member of its executive committee. In addition to the publications already mentioned Prof. Fisher is the author of the following books: "Elements of Geometry" (with Prof. A. W. Phillips, 1896); "A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus" (1897), translated into German and Italian; "Theory of Interest"

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(1930); and of a number of papers on economics and other subjects: "Economics as a Science" (1906); "Why Has the Doctrine of Laissez Faire Been Abandoned?" (1907); "Economic Aspects of Lengthening Human Life" (1909); "Why is the Dollar Shrinking?" (1914); "Humanizing Industry" (1919); "Lengthening of Human Life in Retrospect and Prospect" (1926); "Statistical Method for Measuring Marginal Utility and Testing the Justice of Progressive Income Taxes" (1927); "Bibliography of Mathematical Economics" (1927); "The Income Concept in the Light of Experience" (1927); "The Total Value Criterion" (1927) and "A New Principle in Index Number Construction" (1927). He was associate editor of the "Yale Review" during 1896–1910; Hitchcock lecturer at the University of California (1917), and lecturer at the Geneva School of International Studies (1927). He is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, the Royal Economic Association, American Economic Association (president, 1918), American Statistical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, social science section); and a member of the American Mathematical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Philosophical Society, National Institute of Social Sciences (president, 1917), Washington Academy of Science, and the American Association for Labor Legislation (president, 1915–17). Prof. Fisher was married, June 24, 1893, to Margaret, daughter of Rowland Hazard (q.v.) of Peacedale, R. I. They had three children, Margaret, Caroline, wife of C. Baldwin Sawyer of Cleveland, O., and Irving Norton Fisher.

**SCOTT, Evelyn D. [Metcalfe]**, author, was born in Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1893. She was reared in New Orleans, and after a public-school education studied at Tulane University and the Newcomb School of Art there without graduating at either institution. Following her first marriage she went to England, and thence to Brazil, where she lived more than five years, part of the time on an isolated sheep ranch in the mountains of Bahia. Later she resided abroad almost constantly for several years in diverse environments, in Marseilles, Algiers, Morocco, Portugal, England, the Scilly Isles and Montreal. Her first published work appeared in "The Egoist" of London in 1918 and the next year her poetry found inclusion in "Others for 1919—An Anthology of the New Verse." Her subsequent literary product, which has achieved a distinction of its own alike for its content, manner and range, includes a volume of early poems, "Precipitations" (1920); five novels, "The Narrow House" (1921), "Narcissus" (1922), "The Golden Door" (1925), "Migrations" (1927), and "The Wave" (1929); an autobiography, "Escapade" (1923), dealing with her exile in Brazil; two children's books, "In the Endless Sands" (1925), and "Witch Perkins" (1929), the former written with Cyril Kay Scott; a volume of short stories, "Ideals, a Book of Farce and Comedy" (1927); and a play of three acts, "Love," produced at the Provincetown Playhouse, New York city, in 1921. Most of her books have been published in England. Her shorter fiction is represented in "The Best Short Stories of 1925," and the "American Caravan" annuals of 1927 and 1928 contain a number of her poems. "The Wave" made her name known to a wide reading public through its selection by the Literary Guild for distribution to its subscribers. The book deals with the civil war on a broad canvas that extends far beyond its scenes of battle, the actual conflict having little place in its chronicles, and has been described as a formidable expression in fiction of the anti-heroic viewpoint. In its sweeping departure from the established models of historical novels, the book presents the war, not as a series of sanguinary events, but in its manifold impacts upon the minds of several hundred individuals, far apart and unrelated to each other, who felt its repercussions in isolated scenes. The author realized her effort to grasp the phenomenon of the conflict as a whole, projected her piercing imagination into its widely different phases outside the battle areas, and produced a series of cycloramic pictures of the war as a presence in people's lives. Mrs. Scott writes with an emotional intensity that produces a tingling, biting diction alive with vivid images and figures of speech, always fresh, original and vigorous while tending to be strained. She has lavish psychological resources, a keen and crisp sense of art, a sharp and ruthless intellect and a neat turn for satire. Sometimes in her penetration of the depths of people she exercises her analytic powers outside the range of human emotions, bringing to her detached exposures a staccato coldness of style, a preoccupation with the intellect at the expense of the imagination, and a clinical sense of psychic dissection that sacrifices feeling. She was twice married, (1) Dec. 26, 1913, to Cyril Kay Scott, painter and novelist, by which union she has a son, Creighton Kay Scott; and (2) Feb. 20, 1928, to John Metcalfe, an English author.

**GUGGENHEIM, Murry**, industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1858, third son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. Following a public school education, he with his brothers, Isaac, Daniel and Solomon, joined the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons in 1881. When the firm changed its business from the importation and sale of lace to the mining and smelting of metals, Murry Guggenheim became increasingly active in the business, spending much of his time at the smelters in Colorado. With the merging of the firm's mining and smelting interests with the American Smelting & Refining Co., in 1901, he became a director and chairman of the finance committee of the company and later took charge of the sales department. In 1916 the name of the Guggenheim partnership was changed from M. Guggenheim's Sons to Guggenheim Brothers and Murry Guggenheim has continued active in the direction of its policies and operations, particularly as manager of sales. A large measure of the success of the Guggenheim Brothers in the metallurgical and allied industries may be attributed to his native business sagacity and foresight. He is a director of the Utah Copper Co., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., Nevada Northern Railway Co., New River Collieries Co., Yukon Gold Co. and Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp. He is a member of the Columbia Yacht, Bankers of America, Hollywood Golf, Century Country, Lotos, Knickerbocker Yacht, Queens Valley Golf and Quaker Ridge Golf clubs. He has engaged in wide philanthropies, and in 1929 established with his wife the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, through which to continue his charitable and benevolent activities on an

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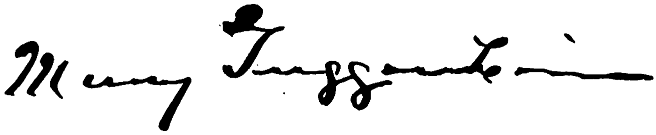

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organized basis. The foundation that year made provision for rendering needed aid in an overlooked field of social welfare, the care of poor children's teeth, by establishing free dental clinics in Manhattan for those whose parents were unable to pay dental fees. To inaugurate this service and build the first clinic, more than $3,000,000 was set aside. Mr. Guggenheim was married, Mar. 15, 1887, to Leonie, daughter of Jacques Bernheim of Mulhause, Alsace, and has a son, Edmond A., and a daughter Lucille Guggenheim.

**STIRES, Ernest Milmore,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Long Island, N. Y. (1925–..), was born in Norfolk, Va., May 20, 1866, son of Van Rensselaer W. and Lettie M. (Milmore) Stires. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and was graduated at the University of Virginia, with the degree of Litt.B. in 1888. He studied for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of Virginia and upon his graduation in 1891 was ordained deacon, and priest in 1892. His first charge was a little rural church in West Point, Va. Two years later he was called to the Church of the Good Shepherd in Augusta, Ga. He was rector of Grace Church, Chicago, during 1895–1901 and from there went to St. Thomas's Church, New York city. Under his charge the parish became one of the most important in the United States. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1905 and replaced by a commanding edifice which ranks as one of the best examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. As its rector, Dr. Stires became a leading figure in the Protestant Episcopal church. His parochial work was not confined to the wealthy and fashionable congregation but extended to all classes. The church's philanthropies contributed largely to the relief of the needy on the east side, where the church has a chapel. In connection with the latter it maintained a clinic, a staff of visiting nurses, a summer home in the country and other helpful agencies for social and spiritual betterment. While at St. Thomas's Dr. Stires was on the standing committee of the New York diocese, president of the Church Mission of Help, and a trustee and chairman of the building committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In 1925 he was chosen bishop-coadjutor of Long Island and following Bishop Burgess' death shortly afterward he succeeded him as bishop and was consecrated in St. Thomas's Church. Before his induction as bishop, the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1925 elected him president of the house of deputies. His diocese embraces the counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk, with a population of 4,000,000—one-third of the whole state, and missions with more than 50,000 communicants. Bishop Stires brought to his task of administrating the diocese a staunch doctrinal conservatism and a belief in godliness as the true source of human progress and betterment, with which he linked large-mindedness, meaning liberality of viewpoint within reasonable bounds, without which there could be no progress. He organized a system of management of the diocese on business lines and appointed a business manager to attend to the large material affairs of the diocese. By virtue of his office, Bishop Stires is president of the Diocesan Missions of Long Island; president of the Church Charity Foundation, with its new hospital, home for the aged and home for the blind; the "House of St. Giles the Cripple," which is a home and hospital for destitute crippled children, and president of the trustees of the Cathedral Schools at Garden City. He has been a member of the U. S. Military Academy board of visitors, the National Council of the Episcopal church; the Southern Club, the Virginians, the Pilgrims and the Sons of the Revolution. He is the author of "The High Call" (1917) and "The Price of Peace" (1919). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1901; that of L.H.D. by Kenyon College in 1903, and LL.D. by New York University in 1926; D.C.L. by Kings College, Halifax, N. S., in 1926, and S.T.D. by Columbia University, 1926. Bishop Stires was married, Jan. 11, 1894, to Sarah McKinne, daughter of George W. Hardwick of Augusta, Ga., and has four sons, Ernest Van Rensselaer, Hardwick, Arthur McKinne and Milmore Stires.

**LANCASTER, Henry Carrington,** scholar, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1882, son of Robert Alexander and Williamine Cabell (Carrington) Lancaster. His family was established in America by Nathaniel Lancaster, who came to Virginia from England in the mid-eighteenth century and fought in the revolution. His grandfather, John A. Lancaster, was the first president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, and his father, a banker and broker of Richmond and New York, acted as financial agent for the Confederate government during the civil war. Mr. Lancaster was educated at private schools in Richmond and at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated A.B. and A.M. in 1903; during the following year he taught at Starke University School, Montgomery, Ala. He entered Johns Hopkins University for graduate work and received the Ph.D. degree in 1907. Joining the faculty of Amherst College, he was successively instructor and associate professor of Romance languages, 1907–10, and professor of that subject in 1910–19. Since 1919 he has been professor of French literature and chairman of the department of Romance languages at Johns Hopkins. His publications have appeared in both French and English editions, and include "The French Tragi-Comedy" (1907); "Pierre Du Ryer, Dramatist" (1912); "Le Mémoire de Mahelot" (1920); "Mairet, Chryséide et Arimand" (1925); "A History of French Dramatic Literature in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols. (1929); "Du Ryer, Alcionée" (1930). He has assisted in editing the publications of the Modern Language Association of America and has been editor-in-chief of "Modern Language Notes" since 1928; was director in 1924–25 of the Paris division of the American University Union, besides serving as Harvard lecturer (Hyde foundation) in the French provincial universities. In 1925 Prof. Lancaster was American representative on the committee of the League of Nations that founded

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the Institute of International Intellectual Co-operation. He is a member of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, is American correspondent of the Société d'Histoire littéraire de la France, and a member of the council of the Association of University Professors. He is a Democrat in politics and in creed a Presbyterian. Prof. Lancaster was married, June 11, 1913, to Helen Converse, daughter of John Bates Clark, former professor of political economy at Columbia University, and has four children: John Huntington, Helen Carrington, Maria Dabney and Henry Carrington Lancaster, Jr.

**HUTCHINS, Robert Maynard,** 5th president of the University of Chicago (1929–..), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1899, son of William James and Anna Laura (Murch) Hutchins, of an old New England family founded by Nicholas Hutchins. His father was president of Berea College, Ky. His early scholastic training came from Oberlin Academy and College, but was interrupted by the World war,

which drew him at eighteen to enlist in the U. S. ambulance service as a private. He served with his unit on the Italian front and received the Italian Croce di Guerra. Entering Yale as a junior, he was graduated A.B. in 1921. Two summer terms and his senior year were spent in studying law and in 1922 he received an honorary master's degree. His Yale record made him a distinctive figure among the student body as class orator, captain of the Yale debating team, winner of the De Forest oration medal, an honor his father won before him, and as the graduate named by his classmates as being "most likely to succeed." After his graduation he taught at the Lake Placid (N. Y.) Preparatory School. He was recalled to Yale in 1923 to become secretary of the university in succession to Anson Phelps Stokes. He completed his law studies while secretary and received the LL.B. degree magna cum laude in 1925. For the two years following he was also lecturer at the law school, of which he became acting dean and professor in 1927. His early reputation as an administrator rests upon his work as dean of the Yale law school. There he became known as an ardent reformer who insisted upon high and rigid standards of scholarship from entrants, and by weeding out students who could not meet the matriculating requirements, restricted the student roll so that the school could yield a quality product. His view as dean was that a law school at Yale, more than other schools, could at least afford to experiment with a small selected student group. The need was to raise the level of legal education and train better lawyers; and students who wanted easy examinations in studying for the bar could enter another institution. He also established honors courses, a pioneer venture in legal education, which relieves small groups of able students from formal classroom work in their last year and enables them to undertake independent studies of practical legal problems. These changes were linked with another innovation, the broadening of legal studies beyond the field of law per se. The plan gave students a more liberal conception of their profession, which could no longer be regarded as primarily an occupation or means of livelihood, but fundamentally as a science applied to the service of society. The close relation of the law with the other social sciences had long been recognized by legal teachers and sociologists, but had not before been placed on a practical footing as integral to each other in the curriculum of a law school. The criminal law course now embraces the study of criminology, and an economist on the faculty lectures on the government control of business. Political economy and political science are also part of the teaching and, with the aid of social science groups in other Yale schools, the course has grown to include various other aspects of sociology as related to law. The law school under Dean Hutchins also undertook several exclusive surveys of legal procedure, including the administration of the law in selected states. In 1929 he was made president of the University of Chicago. Though he has the reputation of a militant crusader for educational progress, Pres. Hutchins is unpretentious and unspectacular in his personality, cool and poised, frank and friendly in his contacts and too absorbed in his life's work to indulge in any hobbies or outdoor sports, for which he has no inclination. He holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. of Lafayette College, Oberlin College and West Virginia University, conferred in 1929. He was married, Sept. 10, 1921, to Maude P., daughter of Warren McVeigh of Bay Shore, Long Island, and has one daughter, Frances Ratcliffe Hutchins.

**CAPPS, Washington Lee,** naval officer, was born at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 31, 1864, son of Washington Tazewell and Frances (Bernard) Capps. He was graduated with distinction at the U. S. naval academy in 1884, and assigned to sea duty on the U. S. S. "Tennessee." During two years of sea service, a large part of the time as a member of the personal staffs of Rear-Admirals Luce and Jouett, he participated in the military operations on the Isthmus of Panama and assisted in the preparation of an important

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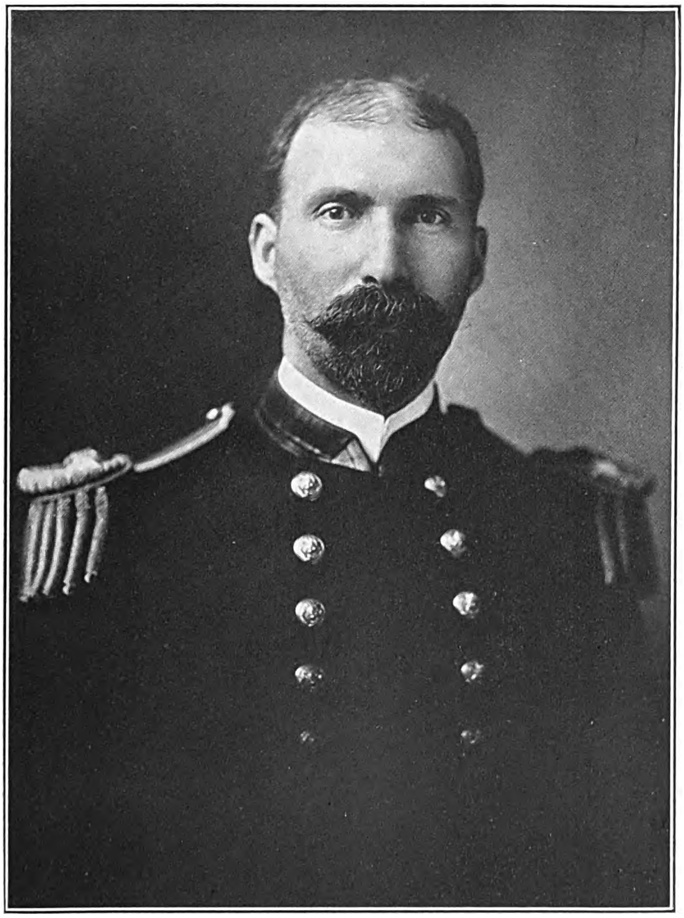

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W. L. Capps

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report on the Panama canal. Promoted to ensign in 1886 he was ordered abroad on special duty and took the regular and postgraduate courses in naval architecture at the University of Glasgow. He received the degree of B.Sc. in 1888 and was commissioned assistant naval constructor in the same year. Returning to the United States in the following year he was first assigned to duty at the navy department and then at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. He was at the New York navy yard during 1889–92 and was in the bureau of construction and repair in the navy department during 1892–95. Having been promoted naval constructor in 1895 he went to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as superintending constructor for the U. S. navy. Among the vessels constructed under his supervision were the battleships "Oregon" and "Wisconsin," the destroyer "Farragut" and the cruisers "Marietta" and "Wheeling." During the Spanish-American war he was assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Dewey and was on the bridge of the "Olympia" during the naval and military operations of August 13, 1898, resulting in the surrender of Manila. Subsequently he supervised the raising of three of the sunken Spanish war vessels and their preliminary refitting at Hong Kong. After two years on the board of inspection and survey, Washington, he became head of the construction and repair department of the Brooklyn navy yard and during the two years of his service there construction on the battleship "Connecticut" was begun. In 1903 he succeeded Admiral Bowles as chief constructor of the U. S. navy and chief of the bureau of construction and repair, with the rank of rear-admiral. Four years later he was reappointed for another term of four years. In this period many important developments in battleship design took place, the result of extensive experiments with full-size models representing actual service conditions. A notable result of these experiments was the adoption of the center line turret arrangement for the eight or more heavy gun emplacements on battleships. The method of mounting adopted for the thirteen-inch gun batteries of the battleships "Michigan" and "South Carolina" was followed quite generally thereafter, not only in the U. S. navy but in the principal navies of the world. Experiments were also made to determine the best method of subdivision to be adopted on battleships in wake of vital portions such as magazine and machinery spaces to resist successfully under-water torpedo attack. In that period also the total battleship displacement completed, under construction and authorized, was nearly double that of the beginning of his administration, and the tonnage of other war vessels built, building and authorized, was correspondingly increased. In 1908 Admiral Capps was appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the navy on a special committee to consider "organization, present condition and needs of the executive government work wholly or partly scientific in character, and the steps which should be taken, if any, to prevent the duplication of such work, to coordinate its various branches, to increase its efficiency and economy and to promote its usefulness to the nation at large," his associates on the committee being Charles D. Walcott, Gen. William Crozier, Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield. In 1909 Rear-Admiral Capps was sent to Europe to inspect foreign dockyards. Some of the changes in naval organization introduced during the Roosevelt administration were not viewed with entire favor by the succeeding secretary of the navy and as Admiral Capps was not in accord with some of the major modifications proposed by the new administration, he resigned as chief of the bureau of construction and repair, Oct. 1, 1910, following his permanent appointment as chief constructor in conformity with a special provision of the naval act of June 24, 1910. Immediately he was assigned to duty as senior member of all boards on hull changes on the Atlantic coast with headquarters in Philadelphia, serving until 1915, and was during that period sent on special missions to the Philippines and Europe. He attended the jubilee meeting of the British Institution of Naval Architects in 1911 and was a commissioner to the Maritime Conference in London in 1913, serving as chairman of the committee on construction. He represented the navy department at the International Engineering Conference in San Francisco in 1915. In 1916 he was assigned to additional duty as member of the commission on navy yards and naval stations, requiring extensive inspection tours. When the United States entered the World war he was made senior member of the compensation board of the navy, the duty of which was to supervise the cost of the shipbuilding program. Within a few months he was given the additional duty of general manager of the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Owing to the serious condition of his health, the latter position was held but a short time, but during his active connection plans and contracts were made for the construction of an enormous number of vessels, enlargement of existing shipyards and the creation of many new shipyards. On Aug. 3, 1917, he issued the order commandeering for the United States "All power-driven cargo-carrying and passenger vessels above 2,500 tons under construction." The enormous strain of these arduous duties was too much for his health and made it imperative that he resign his duties with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. When authorizing his relief the President commented especially upon the character and importance of his work and the efficiency with which he had performed it. After a period of rest, he returned to the compensation board and later was senior member of the naval war claims board and other boards engaged in the settlement of claims arising from the cancellation of contracts as a result of the limitation of armaments treaty. Admiral Capps received the navy distinguished service medal in 1920 "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility." Admiral Capps was retired Jan. 31, 1928. He was awarded the degree of D.Sc. at Glasgow University in 1912. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, (president 1919–21). He was married, Dec. 28, 1911 to Edna, daughter of Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N.

**McCORMICK, John Newton,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of western Michigan, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 1, 1863, son of John and Virginia (Newton) McCormick. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Randolph-Macon College in 1883, having also taken the course in theology. After post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist

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Episcopal church, South, in 1884 and was successively pastor of churches at Frederick, Md., in 1884–85, at Arlington, Md., during 1885–87, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 1888–89, and Winchester, Va., during 1890–91. He then joined the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained deacon in 1893 and a priest in 1894. He was rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Suffolk, Va., 1893–95; St. Luke's Church, Atlanta, Ga., 1895–98, and St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1898–1906. He was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of western Michigan in 1906 and became bishop of that diocese, Mar. 19, 1909, upon the death of Bishop Gillespie, with headquarters at Grand Rapids. In 1901 and again in 1904 he served as a deputy to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop McCormick was chairman of the Michigan state board of corrections and charities and of the state welfare commission. Bishop McCormick served for several years as bishop in charge of the American churches in Europe, and is a member of the commission on ecclesiastical relations and of the commission on army and navy chaplains. During his episcopate in western Michigan the number of communicants in the diocese has grown from 5,000 to 8,000 and the amount of money raised for church support and missionary purposes from $73,000 to $209,000. He is the author of "Distinctive Marks of the Episcopal Church" (1902); "The Litany and the Life" (1904); "Pain and Sympathy" (1907); and "Good News from a Far Country" (1910). During the World war he was in charge of the overseas work of the war commission of the Protestant Episcopal church in France during 1917–19, and also served as deputy commissioner of the American Red Cross with the rank of major and as chief of the Red Cross chaplains' bureau. He is a lieutenant-colonel in the auxiliary reserve, U. S. army. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the Kappa Alpha fraternity. The University of the South in 1903 conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. and he received several medals for war services. He was married twice: (1) in 1885, to Maude Howard, daughter of Washington L. Richards, of Upperville, Va.; she died in 1887 leaving one son, James Donald; and (2) Oct. 9, 1889, to Bessie Chapman, daughter of E. Bryson Tucker, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had four children: Augustine, Douglas, Virginia, wife of Michael H. Scully, and John Brian McCormick.

**LONG, Chester Isaiah,** U. S. senator (1903–09), was born in Perry county, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860, son of Abraham Gable and Mary (Cauffman) Long, of English and German ancestry. He was a student at the normal school in Paola, Kans. in 1879 and removing to Topeka, he read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and opened an office in Medicine Lodge, Kans. He won election to the state senate in 1889 and served a full term. As Republican nominee for congress he was defeated in 1892 and again in 1896, but secured his first election to the house of representatives in 1894, and was re-elected in 1898, 1900 and 1902. In the house he was a member of the committee on ways and means and took a prominent part in the discussions relative to the territorial possessions which the United States had recently acquired. His addresses on the Porto Rican tariff bill, Cuban reciprocity and the Philippines, helped to formulate the government's policy toward those territories. In the U. S. senate, to which he was elected in 1903, he continued his interest in the Philippine Islands and in 1905 was a member of Secretary-of-War Taft's party which traveled in those islands to study at first hand the problems of administration. He delivered three brilliant addresses in defense of the senate bill to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to determine a just and reasonable railroad rate, with the power to enforce such a rate. His term in the senate expired in 1909 and in the following year he established a law office in Wichita, Kans., where he has since continued to practice. He also maintains law offices, in partnership with Peter Q. Nyce, at Washington, D. C. In 1921 he was appointed chairman, by the Kansas supreme court, of the commission on the revision of statutes and his report submitted the following year has been used as a model by other states. Mr. Long has participated as counsel in a number of notable law cases. The case In Re Gunn (50 Kans. 155) involved the question as to which of two rival organizations in the legislature was legally elected. The organization represented by Mr. Long proved its legality. In Mayes vs. Livestock Association (58 Kans. 712) he sustained the position that a contract could not be enforced when contrary to law; in this instance land had been leased by the Cherokee Indian tribe to a livestock association without the approval of the secretary of the interior. He advanced an interpretation of section 56 of the federal judicial code conferring upon one district court the control and management in receivership cases of a continuous property extending into more than one district, and this interpretation was upheld in the U. S. supreme court (Landon vs. Public Utilities Commission, 234 Fed. 154; and Public Utilities Commission vs. Landon, 249 U. S. 236). When the Kansas industrial court act was being tested in the U. S. supreme court, Mr. Long was employed to assist the state attorney general, the constitutionality of the act being questioned in Charles Wolf Packing Co. vs. Court of Industrial Relations (262 U. S. 522), as to the right of the court of industrial relations to fix wages and, in Charles Wolf Packing Co. vs. Court of Industrial Relations (267 U. S. 552), as to the right of the court of industrial relations to fix the hours of labor. After unsuccessfully defending the act in these two instances, Mr. Long sustained its constitutionality in Dorchy vs. State of Kansas (264 U. S. 286) on the charge that it prohibited the calling of strikes by labor union officials. Mr. Long was for many years an active member of the American Bar Association, serving on the board of editors of the association's "Journal," as chairman of the general council and member of the conference on uniform state laws. Elected president of the association in 1925, he withdrew from private practice for a year, devoting his entire time to the office. Mr. Long was president of the Kansas State Bar Association in 1922 and is a member of the American Society of International Law. He was married, Feb. 12, 1895, to Anna, daughter of John Bache, of Paola, Kans., who died Dec. 10, 1919. They had two daughters, Agnes, wife of Harry F. Gee, Jr., Margaret, wife of W. E. Stanley, and an adopted daughter, Vera, wife of Roger S. Hurd.

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Chester I. Long

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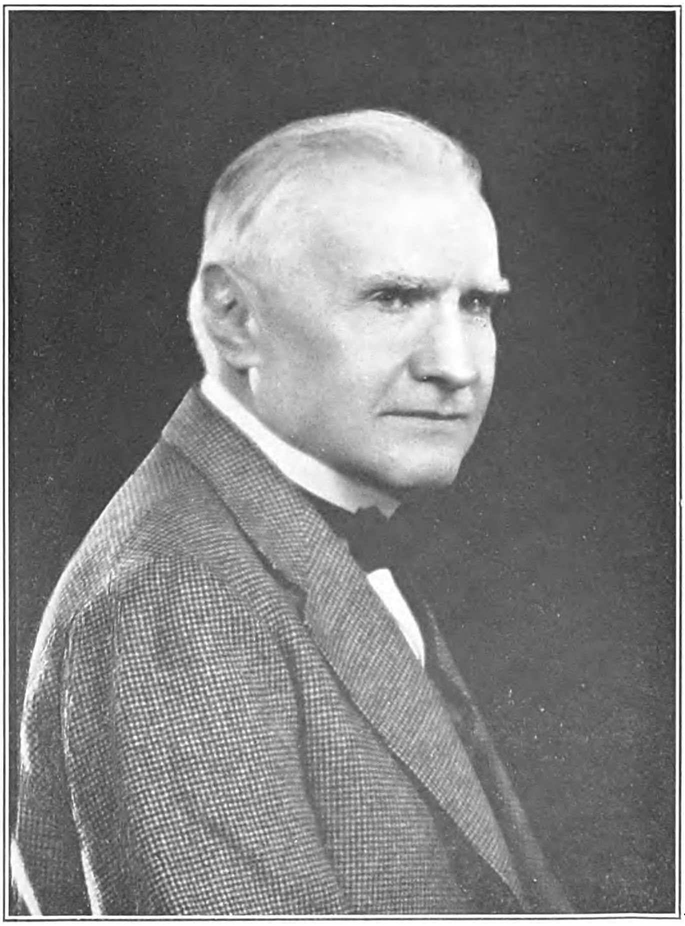

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Walter Damrosch

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**DAMROSCH, Walter Johannes,** musician, was born in Breslau, Silesia, Jan. 30, 1862, son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch (q.v.), violinist and conductor, who brought his wife, formerly Helene von Heimburg, and family to New York in 1871. Young Walter attended the public schools in New York and continued the general study of music which had been begun under his father before the family had left Germany. Later he studied counterpoint and harmony with Rischbieter and Draeseke of Dresden, and conducting and phrasing with Hans von Bülow. His father had founded the New York Oratorio Society in 1873, and the Symphony Society of New York, in 1877, and it was in the latter organization that Walter secured his first orchestral training, frequently playing second violin. He had also achieved considerable mastery of the piano and in 1878 he made his first important public appearance as accompanist to the violinist, August Wilhelmj, on a southern concert tour. In 1880, when Dr. Damrosch was preparing for the great music festival of the following year, he intrusted his son to make a piano score of Berlioz's "Requiem" from the original orchestral score, to supervise the organ accompaniments and to rehearse two large sections of the chorus of 1200 voices. His able direction of the choral work resulted in his appointment as permanent conductor of the Newark Harmonic Society at the age of eighteen, which marked the beginning of his professional career. Under his direction, the society gave Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," Verdi's "Requiem" and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," in addition to the regular oratorios of Handel and Mendelssohn, and choral excerpts from the Wagnerian operas. He spent the year 1882 in Europe where he met Liszt at Weimar and through him was introduced to Wagner at Bayreuth, upon the occasion of the initial performance of "Parsifal." In February, 1885, during the illness of Dr. Damrosch while conducting at the Metropolitan opera house, the son was called upon to direct "Die Walküre" and "Tannhauser." When the elder Damrosch died a few days later, he assumed the leadership and responsibility of the company on a tour to Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, where he met with such unprecedented success that in the reorganization of the Metropolitan opera house he was appointed assistant to Edmund C. Stanton, the administrative director and conductor of opera. He was immediately sent to Europe by the Metropolitan to secure artists for a permanent company and although he was only twenty-three years old at the time, he succeeded in engaging in Lilli Lehmann, Max Alvary, and Emil Fischer, some of the greatest performers who ever came to the American opera stage, and in Anton Seidl, one of the most noted of Wagnerian interpreters and directors. He remained with the Metropolitan Opera Co. for seven years, producing in 1887, Carl Goldmark's opera "Merlin," for the first time in America, and then resigned, later to produce opera on his own account. German opera had not been firmly established in the favor of the American audience at that time. The elder Damrosch had introduced it at the second season of the Metropolitan, 1884–85, but in spite of the brilliant performances given by him and his son, interest gradually declined until, in 1891, Italian and French opera supplanted it entirely, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. During 1891–94, he gave all his time to orchestral and choral concerts, as he had been appointed to succeed his father as director of both the New York Symphony and the New York Oratorio societies. He traveled extensively with the orchestra throughout the United States and it was at this time, also, that he began to give his famous lecture-recitals on the Wagner music dramas. His acute dramatic sense, together with his excellent performances on the piano, made these recitals highly entertaining and probably did more to secure an appreciation of Wagner in America than any other agency. In 1891, Carnegie Hall (then Music Hall) was officially opened with the singing of "Old Hundred," Mr. Damrosch conducting. In 1894 he decided that it was time to give German opera, particularly the Wagnerian dramas, another hearing in America. He leased the Metropolitan for the following spring season, against the protests of his friends, assembled a group of artists, and launched the Damrosch Opera Co. He took Tristan and the Nibelungen tetralogy as far west as Denver and into the south to New Orleans, and was everywhere met with enthusiasm. The New York Symphony orchestra was perhaps the greatest contributing factor to the success of the venture. Under his careful directorship, it had gradually become fused into an instrument of great resourcefulness and splendid power and it was generally conceded that never before in America had such orchestral richness been combined with the presentation of opera. He discontinued the opera company at the end of four successful years, and thereafter, except for two seasons, 1900–01 and 1901–02, when he directed opera at the Metropolitan opera house for Maurice Grau, he devoted himself exclusively to symphonic music, and once more gave America some of the most enduring memories of the concert stage. He was the first to give an exclusive Beethoven program and many of Brahms' symphonic works were heard for the first time under his direction; similarly, Tschaikowsky's fifth and sixth symphonies, Elgar's first and d'Indy's famous "Jour d'été sur les Montagnes" symphonies, were given their first performances, and in the spring of 1903, he presented Wagner's last work, "Parsifal," for the first time in America. Since 1907, he has given a sympathetic presentation of many composers of the modern French school: Debussy, Dukas, Enesco, Chausson and Ravel. In 1927, at the end of forty-two years of active service with the orchestra, he resigned. He had assumed leadership of the orchestra at a time when Theodore Thomas was still ruling the concert stage with the redoubtable Philharmonic and it was by no means certain that New York could support two orchestras. Mr. Damrosch led his organization through those lean days and gradually won prestige and a following for it. In 1903, it was put on a partially subsidized basis, through the support of Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, and in 1914 it was completely subsidized, thus

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assuring it permanent security. As a conductor, Mr. Damrosch has had no peer in a company of brilliant contemporaries. He has always possessed a remarkable influence over the members of his orchestra, compelling them to give the utmost of their enthusiasm and talent and to work incessantly at perfecting details in rehearsal. His recitals have been marked by a profound effort to understand and interpret the purpose of the composer, above personal prejudice or inclination. He presented to the New York Symphony Society one of the largest private music libraries in the world. It contained practically every opera from Gluck to Wagner and every symphonic work of any note. He has composed three operas: "The Scarlet Letter" (1894), "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1904), and a comic opera, "The Dove of Peace," and lesser pieces, "Manila Te Deum" (1898) in honor of Admiral Dewey, incidental music to Greek plays "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Medea" by Euripides, a violin sonata and many songs, among them "Danny Deever" and "Mandalay." During the World war he undertook to furnish music to the American soldiers, and reorganized the United States army bands at Chaumont, France, the general headquarters of the A. E. F. in 1918. In the spring of 1920, he accepted for himself and his orchestra, an invitation for a good-will tour among the allies. The concerts in France, Italy, Belgium and England were accorded the dignity of official receptions and the tour did much to cement international friendships during the reconstruction period. Mr. Damrosch has cherished a lifelong ambition to teach musical appreciation to the masses and he has made many attempts to carry out his plan. As early as 1891 he organized special concerts for children and these remained a special feature of the New York Symphony program. With the advent of radio broadcasting, this ambition has been given fresh impetus. He has organized a "Music Series" which he broadcasts, supplemented by verbal explanations, and they have been received with enthusiasm by audiences numbering in the millions. Mr. Damrosch has received many public honors, having been chosen president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1927), trustee of the American Academy in Rome (1927), and a member of the Conservatoir Americain at Fontainebleau; in 1914 he received an honorary degree Mus.D. from Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. He has been decorated an officer in the Order of King Leopold of Belgium (1920), the King of Italy (1920), the French Legion of Honour (1924), and Isabella Catolica of Spain (1926). He has received the medal of the Worshipful Company of Musicians, England (1920), and the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1926). He is a member of the Century Club, the Coffee House Club and the Thursday Evening Club in New York city. He was married in Washington, D. C., May 17, 1890, to Margaret Blaine, daughter of James G. Blaine, United States secretary of state, 1889–92. They have four daughters: Alice, wife of Pleasants Pennington; Gretchen, wife of Thomas K. Finletter; Anita, wife of Robert Littell, and Leopoldine Damrosch.

**CAPPER, Arthur,** journalist, governor of Kansas (1915–19) and U. S. senator (1919——), was born in Garnett, Kans., July 14, 1865, son of Herbert and Isabella (McGrew) Capper. His father was a native of England. During his school days he learned the practical side of the printing business, and at the age of nineteen secured a position as typesetter on the "Daily Capital," at Topeka, Kans. Later he became a reporter on the same paper, and then its city editor. He was employed for a time on the New York "Tribune," and as Washington (D. C.) correspondent for the "Daily Capital." He began business for himself in 1893 by the purchase of the North Topeka "Mail." Later he bought and combined with the "Mail" a paper known as the "Kansas Breeze," under the name "Mail and Breeze," and in December, 1900, began publication of the "Missouri Valley Farmer," known as "Capper's Farmer" after 1919. He founded a monthly called "The Household" in 1904; purchased the Topeka "Daily Capital" the following year; acquired the "Nebraska Farm Journal" in 1908, publishing it until 1924, when it was purchased by Gov. McKelvie, of Nebraska, and consolidated with the "Nebraska Farmer"; purchased the "Missouri Ruralist," of Sedalia, Mo., in 1911, later merging it with the "Breeder's Special," of Kansas City, and next absorbed "Coleman's Rural World and Journal of Agriculture," of St. Louis, the two papers being published now as the "Missouri Ruralist," at St. Louis, Mo. In 1913 a weekly edition of the "Capital" was changed to "Capper's Weekly." He published the "Oklahoma Farmer" from 1912 to 1924, then sold it to the Oklahoma Publishing Co., which consolidated it with the "Oklahoma Farmer and Stockman." He purchased in 1919 the "Kansas Farmer," the first farm journal ever printed in Kansas, and which has been published regularly since 1863, and combined it with the "Mail and Breeze," under the name "Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze." On Jan. 29, 1921, he founded the Kansas City "Daily Kansan"; in 1922, he purchased the controlling interest in the Lawrence Publishing Co., which printed the "Ohio Farmer," the "Michigan Farmer" and the "Pennsylvania Farmer," and the same year began issuing a monthly called "Rural Trade," designed for the benefit of advertisers. Of the foregoing newspapers and publications Mr. Capper controlled eleven in 1930, as follows: "Topeka Daily Capital," "Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze," "Capper's Weekly," "The Household," "Capper's Farmer," "Rural Trade," at Topeka; the Kansas City "Daily Kansan," "Missouri Ruralist," St. Louis; "Ohio Farmer," Cleveland; "Michigan Farmer," Detroit, and the "Pennsylvania Farmer," Philadelphia. "The Household" has passed the 1,500,000 circulation mark, while the others range from about 25,000 to more than 800,000 subscribers. The Capper building in Topeka, devoted entirely to the publishing, job printing and engraving business, is one of the finest and most attractive buildings in the city, and houses some 600 employes. In 1912, he was the Republican candidate for governor, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes. Two years later he was elected governor, being the first native born Kansan and the fourth newspaper man to attain that office, and was reelected in 1916. During his administration, laws were passed placing all state schools under one board of administration; creating an industrial welfare commission and a state highway commission; prohibiting the sale of merchandise, goods and chattels in bulk in fraud of creditors; raising minority ages of males and

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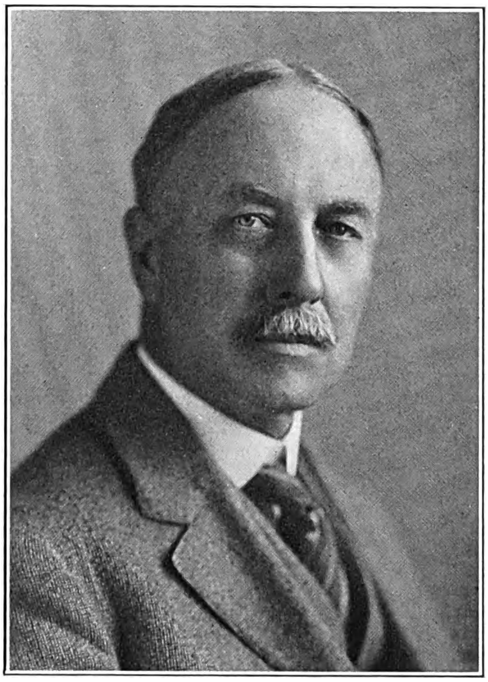
females to twenty-one years; providing compensation for persons injured in certain industries, registration of marriages, vocational education, a state industrial farm for women, and a budget system. He advocated pensions for mothers and a child hygiene department, and upon their adoption made them a real benefit to the women and children of the state. His second term included the World war period when Kansas had at Camp Funston, on the Fort Riley military reservation, one of the largest military training camps in the United States. Becoming candidate for U. S. senator before the expiration of his term as governor, he was elected in 1918 for a six-year term, and reelected in 1924. In the senate Mr. Capper has been one of the outstanding figures in the fight for the relief of the farmer. He is chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and is a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, foreign relations, military affairs and printing. He is joint author of the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing act; the Capper-Tincher grain futures act; the Capper-Ketcham act extending the provisions of agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever act to include boys' and girl's club work. In Kansas, his boys and girls clubs, better known as the Capper pig and calf and poultry clubs, started when a small lad sought his help in buying a pig, and he loaned the boy the money. Within a few years the Capper clubs grew into the strongest organizations of their kind in the country, and were of immense help during the last years of the World war when food was so critically short. An annual event since 1911 is his birthday picnics given to children on July 14. For these occasions he rents a public park and all its concessions for the day, furnishing his little guests free transportation to and from the park, ice cream and rides on all the concessions. In 1929 more than 15,000 children were entertained. In 1900 he established, at Christmas time, the "Capper Fund for Crippled Children," made up of free-will offerings from every source. As soon as sufficient funds accrue, a boy or girl whose name is next on a waiting list, and who can get help in no other way, is taken to a hospital and the fund furnishes free treatment. While Mr. Capper has achieved remarkable success in his newspaper business, he gives freely of his time and ability in aiding public enterprises. He is a director of the Farmers National Bank, of Topeka; a director of the Topeka Y.M.C.A.; member of the Kansas State Editorial Association (president, 1913); the Kansas State Good Roads Association (president); the Memorial Building Commission, the Internationl Peace and Equity League (president); the League to Enforce Peace; the World's Court League; Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, National Americans, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Aid Union, Security Benefit Association, United Commercial Travelers, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College during 1909–13. By nature Mr. Capper is extremely democratic in ideals and actions. His parents were Quakers, but he never joined any church. He was married, Dec. 1, 1892, to Florence, daughter of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas.

**FAIRCLOUGH,** (Fair-cluff) **Henry Rushton,** philologist, was born near Barrie Ontario, Canada, July 15, 1862, son of James and Elizabeth (Erving) Fairclough. He was educated at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto, where he was graduated A.B. in 1883 and M. A. in 1886 and Johns Hopkins University which granted him the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. His career as an educator began with his appointment to a fellowship in classics in University College, Toronto, in 1883, followed by a mastership in classics and English in the Brockville high school in 1884. During 1887–93



he was lecturer in Greek and ancient history at the University of Toronto. Since 1893 he has been a member of the faculty of Stanford University where he was associate professor of Greek and Latin until 1897, professor of classical literature 1897–1902, and professor of Latin 1902–22, when he became professor of classical literature again. In 1927 he retired under the Stanford rules, as professor emeritus. In addition to work at Stanford he has been professor of New Testament Literature at the Church Divinity School, San Francisco since 1921. He spent the college year 1910–11 at the American Academy in Rome as professor and acting director, and was visiting professor of Latin and Greek at Harvard, 1925–26, and of Latin at Amherst College, 1927–29. Dr. Fairclough is the author of "The Attitude of the Greek Tragedians toward Nature" (1896); "The Andria of Terence" (1901), probably the best commentary on any of Terence's comedies produced by an American scholar; "The Connection between Music and Poetry in early Greek Literature" (1902), and "The Classics and our Twentieth Century Poets" (1927). He edited "Virgil's Æneid I-VI" (1908) and "The Triuummus of Platus" (1909), and

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translated "The Antigone of Sophocles" (1903), "The Phormio of Terence" (1908), "Virgil" in two volumes (1916–18) and "The Satires, Epistles and Ars Poetica of Horace" (1926). He also contributed "Tyrtaeus, Archilochus, and their Successors in Greek Lyric" to Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature." He is editor-in-chief of Benj. H. Sanborn's students' series of Latin Classics, and in 1925 was editor of "Art and Archaeology." During the World war he went abroad in the service of the American Red Cross, working in Switzerland and Montenegro. He equipped an industrial school for Belgian boys in Switzerland, and after the armistice was signed accompanied 700 Belgian children on their return home from Switzerland. He was then sent to Montenegro as commissioner for the American Red Cross with the rank of lieutenant colonel and for eighteen months equipped hospitals and orphanages and maintained food kitchens. For his war services Dr. Fairclough was decorated with the Order of the White Eagle and the Order of St. Sava, both of Serbia, the Order of Danilo of Montenegro and was made officer de l' Ordre de la Couronne of Belgium. He is fond of music and art. Tennis and walking are his favorite out-of-door sports and he has a walking record of fifty miles in a day. Dr. Fairclough is on the managing committee of the School of American Research at Santa Fe, N. M., and the advisory council of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. He was president of the Classical Association of the Pacific States in 1918 and of the American Philological Association in 1926, and is vice-president of the Archaeological Institute of America. The honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon him by the University of Toronto in 1925, and following his retirement from Stanford his former student's established in his honor a Fairclough prize. He was married, Aug. 25, 1888, to Frederica Allen, daughter of Rev. James Antisell Allen of Alwington, Kingston, Ontario, and had one daughter, Katrine Rushton Fairclough, wife of Rufus Hatch Kimball, of San Francisco.

**RICE, Edwin Wilbur, Jr.,** electrical engineer and inventor, was born at La Crosse, Wis., May 6, 1862, son of Edwin Wilbur and Margaret Eliza (Williams) Rice and probably descended from Robert Royce who emigrated from England to Boston in 1631 and later settled at New London, Conn. His father Edwin W. Rice (q.v.) was an editor and a biblical scholar. The son was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and was graduated A.B. with first honors at the Central high school in 1880. While a student in the high school his ingenuity in constructing telephone and telegraph instruments, induction coils and dynamos so impressed Elihu Thomson, then professor of chemistry and mechanics in the school, that when the latter organized the American Electric Co., at New Britain, Conn., in 1880, to manufacture an arc light he had invented, he made young Rice his assistant. In this position his extraordinary mechanical ability continued to assert itself and he invented alone or with Prof. Thomson numerous electrical appliances, such as an electric switch (1883), a dynamo (1883), the Thomson-Rice arc lamp (1884), an automatic electric switch (1886) and a dynamo regulator (1886). In 1883 the company's name was changed to Thomson-Houston Electric Co., and the works moved to Lynn, Mass., where Mr. Rice continued his inventive and experimental work for two years as Prof. Thomson's assistant. In 1885 he was made plant superintendent. He proved to be as able an executive as he was an inventor and under his careful management the work was systematized, production increased and costs reduced. At the same time he was constantly transmuting new theories into practical inventions. As a result of his labors in the electrical field he has more than one hundred patented inventions to his credit. The Thomson-Houston Co. was consolidated with the Edison General Electric Co., under the name of the General Electric Co., in 1892, and Mr. Rice was made technical director. He became third vice-president in 1896, senior vice-president in 1907 and president in 1913, and in 1922 the position of honorary chairman of the board was created especially for him. For more than forty-five years Mr. Rice has had an important share in the development of the electrical industry and the world-wide engineering and scientific reputation which the General Electric Co. enjoys owes much to his ability and his efforts. The company's research laboratories, bearing an important relation to industrial and scientific progress, owe their inception and development largely to his broad view of the needs and opportunities of the electrical industry. He has done much to advance the growth of long distance transmission of electrical energy; has followed closely the electrical and mechanical development of the polyphase motor; he attacked and successfully overcame the weak point in distributing systems of polyphase currents at high voltage by inventing an oil switch and cellular system for separating fuses and circuits, which resulted in a switching system at once safe and simple. He was chiefly responsible for the system of alternating current distribution and its conversion into direct current through rotary motors. He has also been active in the development of the steam turbine, being responsible for the adoption of the Curtis type of turbine of the General Electric Co., and witnessed its growth in central station systems until 50,000 kilowatt capacity in a single unit is not unusual. When the tungsten lamp seemed doomed to failure, he instigated investigations which resulted in the present tungsten lamp, and revolutionized the electric lighting industry. A prolific inventor himself, Mr. Rice possesses in a conspicuous degree the faculty of directing the inventive skill of others to meet the needs that are constantly arising in the industrial development of the electrical science. His dominating personal characteristics are sound judgment, initiative, sincerity and frankness, a broad and generous outlook upon life, and a deep and genuine interest in the welfare and happiness of his fellow men. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (president, 1917–18); member of the Society of Illuminating Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain. He has received the honorary degrees of D.Sc. from Union College in 1906; D.E. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1917 and D.Sc. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1924. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by France in 1910 and was decorated by Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun. Dr. Rice is a director in the International General Electric Co., Radio Corporation of America, Detroit

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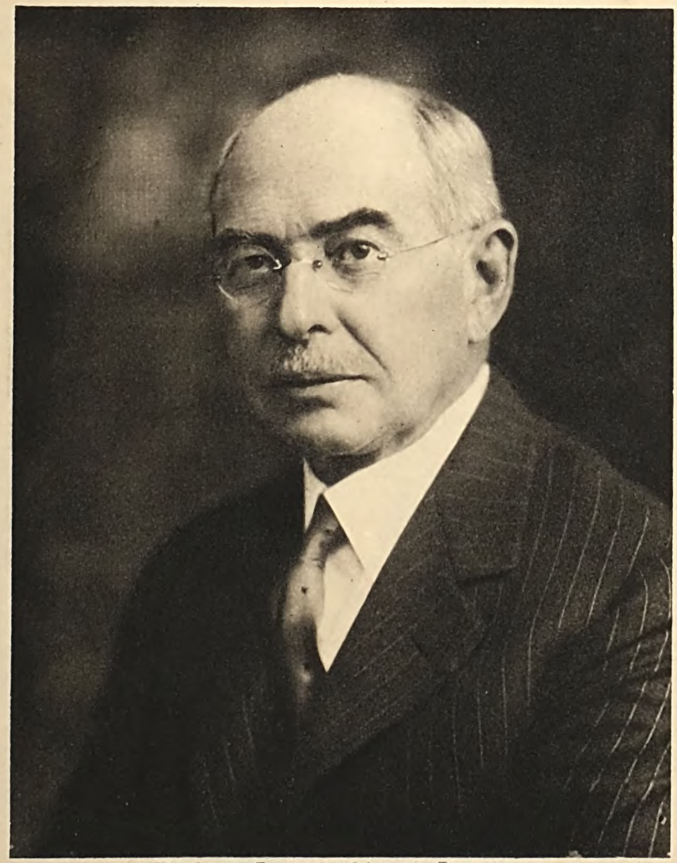

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

E. Wilbur Rice Jr.

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Edison Co. and the Schenectady Trust Co. He was twice married, (1) at New Britain, Conn., May 28, 1884, to Helen Katherine Doen, and (2) Aug. 28, 1897, to Alice M. Doen, sister of his first wife. He has three children: Chester Williams, a physicist; Edward Thomson, a banker, and Mabel Rice, wife of Philo W. Parker.

**DUGGAN, Stephen Pierce,** political scientist, was born in New York city, Dec. 20, 1870, son of Hugh and Mary (Hayden) Duggan. His father came to the United States as a young man in 1837 from Londonderry, Ireland, and his mother was a native of England. He was educated at the College of the City of New York and was graduated at Columbia University with the degree of M.A. in 1900 and Ph.D. in 1902. His professional career began as instructor in philosophy at the College of the City of New York in 1896. He was promoted to associate professor of philosophy in 1901 and professor of government in 1910. The teachers extension and evening courses were organized by him in 1907 and he was made director of the new department. Dr. Duggan took part in the inquiry on the terms of peace in 1918 which made a study of international problems and since then has been a worker for international good-will and permanent peace. He was one of the group of Americans who sent a report to the League of Nations in 1924 on the limitation of armaments; the council of the League took cognizance of the report and in the following year plans were made for an international congress on the reduction and limitation of armaments. In 1925 he visited the Philippine Islands as a member of the Philippine education commission and in 1927 was made a member of the American committee on intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations. He was awarded the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1921 by the Italian government, made knight of the White Lion of Czecho-Slovakia in 1926, chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and of the Order of Merit of Hungary in 1928. He is the author of "The Eastern Question, A Study in Diplomacy" (1902); "A History of Education" (1916), and "The League of Nations, the Principle and the Practice" (1919), besides many contributions to the leading periodicals. As a member of the Episcopal church, he was appointed by the federal council of churches to its committee on international relations. Dr. Duggan is a director of the Institute of International Education, the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association, a trustee of Vassar College, of the American College at Athens, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Academy of Political Science, the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, the Century Club of New York, the National Arts Club, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married, Jan. 2, 1902, to Sarah Alice Elsesser of York, Pa., and they have four children: Mary Alice, Laurence Hayden, Stephen Pierce, Jr., and Sally Ann Duggan.

**HUGHES, Charles Evans, Jr.,** solicitor general (1929), was born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1889, son of Charles Evans and Antoinette (Carter) Hughes. His father, Charles Evans Hughes (q.v.), is the eminent lawyer and former secretary of state. Mr. Hughes was prepared for college at the Collegiate School, New York city, and graduated at Brown University, with the degree of A.B. in 1909. While at Brown he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, won prizes in public speaking and debating and was managing editor of "The Brown Daily Herald," a student publication. His legal education was acquired at the Harvard Law School where he was editor of the "Harvard Law Review," and during his last year its editor-in-chief. He received his legal degree in 1912 and began his professional career with the firm of Byrne & Cutcheon, of New York city. During 1914–16 he was in the law office of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and Jan. 1, 1917 he became a member of his father's firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, later Hughes, Schurman &

Dwight. He has practiced before the U. S. Supreme Court since 1920. As a lawyer he has displayed exceptional ability in grasping the essential points in a mass of evidence and in presenting his case clearly, logically and convincingly. His success as a trial lawyer rests upon the soundness of his argument, his frankness and his obvious intellectual integrity. In November, 1917, he enlisted in the national army for the World war and was assigned to the 305th field artillery. When his unit reached France he was commissioned second lieutenant and detailed as an instructor at the Saumur artillery school. Later he was attached to general headquarters, A.E.F., and to the staff of the 152nd brigade, field artillery. In 1929 he was appointed by President Hoover solicitor-general of the United States. He resigned from this position, however, in February, 1930, following the appointment of his father to the chief justiceship of the U. S. supreme court. Mr. Hughes is a member of the American, New York state and New York city bar associations, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Century Association and the University, Harvard and National Republican clubs of New York city. He is a trustee of Teachers' College of

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Columbia University and has been president of the Honest Ballot Association, and vice-president of the Legal Aid Society. He was married, June 17, 1914, to Marjory Bruce, daughter of Henry Clarence Stuart, of New York city, and they have four children, Charles Evans, 3rd, Henry Stuart, Helen and Marjory Bruce Hughes.

**GOFF, Guy Despard,** U. S. senator (1925—), was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 13, 1869, son of Nathan and Laura Ellen (Despard) Goff. His father (q.v.) served in the Federal army in the civil war as a brigadier-general, was congressman, U. S. senator and U. S. circuit judge. The son was graduated at Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O., with the A.B. degree in 1888, later receiving his A.M. from the same institution. He entered the Harvard Law School and following his graduation in 1891 began the practice of law in Boston. He soon removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he acquired a large clientele and attained high rank at the bar. He was prosecuting attorney of Milwaukee county for four years, when he attracted nation-wide attention by his activity in a number of so-called graft cases; and was U. S. district attor-

ney for the eastern district of Wisconsin during 1911–15. In the latter year President Wilson appointed him special assistant to the attorney general of the United States to prosecute some special cases in the northwest. When the United States entered the World war he became an assistant to Gen. Enoch H. Crowder (q.v.), judge advocate general of the army, in the administration of the draft act, and aided in the preparation and negotiation of a convention with France by which the American Expeditionary Forces were permitted to try American soldiers in France for infractions of French laws. He represented Gen. Crowder on the staff of Gen. Pershing in France with the rank of colonel for eight months in 1918. He was then sent to the occupied territory of Germany. On his return to the United States in 1920 he was appointed by President Wilson general counsel to and later a member of the United States Shipping Board. In the Harding administration he was assistant to the attorney general, with the special duty of handling cases submitted to the department of justice by the shipping board, the bureau of internal revenue and the war department. During his tenure of this office he argued a number of post-war cases before the U. S. supreme court. In 1924 Col. Goff, who had previously removed his legal residence from Milwaukee to his native state, became the Republican nominee for U. S. senator from West Virginia and was elected for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1925. In the senate he was a member of the foreign relations, territories and insular possessions, expenditures in executive departments (chairman), judiciary, privileges and elections, interstate commerce, claims and mines and mining committees. He opposed the Haugen-McNary farm relief bill as class legislation and the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations but voted in favor of joining the World Court. His religious faith is Episcopalian. He was married, Sept. 8, 1906, to Anita F. Baker, of Wheeling, W. Va.

**WHITE, Howard Judson,** architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1870, a son of Moore Clinton and Mary Louise (Bancroft) White. Having decided to be an architect, he attended the Chicago Manual Training School, and secured a practical knowledge of the profession during a period of employment in the architectural offices of Holabird & Roche, of Chicago; Henry Ives Cobb and Shepley, of New York, and Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston. In 1898 he joined the staff of D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago as a draftsman. Following the death of Mr. Burnham, in 1912, the firm was reorganized as Graham, Burnham & Co. and Mr. White became a member. In 1917 the name was changed to Graham, Anderson, Probst & White. He has collaborated in the designing and constructing of many of the company's buildings erected during the last three decades, including the following: Union Station, Marshall Field store, Merchandise Mart, Civic Opera House, Pittsfield building, State Bank, Straus building, Foreman National Bank, Illinois Merchants Bank, Wrigley buildings and Conway building, all of Chicago; Equitable building and Chase National Bank, of New York city; the Pennsylvania Railroad Broad Street station, of Philadelphia; Union Station group, and Union Trust Bank and office building, of Cleveland, O.; Union station, of Washington, D. C.; Dime Savings Bank, of Detroit, Mich.; Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis; Old National Bank, of Spokane, Wash., and Selfridge stores, of London, England. Mr. White is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Society of Architects, and was president of the latter in 1928; the Chicago Historical Society; the Chicago Art Institute, and the Field Museum of Natural History. He was married, Sept. 19, 1895, to Mabel E. Cameron, a daughter of Andrew C. Cameron, of Chicago, and they have two sons, William Cameron and Howard Judson White, Jr.

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**BULOW, William John,** 12th governor of South Dakota (1927–28), was born in Moscow, O., Jan. 13, 1869, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ebendorf) Bulow, and grandson of John Bulow, who emigrated from Germany to Clarmont county, O., in 1867. From the public schools he entered the law department of the University of Michigan where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1893. He began the practice of his profession at Beresford, S. D., in 1894 and soon gained a reputation as a resourceful and capable lawyer. He was city attorney of Beresford during 1902–12 and 1913–27 and mayor of the town during 1912–13. He served in the state senate in 1899 and was county judge in 1918. His gift of leadership and excellent record in public office gained for him the Democratic nomination for governor of South Dakota in 1926 and he was elected, breaking a chain of fourteen successive Republican administrations and being the second Democratic governor since South Dakota was admitted to the Union. Following an administration of two years, he returned to the practice of law. Gov. Bulow is a member of no societies or church. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 25, 1899, to Katherine, daughter of James Reedy, of Beresford, who died in 1918, and (2) Oct. 15, 1922, to Mrs. Sarah (Johnson) Farrand, of Beresford. He has three children: Maurine, Kathleen Chloe and William John Bulow.

**KINGSLEY, Darwin Pearl,** president of the New York Life Insurance Co., was born at Alburg, Vt., May 5, 1857, son of Hiram Pearl and Celia P. (La Due) Kingsley. His father, a farmer, and a representative in the Vermont legislature from Grand Isle county, in 1864–65, was a descendant of Stephen Kingsley, who settled at Milton, Mass., in 1635. From this ancestor the descent runs through Samuel and Hannah (Brackett) Kingsley; Samuel, 2d, and Mary (Washburne) Kingsley; Samuel 3d, and Mary (Packard) Kingsley; Daniel and Eunice (Bingham) Kingsley; Nathan and Lydia (Pearl) Kingsley; Nathan, 2d, and Lois (Hazen) Kingsley, who were the grandparents of Darwin P. Kingsley. After completing his preparatory education in the common schools of his native town and the Barre (Vt.) Academy, Mr. Kingsley entered the University of Vermont, where he was graduated A.B. in 1881 and A.M. three years later. He taught school in Colorado for two years, and then assumed the editorship of the Grand Junction "News," a position which first brought his name into public notice as an active champion of Republican principles. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and was nominated and elected state auditor and insurance commissioner of Colorado in 1886. This was his first introduction to the business of insurance, and he was so strongly impressed with its possibilities that, on the expiration of his term of office in 1889, he entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Co. as inspector of its New England agencies, with headquarters in Boston, Mass. Three years later he was transferred to the New York office and appointed general superintendent of agencies. From this time his advance was steady, and the constantly increasing responsibilities devolving upon him were discharged with commensurate ability. He was elected third vice-president and trustee in 1898, and vice-president in 1903. After the resignation of John A. McCall in 1906, the office of president of the New York Life Insurance Co. was filled by Alexander E. Orr, who was at that time seventy-five years of age and had already relinquished most of his activities. Within a year, he insisted that he be relieved, and at the same time placed Mr. Kingsley in nomination as the man best qualified by nature and experience to be his successor. Accordingly, in 1907, Mr. Kingsley, was elected president, and immediately entered upon a progressive administration of the company's affairs. That the marked growth in the prosperity of the New York Life during Mr. Kingsley's administration is not entirely due to the general growth of population and wealth of the country, is indicated by comparing some of the figures of the company's annual reports with similar figures of the United States census reports. What may be called the population of the New York Life, that is to say the number of policies in force, was 993,630 in the year 1906, and 2,527,327 in 1928, an increase of 154%; the population of the United States in the same period increased only 33⅓%. The annual income of the New York Life has increased from $100,902,178.-77 in 1906, to $356,405,867.98 in 1928, an increase of 256%; this may be fairly compared with the value of the excess of exports over imports in United States commerce, which increased 190% during the same period. The national wealth of the United States, carefully estimated from census reports, was valued at approximately $126,000,000,000 in 1906 and grew to about $360,000,000,000 in 1928, an increase of 180%; while the assets of the New York Life increased from $474,000,000 to a total of 1,535,000,000 in the same period, or an increase of 223%. A significant element in the administrative skill under which these figures were developed is that it was accomplished while the company was going through an unprecedented experience of readjustment to new world conditions. When Mr. Kingsley took command in 1907, the company was doing business in every civilized country on the globe, with an office of issue in Paris and agents in England, the continent of Europe and the Orient. The World war so disrupted international relations, and so entirely upset the balance of European exchange, that it was found both necessary and desirable to withdraw from nearly all foreign countries. He is author of "The First Business of the World" (1903); "Militant Life Insurance" (1911); "Let us Have Peace" (1919), and "Life Insurance is Light" (1927). His clear arraignments of some of the more conspicuously unwise laws on insurance have resulted in the corrections of many unjust conditions created by them and a better general attitude toward the business, with the construction of a normal attitude of confidence. He has always been, however, a strong advocate of federal control for all forms of interstate insurance, believing that such control will eventually be recognized as necessary. He has been associated as director with several leading business corporations, notably with the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. of New York and the New York Trust Co. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York state in 1920-21. For over thirty years he has been a trustee of the University of Vermont, which also awarded him the degree of LL.D. in 1904 and of L.H.D. in 1916. Middlebury College of his native state has also conferred upon him the

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honorary degree of LL.D. He is a keen student of Shakespeare and a discriminating and successful Shakespearean collector, being the possessor of nine complete copies of the various folios and an important number of quartos. Mr. Kingsley is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, University, Merchants', Blind Brook and Garden City clubs, of New York; of the Grolier and Odd Volumes clubs, of Boston, Mass., and of the Bald Peak Club of New Hampshire. He has been twice married: (1) June 19, 1884, to Mary M. Mitchell, of Milton, Mass., who died in 1890; (2) Dec. 3, 1895, to Josephine, daughter of John A. McCall. By the first marriage he was the father of one son, Walton Pearl Kingsley, and by the second, of two daughters, Hope and Lois Kingsley, and of two sons, Darwin Pearl, Jr., and John McCall Kingsley.

**NESTOS, Ragnvald Anderson,** 12th governor of North Dakota (1921–25), was born at Nestaas, Voss, Norway, Apr. 12, 1877, son of Andres R. Nestaas, a farmer and lay preacher. At the age of sixteen he joined his uncle, E. R. Nestoss, at Buxton, N. D., where he learned English and worked as a farm hand, harnessmaker and lumberjack. He was naturalized in 1898 and continued his education at the North Dakota State Normal School and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1902 with the degree Ph.B., working his way through both institutions. He then studied law at the University of North Dakota, receiving his law degree in 1904, and practiced first as a member of the firm of Johnson & Nestos of Minot, and after 1922, the firm of Nestos, Herigstad & Stenersen. He was a member of the North Dakota house of representatives in 1911–13, and state's attorney for Ward county in 1913–16. Following a recall election in 1921, when the voters removed the Non-Partisan League governor Lynn J. Frazier, the attorney general and the commissioner of agriculture and labor, he was nominated for governor by the independent voters and elected for Gov. Frazier's unexpired term. He was reelected on the Republican ticket in 1922. Though opposed to the various communistic enterprises undertaken by the Non-Partisan League, he recognized that the large amount of state funds invested in them would be lost if the projects were abandoned, and pledged himself to give the experiments already commenced, a fair trial. His administration was marked by a sincere and successful effort to do so and to apply sound business methods in his management of the state's affairs. His policy enabled the farm loan department, which was a failure during the preceding administration, to become a successful business venture of value to the farmers, and the state mill at Grand Forks, which had been stopped for more than a year after over a million dollars had been spent on it, to be completed and operated efficiently, though it was not a financial success. Moreover the credit of the state, its political subdivisions and its citizens greatly improved, while expenditures and taxation were reduced. After his term as governor he lectured on the Chautauqua circuit in the South and toured Europe to study the cooperative movement, the League of Nations and the World Court, and the fundamental policies of European governments. In November, 1929, he was appointed a member of President Hoover's advisory committee on illiteracy, which is charged with the task of reducing illiteracy in the United States. A Lutheran in creed, he has always been identified with the religious life of the state, and was a member of the executive committee of the state Y.M.C.A. and of the state Sunday School Association. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities and the Rotary Club. He is unmarried.

**LOBINGIER, Charles Sumner,** jurist, was born at Lanark, Ill., Apr. 30, 1866, son of George Washington and Ada Byron (Stewart) Lobingier and a descendant of Christopher Lobingier, a native of Wittenberg, Saxony, who emigrated to Lancaster county, Pa., about 1735. Christopher's son Christopher, who married Elizabeth Müller, served in the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1776 and as a representative in the general assembly; his son John, who married Sophia Moyer, was a member of the legislature and associate judge of Westmoreland county; the latter's son, Jacob, who married Mary Stauffer was the grandfather of Judge Lobingier. George Washington Lobingier, his father, was a lawyer in Illinois, a clergyman in Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont, and a judge in Nebraska. The son was graduated at the University of Nebraska in 1888 with the A.B. degree, completing a five years' course in four. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and received from his alma mater the degrees of LL.M. in 1892, M.A. in 1894, Ph.D. in 1903 and D.C.L. (honorary) in 1918. While serving as assistant state librarian and editor of the Nebraska supreme court reports (1888–92) he studied law and began to practice in Omaha, Nebr., in association with Charles Offutt in 1892. His legal attainments were acknowledged in 1902 by his appointment on the Nebraska supreme court commission, a body created to assist the supreme court in clearing a badly congested docket, on which he served in 1902 and 1903. Those of his opinions considered of sufficient importance to be included in a nationwide selection of current decisions included: Berlet v Weary (93 N. W. 238, 60 l. r. a. 609), where it was held that the immunity of legislators from service of judicial process did not extend to civil cases; Zabriskie v Greater American Exposition Co. (93 N. W. 958, 62 L. R. A. 369), containing an exposition of the law of mechanics' liens in Nebraska; and his widely quoted opinion in Vila v Grand Island El. Light etc. Co., (94 N. W. 136) in which the rule was announced for the first time in that jurisdiction that a receiver would not be appointed upon a bill filed for that purpose alone. In 1904 Judge Lobingier was appointed by President Roosevelt judge of the court of first instance in the Philippine Islands where for ten years he rendered distinguished service. He presided over the first assembly in the archipelago (province of Samar, 1905) for the instruction of native magistrates in the laws which it was their duty to administer. Later he conducted more of these assemblies and prepared a manual for the guidance of the local justices of the peace. He was also the author of an act reforming the magistrate courts passed by the Philippine Commission in 1907. From the Philippines Judge Lobingier went to China in 1914, under appointment by Pres. Wilson, as judge of the U. S. court for China and was the first judge of that court to serve the full term of ten years. The problem of construing and

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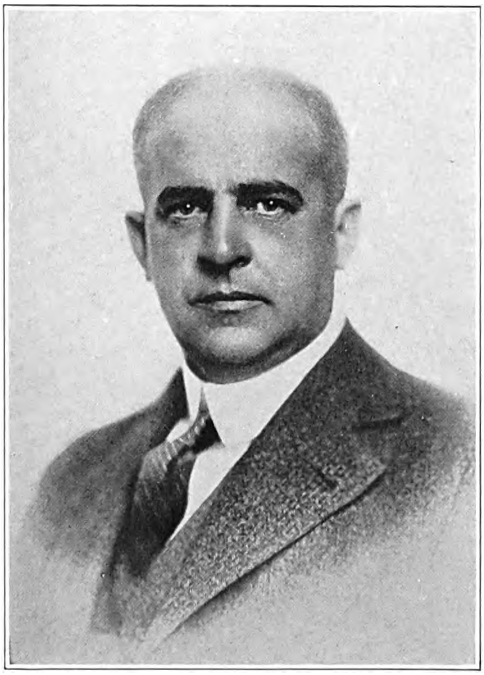
administering American law in an alien land was a difficult one. He made a record of constructive achievement and won the confidence and esteem not only of his fellow countrymen in the Orient but of the Chinese government and people and of the representatives of other nations residing in the Far East. During his term he disposed of more than 2,000 cases and although many were taken to the U. S. court of appeals none of his decisions was reversed. The docket was kept up to date, notwithstanding an increase of 500% in the number of cases filed; he collected at Shanghai the most valuable law library owned by the U. S. government outside of Washington; he organized the Far Eastern American Bar Association; secured the passage of an act creating the office of U. S. commissioner for China to whom were transferred the functions of the U. S. consular court in Shanghai; and promulgated an extraterritorial remedial code to govern the procedure of the American courts in China. Returning to the United States, in 1925, he was appointed chief attorney of the U. S. Department of Justice. Judge Lobingier was professor of law at the University of Nebraska, 1900–03 and special lecturer there in 1915; professorial lecturer on law, University of Philippines, 1911; lecturer on civil law, University of California, 1913; lecturer on law, American University, 1922; professor of civil and comparative law, National University, since 1925. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, in 1910; and has been the Philippine member of the National Conference on Uniform Laws since 1911. He was detailed for a survey of Cuban laws in 1925. He is a member of the American Bar Association (past vice-president); American Society of International Law; American Judicature Society; American Law Institute (a founder); American Foreign Law Association (a founder and member of its general council); International Anti-Opium Association (director 1920–24); Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Phi Delta Phi, and Societé de Legislation Compareé (life). He was a founder and chancellor (1907–14) of the Philippine Academy and was president of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, 1914–22. A prolific contributor to the field of legal literature, he has written more than 100 articles and treatises for legal encyclopedias and periodicals and has been civil law editor of "Corpus Juris" and a member of the editorial staff of the Comparative Law Bureau, since their establishment. Judge Lobingier was married at St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 3, 1898, to Ellen Ballou, daughter of John Hunker, of Hillsdale, Mich.

**HAWES, Harry Bartow,** U. S. senator (1927–..), was born at Covington, Ky., Nov. 15, 1869, son of Smith Nicholas and Susan Elizabeth (Simrall) Hawes, of English descent. His grandfather, Richard Hawes, was the Confederate governor of Kentucky. Mr. Hawes was graduated at the St. Louis Law School (Washington University) with the degree of LL.B. in 1896 and in that year was admitted to the Missouri bar and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1897 he represented the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at the trans-Mississippi congress, Salt Lake City. A speech which he delivered on that occasion in favor of the annexation of Hawaii attracted the attention of Loren A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister, and in 1898 Mr. Hawes was employed by President Dole to represent that country in the United States during its campaign for annexation. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Lon V. Stephens president of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, and was reappointed by his successor, Governor Alexander M. Dockery. As president of the Jefferson Club he was for ten years the Democratic leader in St. Louis politics, and during that time his party was continuously in power. He was a member of the Democratic notification committee in 1904 and again in 1916. One of the chief organizers of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association, he has been chairman of its speakers' committee and one of the most active advocates of Mississippi river improvement. His interest in the development of good roads in Missouri led to his election to the legislature, in which he served during 1916–17. As chairman of the good roads committee, he re-wrote the entire



road law of Missouri and the present state highway law was named after him, the Hawes law. He is president of the Federated Roads Council. He was in Ireland at the outbreak of the World war, and proceeding to London joined with Herbert Hoover in the formation of the American Relief Committee. On his return to the United States he delivered several notable addresses on international law, defending the right of neutral citizens to lend money and furnish arms to the belligerents in time of war. The chief of these articles was published in the "Congressional Record." He again visited Europe in 1917, and on his return was given the rank of captain in the psychology section of the military intelligence department and assigned to the general staff. In November, 1918, he was detailed for military intelligence work in France and Spain, and was subsequently assistant mili-

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tary attaché at the U. S. embassy, Madrid, with rank of major. He was a member of the 67th, 68th and 69th congresses (1921–27) from the 11th Missouri district and was elected to the U. S. senate for the 1927–33 term. He is senior partner of the St. Louis law firm of Hawes, Ely & Willson, in which his partners are Wayne Ely and Harry C. Willson. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American, Missouri State and St. Louis bar associations, Kentucky Society of Missouri, Missouri Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, American Legion, Phi Delta Phi fraternity, Mississippi Valley Kennel Club (former president), St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Cervantes Society, and the St. Louis, Racquet, University, Noonday, Missouri Athletic, and Algonquin Golf clubs of St. Louis, and the Chevy Chase, Lock Tavern, and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His address on the League of Nations was inserted in the "Congressional Record" and 200,000 copies distributed throughout the United States. His hobbies have been the raising of dogs and book collecting. He is credited with having the largest collection of the works of the Spanish master Cervantes in the United States. Senator Hawes was married at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1899, to Elizabeth Eppes Osborne Robinson, of Washington, D. C., and they have two daughters, Peyton Elizabeth and Eppes Bartow Hawes.

**LAKE, Everett John,** 49th governor of Connecticut (1921–23), was born in Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 8, 1871, the son of Thomas A. and Martha A. (Cockings) Lake; grandson of John and Sarah Ann (Warner) Lake; great-grandson of William and Hannah (True) Lake, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Lake, who emigrated from Portsmouth, England to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1748. He was graduated B.S. at Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute in 1890, and A.B. at Harvard University in 1892. At college he was active in athletics and played on the football team. Entering the employ of the Hartford Lumber Co., in 1892, he became its secretary and treasurer in 1895 and president in 1900. Local politics interested him early in his career. He was a member of the state assembly as a Republican in 1902, and of the state senate in 1904, and was lieutenant-governor in 1906–7. Being above the active military age, he served during the World war on the overseas staff of the Y.M.C.A., stationed at the port of Brest, Toul and Marseilles. In 1920 he was elected governor of Connecticut. During his administration he threw open to the public the meetings of the state board of control, at which disbursement of large amounts of state funds among institutions and departmental bodies was approved; he personally inspected the state institutions, applying his business experience and judgment to the problems of institutional administration, emphasized the necessity for economy in the expenditure of public funds, and effected a favorable balance in the state treasury. Besides being president of the Hartford Lumber Co., Gov. Lake is a director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. and the Hartford-Ætna National Bank, and a trustee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters of America and other fraternal bodies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Connecticut Wesleyan College in 1921 and by Trinity College in 1922. He was married, Sept. 5, 1895, to Eva Louise, daughter of George Sykes, of Rockville, Conn., and they have two children: Harold Sykes and Marjorie Sykes Lake.

**FIRESTONE, Harvey Samuel,** industrialist, was born in Columbiana county, O., Dec. 20, 1868, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Flickinger) Firestone, grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Brinker) Firestone, great-grandson of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Shane) Firestone, great-great-grandson of Nicholas and Eva (Schwab) Firestone, and great-great-great-grandson of Nicholas and Catherine (Nunemaker) Firestone, who emigrated from Alsace, France in 1752 and settled in Conaco, Franklin County, Pa. These ancestors for four generations back were Ohio farmers and landowners in Ohio. While attending school he helped his father in farm work and his success in buying and selling livestock convinced him that his future lay in commerce rather than farming, but throughout his career he has never given up his interest in agriculture. After attending Spencerian Business College in Cleveland, O., he was employed by several business firms, the last of which was the Columbus (O.) Buggy Company. While driving the first rubber-tired buggy in Detroit, he conceived an idea that was to make his future career, the manufacture of rubber tires for carriages. With two friends he established the Firestone-Victor Rubber Company in Chicago, Ill., with an initial capital of $3,000. At the expiration of two years the company was able to buy out a competitor, The Imperial Rubber Co., and after another year it was combined with The Rubber Tire Wheel Co., making him a leader in the buggy tire industry. In 1899 the business was sold and Aug. 3, 1900 he organized with three associates, James Christy, Jr., J. A. Sweinhart, and Dr. L. E. Sisler, the present Firestone Tire & Rubber Company with a capital of $20,000 in cash and $30,000 in patents and good-will. The business was selling buggy tires made of solid rubber by another company and was so successful that in 1902 the capital was increased to $200,000 and a foundry purchased in South Akron where the production of tires began. Their first carriage wheel tires were known as internal wire construction, with a single wire running parallel through the heart of the tire. When the demand for tires for heavier vehicles arose Mr. Firestone made a side wire tire containing cross wires through the base with the ends extending on both sides and held in place by endless retaining wires sprung over the projecting wires. An important development that contributed to his early success was the adoption of a method of making carriage tires in continuous lengths like rubber hose which greatly reduced the expense and waste involved in the then prevailing practice of molding each tire to the wheel it was designed to fit. When the pneumatic tire made its appearance Mr. Firestone was quick to enter the new field, and being refused permission to manufacture the early "clincher" tire, which was controlled by a patent monopoly, he undertook to develop a better tire and method of application. A straight-side tire was brought out in 1904 of

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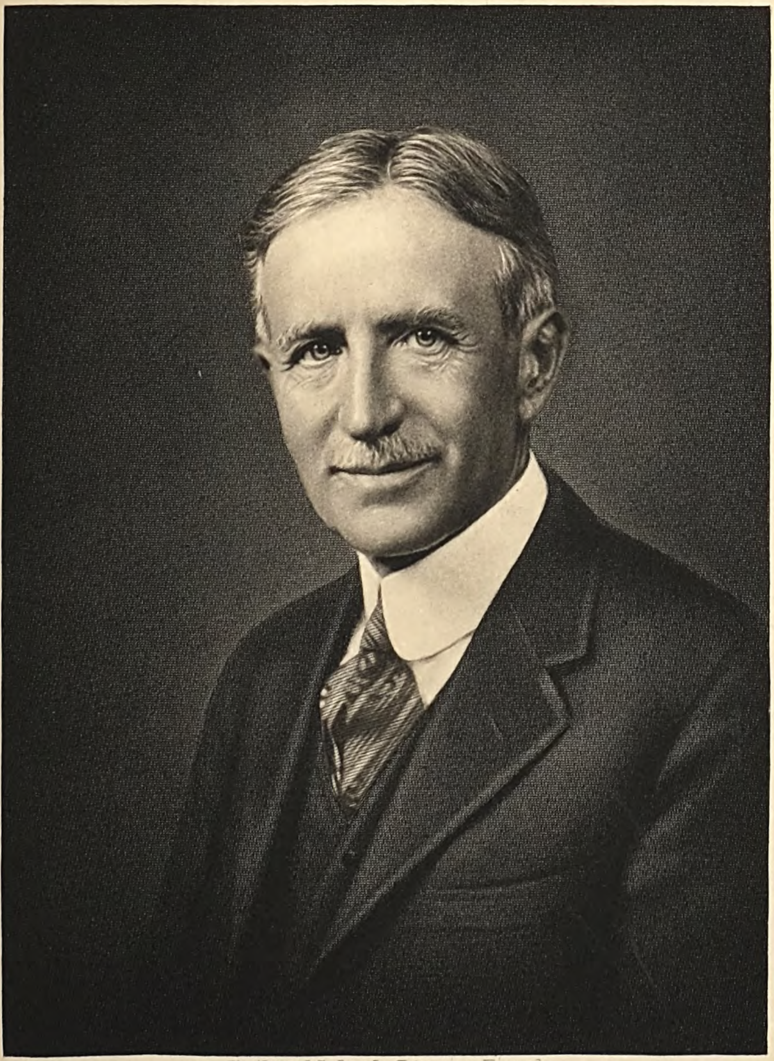

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Harvey S. Firestone

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practically the same construction as the straight-side tire of today. An order from Henry Ford for 2,000 sets for his Model T was the beginning of close business relations between the two companies that have continued ever since. He also went into the rim business because there was no rim on the market that would permit a large mileage. A new rim of maximum strength and minimum weight was developed by his engineers and its manufacture is now a part of the Firestone industry. In 1911 the capital and surplus of the company were increased to $4,478,000, a new plant with a capacity of 12,000 tires a day was built, and its sales reached $7,500,000. Since 1916 the Firestone company has added a reclaiming plant under a subsidiary, the Xylos Rubber Company of Akron; erected a plant to manufacture light car size tires with a capacity of 20,000 tires and 20,000 tubes daily; built a mechanical building where machinery and other necessary equipment for the factories are made; purchased a rubber footwear factory at Hudson, Mass., with a capacity of 30,000 pairs of footwear daily, operating under the Firestone Footwear Company; purchased three cotton mills with a total of 202,000 spindles at New Bedford, Fall River, and Newburyport, Mass., operating as the Firestone Cotton Mills (the first is the largest cotton tire fabric mill in the world); organized the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (S. S.) Ltd. (1919), and built a $1,000,000 plant at Singapore, Straits Settlements, for the treatment of crude rubber; established eight other buying offices throughout the rubber producing area of Malay, Sumatra and Borneo in the Middle East; constructed in 1922 a plant at Hamilton, Ontario, which manufactures over 5,000 tires daily; and in 1928 erected a plant in Los Angeles, Calif., with a capacity of 12,000 tires and 18,000 tubes a day; built a plant near London, England, with a capacity of 2,500 tires and 2,000 tubes daily, and established rubber reclaiming plants at Los Angeles, Calif., and Manchester, England. In 1922 Mr. Firestone began to study the problem of growing rubber, having been forced into this step by the British (Stephenson) restriction act (see Hoover, Herbert). A rubber plantation of 2,000 acres in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, was acquired in 1924, and arrangements made by agreement with the Liberian government to develop other rubber plantations on a large scale. By 1926 he had leased 1,000,000 acres for ninety-nine years and having organized the Firestone Plantations Company, began operations with 2,000 native laborers and a white supervisory staff of 40 men. The enterprise includes experiments of the propagation of the highest yielding rubber stock, the importation of seedling rubber trees from the Middle East, the erection of houses, schools and hospitals for his employees, and the introduction of sewerage systems, electric lighting and cold storage and the construction of new roads. By 1930 it had become the third largest rubber plantation operated under one management in the world. During the thirty years existence of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. it has developed into one of the largest organizations manufacturing tires in one of the gigantic industries in the United States. It comprises five huge manufacturing plants at Akron, O., three cotton mills and two rubber plantations in Liberia, employing some 27,000 hands. It has a present capital and surplus of $130,324,314 and does an annual business of $145,000,000, a splendid monument to the sagacity, business acumen and executive ability of its founder, Harvey Firestone. The success of the Firestone detachable and demountable rims for large truck tires energized the movement originated by Mr. Firestone for freight transit by truck immediately after the World war, which not only aided in solving the transportation problem but had a marked impetus upon better roads and highways. In 1928 he inaugurated a plan for establishing "One Stop Master Service Stores" throughout the United States to supply the public with the company's tires and gasoline, oil and the usual battery, brakes, and general equipment service of the highway garage. By 1930 more than 300 of these stores were in operation. In 1929 the Firestone Battery Company was organized to produce automobile batteries. With other captains of industry Mr. Firestone recognizes that man's development is an abiding problem in executive functions, integral to the growth and well-being of business and it is a regular detail of the Firestone organization to study the inclinations, adaptability and capability of the employees so as to assign them to the work for which they are best suited. This attitude towards his helpers and an account of the growth of rubber production are recorded in his book "Men and Rubber" (1926), written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. Between Mr. Firestone and his two friends, Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford there has existed for many years a close bond of friendship linking these three industrial geniuses into a triumvirate whose intimate association and companionship have intrigued the interest of the American public. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Industrial Engineers, the Rubber Association of America (president, 1916–18), the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Akron Chamber of Commerce and that city's Real Estate Board and City Planning Commission. Mount Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Business Administration in 1926. He still owns the land upon which President Jefferson issued a patent to Nicholas Firestone in 1827 and continues to farm it as well as adjacent farms where he raises blooded cattle and conducts a dairy on a strictly business basis. In politics he is Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Nov. 20, 1895, to Idabelle, daughter of George T. Smith of Jackson, Mich., inventor of a patent flour producing process, and has six children, Harvey S., Jr., Russell A., Leonard K., Raymond C., Roger S., and Elizabeth I. Firestone.

**PREUS, Jacob All Ottesen**, 19th governor of Minnesota (1921–25), was born in Columbia county, Wis., Aug. 28, 1883, son of Christian Keyser and Louise Augusta (Hjort) Preus. His grandfather, Herman Amberg Preus, was a native of Norway, who emigrated to the United States in 1851, settled in Wisconsin, and founded the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America, of which he was president until his death in 1894, and the first bishop of the church. His father succeeded Bishop Preus, of the Wisconsin church and later became president of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. The son was educated in the public schools and at Luther College where he was graduated A.B. in 1903. He studied law

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at the University of Minnesota, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1906, and paying his way while at the law school by working in a shoe store and teaching school in the summer. He was in Washington three years as messenger in the U. S. senate and later secretary to Sen. Knute Nelson, and then returned to Minnesota to practice law at Ada, Minn. Public business, however, again called him the same year as executive clerk to Gov. Eberhart of Minnesota, who in January 1911, appointed him state commissioner of insurance. This office he filled so acceptably that in 1914 he was elected state auditor and held that post by re-election until he became governor in 1921. His administration, which covered two terms, was notable for the passage of various measures he sponsored to improve the conditions of labor and agriculture, workers in these industries having combined to produce a new political alignment in the northwest. Much of this legislation related to cooperative marketing, which was his method of solving the farmer's difficulties without recourse to the socialistic program of the Non-Partisan League. One measure enabled cooperative bodies engaged in buying and selling farm products to be assisted by the commissioner of agriculture and provided for the auditing of their books under his direction. Associations were also created to facilitate cooperative marketing and cooperative credit associations given authority to facilitate the production and sale of agricultural products by loans to farmers. The conduct of live-stock exchanges was regulated and the establishment of state-owned public terminal grain elevators proposed. The labor legislation created a state industrial commission to administer all labor laws and abolished the office of labor commissioner, defined the liability of employers for compensation to workmen for injuries arising from accidents or occupational conditions, regulated workmen's compensation insurance rates, and established a workmen's compensation insurance board. Gov. Preus retired from office in January, 1925, and became general manager of the Minneapolis Committee. He is trustee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He was married, Nov. 26, 1909, to Idella Louise, daughter of K. I. Haugen, of Decorah, Ia., and has two sons, Jacob A. O. and Robert David Preus.

**LEACH, Henry Goddard,** editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1880, son of Alonzo Lemuel and Jennie W. (Goddard) Leach. His first American ancestor was Giles Leach, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass., and the line descends from Giles and his wife Anne Noakes, through John and Alice Leach; John and Susanna (White) Leach; Stephen and Lydia (Flora) Leach; Lemuel and Rebecca (Washburn) Leach; Lemuel and Elizabeth (Smallidge) Leach; and Joseph Smallidge and Sophia (Ball) Leach, grandparents of Henry Goddard Leach. His father was a physician and medical author of Philadelphia. Mr. Leach was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1903, and was a master at Groton (Mass.) preparatory school during 1903–05. Entering Harvard for post-graduate courses, he received the degrees of A.M. in 1906 and Ph.D. in 1908, and a travelling fellowship that enabled him to study abroad for two years in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Upon his return in 1910 he was called to Harvard as instructor in English. He was secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York and editor of the "American Scandinavian Review" from 1912 to 1921 and during that period edited a number of Scandinavian classics and monographs, and wrote "Scandinavia of the Scandinavians" (1915), and "Angevin Britain and Scandinavia" (1921) in the Harvard studies of comparative literature. In 1923 he undertook the editorship of the "Forum," then a decayed magazine of literary and political traditions it could not sustain. By formulating an energetic and forward-looking policy at the outset he succeeded in restoring the magazine to the standing it had enjoyed in the '90s under the editorship of Walter Hines Page. A new American consciousness had sprung from the war, and he sought to interpret it through the "Forum," declaring the magazine to be a true forum, as befitted its name, for the discussion of every problem that beset the mind of man. "Truth today has more facets than ever before," he wrote in defining his policy, "and each assemblage of facts is open not only to two but to many interpretations and theories, any one of which, to an impartial mind, may be as near the truth or as far from it as any other. Better let all the disputants be heard, though even occasionally we may admit the devil's advocate." Mr. Leach's editorship of the "Forum" drew such a wide response of reader interest that in five years (1924–29) its circulation increased from 3000 to 100,000. In January, 1929, the magazine's format was changed and through economies resulting from large-scale printing he was able to produce a much better magazine at twenty-five cents (to which the price was reduced with the April number) than the one formerly issued at forty cents. In 1930 the "Forum" purchased the "Century" magazine, which had been established in 1870 by Josiah G. Holland and Roswell Smith (qq.v.), and the title became "The Forum and Century," Mr. Leach continuing as editor. In the conflict between science and religion, for which the "Forum" is a favorite arena, Mr. Leach sides, in his own words, with "the millions of sturdy American freemen who are determined to face this new age of engineering with a constructive and cheerful meaning in their lives." An Episcopal in religious creed, he is a member of the executive committee for completing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city, and a director of the Church Peace Union. As president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and curator of the Scandinavian books in the Harvard College library he retains his interest in the Scandinavian countries, which have conferred decorations upon him for his services in making them better known to the world. Sweden made him a commander of the orders of Vasa and the North Star; Denmark a knight of the Danneborg; Norway a knight of St. Olav, and Iceland a knight of the Falcon. He is chairman of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Mexico, chairman of the Berkeley Associates and a member of Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society, the Century, Piping Rock, Harvard, Princeton and Authors clubs of New York. He was married, Feb. 20, 1915, to Agnes Lisle, daughter of T. Wistar Brown, of Philadelphia.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Henry Goddard Leach

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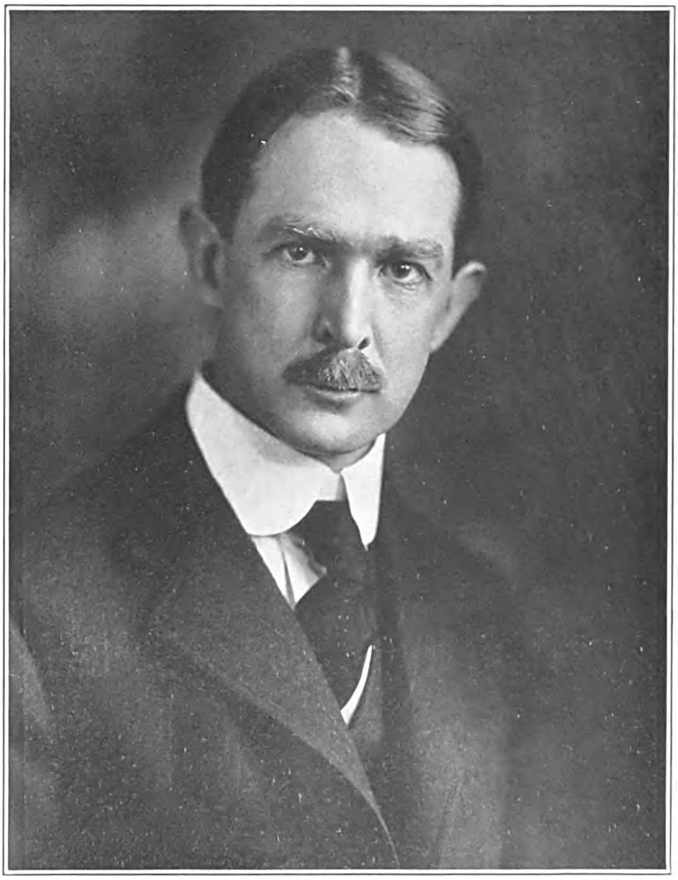

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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**EASTMAN, Lucius Root,** merchant, was born at Framingham, Mass., July 29, 1874, son of Rev. Lucius Root and Rebecca Porter (Crane) Eastman. His father, who was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, was a distinguished Congregational clergyman. Mr. Eastman is a descendant of Roger Eastman, of Langford, Wilts, England, who came to America in 1638 and settled at Salisbury, Mass., the line extending from Roger and his wife Sarah Smith through Joseph and Mary (Tilton) Eastman; Joseph and Mercy (Smith) Eastman; Joseph and Sarah (Ingraham) Eastman; John and Hepzibah (Keyes) Eastman; Joseph and Lois (Root) Eastman, and Rev. Lucius Root and Sarah Ann (Belden) Eastman, the grandparents of Lucius Root Eastman. Joseph Eastman (6th) was the first treasurer of the town of Amherst, Mass., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was his son, John. Mr. Eastman was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1895 and LL.B. at Boston University in 1898. While obtaining his education he taught school in New York city in 1895–97. He was admitted to the bar and practised law in Boston, Mass., until 1905, when he was appointed president of the Hills Brothers Co., New York city, his present position. The Hills Brothers Co. was founded by the brothers, John and William Hills in 1871, to handle dried fruits and nuts, and later to manufacture food products. A plant to preserve citron was opened in Brooklyn in 1892 and in 1898 dates were imported directly from Mesopotamia for the first time. In the latter year an agency was established at Basrah, Iraq, to facilitate the importation of dates. Following the death of John Hills in 1902 the company's business declined until its management was assumed by Mr. Eastman. Under his management the company has been completely reorganized, the old lines of jobbing in dried fruits and nuts have been abandoned and a new business of manufacturing food specialties under the Dromedary trademark has been developed to large dimensions. It now owns date gardens in Iraq, grapefruit orchards and packing plants in Florida and Porto Rico and a pimiento packing plant in Georgia. Mr. Eastman has been one of the leaders in establishing arbitration as a commercial policy in the United States. His first experience with arbitration came to him during the war when, as president of the Dried Fruit Association, he was called upon to settle disputes in the food industry. In 1926 he was invited to take the chairmanship of the committee formed for the purpose of reorganizing the existing national arbitration organizations, the Arbitration Federation, the Arbitration Society of America and the Arbitration Conference. These were consolidated into the present American Arbitration Association, of which Mr. Eastman is president. This organization has established a national system of arbitration facilities, with tribunes located in 1700 American cities in which nearly 7,000 business and professional men sit as a national panel of arbitration. Up to the present time the association has adjudicated more than 1,000 causes and arbitrators' awards have amounted to $750,000. Arbitration statutes have been passed by the legislature of seven states and it is one of the aims of the association to secure passage of similar statutes in the remaining states. In addition a federal arbitration law was passed in 1925. The basic purpose of the association is to provide a practical system for settling commercial disputes without recourse to the slower and more expensive legal procedures. Following the economic conference which was held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1927, the League effected a reorganization of its economic section, establishing two standing committees. The first was the economic committee of fifteen members which meets four times a year to study such economic problems as have an international bearing and to make recommendations. Of this committee Mr. Eastman has been the American member since its establishment. The second or economic consultative committee, composed of forty-five members, meets once a year to review general world economic conditions, having before it the recommendations of the economic committee. Since its establishment the economic committee has undertaken to formulate a uniform international sanitary code to aid in the inspection of food products that enter into international trade; to establish a uniform tariff nomenclature; to arrive at a uniform method of collecting and classifying industrial statistics. This subject was the occasion of an international conference at Geneva in 1928, at which a treaty was signed. Progress has also been made in formulating a treaty covering the treatment of business men and business concerns trading in countries other than their own. Other studies have been made by the committee of methods for protecting the whaling industry, of the economic conditions of the coal and sugar industry, of international smuggling, and of tariff administration, which from time to time gives rise to a good deal of international misunderstanding. Mr. Eastman was president of the Merchants Association of New York, 1924–28, is a member of the executive committee of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Near East Colleges. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the Union League, University, Economic and Bankers clubs of New York and the Alumni Association of Amherst College, (president, 1929). A Congregationalist in his religious affiliation, he was for a number of years president of the Congregational Ministerial Board. Mr. Eastman was married, June 14, 1905, to Eva Louise, a daughter of John Hills, and they have three children: Margaret Hills, John Hills and Lucius Root Eastman.

**SCOTT, James Brown,** lawyer and educator, was born in Kincardine, Ontario, Canada, June 3, 1866, son of John and Jeannette (Brown) Scott. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1890, receiving his master's degree the following year. For four years thereafter he remained at his alma mater as Parker fellow, specializing in international law. The year 1894 was spent at the universities of Berlin, Paris and Heidelberg, the last giving him the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon laws (juris utriusque). Upon his return he opened a law office in Los Angeles, Calif., where in 1896 he organized the law school which afterwards became the law department of the University of Southern California, of which he was dean for three years. He was dean of the law school of the University of Illinois during 1899–1903, professor of law at Columbia University for two years, and professor of law and international law at the George Washington University in 1905–06. He was chairman of the

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section on international law at the Congress of Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 and a delegate to the world congress of lawyers and jurists which met there at the same time. In 1906 he entered the government service in the Roosevelt administration as solicitor to the department of state. His reputation as a specialist in international law was so well established that he was sent to the second Hague peace conference of 1907. He continued in the department of state as a special adviser, and was also chairman of the joint state and neutrality board, 1914–17. His studies of the movement for world peace of that period are recorded in "The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 and 1907," 2 vols. (1909). Since 1910 Dr. Scott has been a trustee and secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As director of its division on international law he was one of the early proponents of the establishment of a world court for settling international disputes. In January, 1914, six months before the outbreak of the World war, he asked M. London, then foreign minister of the Netherlands, to take the initiative in the formation of such a tribunal by enlisting the cooperation of that country and Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia. His letter, which had the approval of Messrs. Elihu Root and Robert Bacon, former secretaries of state, pointed out that a

court constituted through the mutual agreement of these nations would virtually have the advantages and serve the purpose of a true international tribunal and offer the prospect of becoming an arbitral body to which every nation would ultimately be glad to resort. The war, however, came before any action could be taken. Prof. Scott had served in the Spanish-American war as a private and during the American period of the World war he served as judge-advocate with the rank of major. The war appeared to have wrecked international law through Germany's wanton violations and the resultant enforced reprisals by the allies, and in the post-war period it was necessary to rebuild the shattered structure of the law of nations. The Carnegie Endowment assumed the task of re-assembling the principles, rules of procedure, precedents, and various formulas growing out of international situations and circumstances peculiar to racial differences in a series of volumes prepared under Dr. Scott's direction. These include "A Survey of International Relations Between the United States and Germany, August 1, 1914–April 6, 1917" (1918), "The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800" (1918), "The Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 Between the United States and Prussia" (1918), as interpreted in opinions of attorneys general, decisions of courts and diplomatic correspondence; "James Madison's Notes on Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 and Their Relation to a More Perfect Society of Nations" (1918); and "President Wilson's Foreign Policy" (1918). Dr. Scott's other books are a translation from the German of Pollock's "Short History of Politics" (1893); "Cases on International Law" (1902); "Cases on Quasi-Contracts" (1905); "Cases on Equity Jurisdiction," 2 vols. (1906); "Cases on Equity Pleading" (1907); "An International Court of Justice" (1916); "Peace Through Justice" (1917); "The United States of America" (1920); "Robert Bacon, Life and Letters" (1923); "Le Francaise: Langue Diplomatique Moderne" (1924); "Sovereign States and Suits" (1925), and "Cuba, La Americano Latine, Los Estados Unidos" (1926). He also edited an edition of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" (1899) with a prose translation from the French and an introduction, and was editor-in-chief of the "American Journal of International Law" (1907–24). Dr. Scott was an adviser to the American delegations at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and at the Washington Conference for limiting armaments in 1921–22. He was appointed a member of the international committee of jurists created by the League of Nations' council in 1924. In the same year he delivered the Stokes lectures at New York University and in 1925 represented the United States at the third Pan-American congress held at Lima, Peru. He was also a delegate to the sixth Pan-American congress at Havana, 1928, and to the Pan-American committee of jurists to prepare codes of private and public international law at Rio de Janiero, 1927. Since 1915 he has been president of the American Institute of International Law. Dr. Scott's clubs are the Century of New York city and the Army and Navy, Metropolitan and Cosmos of Washington, D. C. He is an honorary member of the Faculty of Political Science, University of Santiago, Chile; the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University in 1927, and Docteur, honoris causa, by the University of Paris and University of Salamanca in the same year. He was married, in 1901, to Adele C. Reed, of Champaign, Ill.

**KREYMBORG, Alfred [Francis]**, poet and playwright, was born in New York city, Dec. 10, 1883, son of Hermann Charles and Louise (Nascher) Kreymborg. His father, an immigrant from Germany, was a cigarmaker and kept a small store on Third avenue in New York city. Young Kreymborg learned chess, became a prodigy at ten, and after a public-school edu-

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cation, including high school, supported himself for several years by teaching chess, playing matches and working at various jobs. His writing career began in 1904 and later he held a number of editorial positions. Both his poetry and dramatic work link him with the new movements in art, in his rejection of hidebound conventions of form and content, and in his economy of words and the unexpected turns of his muse. In 1914 he founded and edited "The Glebe," in which appeared the first anthology of free verse, "Des Imagistes," a collection of imagistic poems edited by Ezra Pound. Another publishing venture he made as a propagandist of the new poetry was "Others," a magazine and anthology open to radical poets, which first appeared under his editorship in 1915 and so continued until 1919. In 1921 he went to Rome, where, with Harold Loeb, he jointly edited for a brief period an international magazine called "Broom." His poetry comprises "Love and Life and Other Studies" (1908); "Apostrophes" (1910); "To My Mother, 10 Rhythms" (1915); "Mushrooms" (1916) and "Blood of Things" (1920), two books of free verse forms; "Less Lonely" (1923); "Scarlet and Mellow" (1926); "The Lost Sail, a Cape Cod Diary" (1928); "Body and Stone," in Paul Johnston's "Poetry Quartos" (1929); and "Manhattan Men" (1929). He introduced free verse into drama with "Plays for Poem-Mimes" (1918), and further applied it to stage uses in many other playlets, among them "Plays for Merry Andrews" (1920); "Monday" (1920); "Puppet Plays" (1923); "The Silent Waiter" and "Vote the New Moon" in Shay's "Treasury of Plays for Men" (1923); "Helpless Herberts: a Mask Comedy" (1924); "Lima Beans" (1925); "Rocking Chairs and Other Comedies" (1925); "Manikin and Minikin" (1925); and in two comedies of three acts, "There's a Moon Tonight" (1926) and "Checks and Chickens" (1927). His bibliography also includes a novel, "Erna Vitek" (1914), an autobiography, "Troubadour" (1925), a juvenile, "Funnybone Alley" (1927), "Our Singing Strength" (1929), a broad, catholic survey of American poetry from the early colonial period to the present, "The Singing Strength Anthology" (1630–1930), an historical anthology of American poetry and "Prologue In Hell" (1930) a novelette. Mr. Kreymborg is a lecturer on the subject at the New School of Social Research in New York city, and has been one of the editors of the "American Caravan," a year book of American literature, since it first appeared in 1926. He has contributed to leading periodicals in America and Europe and travelled extensively, giving troubadour recitals, or public readings of his poems, to the accompaniment of a mandolute played by himself. The magazine "Poetry" has referred to him as a wit, now and then a lyric poet, and a harlequin-philosopher, always entertaining, who "trips about cheerfully among life's little incongruities." Thomas H. Dickinson, in "Playwrights of the New American Theatre," credits Kreymborg with having carried experiment in absolute design and rhythm into dramatic composition and calls him a practical playwright who works with a playful fancy in new mediums. He sees in Kreymborg's stage pieces a demand for an absolute standardization of the mediums of dramatic expression—the standardizing of action by subjecting it to the formal controls of puppetry, and the standardizing of speech by giving it the rhythms of music and the dance—in order to liberate the imagination by the elimination of the insignificant and the accidental. Mr. Kreymborg was twice married: (1) in 1917, to Gertrude Lord of New Canaan, Conn.; and (2) Oct. 26, 1918 (the first union being dissolved), to Dorothy, daughter of John Bloom of Greenwich, Conn.

**MOSES, George Higgins,** U. S. senator (1918–..), was born at Lubec, Washington co., Me., Feb. 9, 1869, son of Thomas Gannett and Ruth (Smith) Moses. His first American ancestor was John Moses, who emigrated from Scotland to Portsmouth, N. H. in 1639 and the line of descent is through Aaron and Ruth (Sherburne) Moses; Josiah and Abigail (Arlson) Moses; George Moses; George and Anna (Harmon) Moses; William and Anne (Milliken) Moses, and Cyrus, and Eunice (Underwood) Moses, who were the senator's grandparents. He attended Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1890, three years later re-

ceiving the degree of A.M. He was private secretary to Gov. Goodell in 1889–90 and to Gov. McLane in 1905 during the sessions of the Portsmouth Peace conference between Russia and Japan. After his graduation he became manager of the "New Hampshire Republican," and during the political campaign of that year was private secretary to the chairman of the Republican state committee. In the same year he joined the staff of the "Concord Evening Monitor and Independent Statesman," as reporter, and was in turn news editor, editor, part owner and president of the Monitor and Statesman Co. from 1898 to 1918. He was secretary and member of the New Hampshire forestry commission during 1893–1906 and member of the board of education of Concord, during 1902–5; 1906–9; 1913–16. In 1909 Mr. Moses was appointed U. S. minister to Greece and Montenegro and held that post until November, 1912. He

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played an important role in the Greek revolution of 1909–10, securing the return of Venizelos from Crete to assume control of affairs in Athens; and was a prime mover in the project to form a Balkan federation, the plan for which was drawn up in his office. When he retired as U. S. minister the Balkan sovereigns conferred decorations upon him in recognition of his "distinguished and conspicuous service in behalf of the Balkan Federation." During 1913–15 Sen. Moses was fiscal agent of the royal Hellenic government, with offices in New York city, and for three years was chief of the editorial department of the Republican Publicity Association in Washington, D. C. In 1918 he was elected U. S. senator from New Hampshire to serve out the unexpired term of the late Sen. Gallinger and was reelected in 1920 and 1926. He has been president pro tempore of the senate since 1925 and for several years has been a ranking member of the committee on foreign relations and on rules. He was one of the strongest opponents of ratification by the senate of the treaty of Versailles and of the League of Nations which it created in 1919–20. In recent years he has become one of the most influential and aggressive leaders of the Republican party. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1908 and 1916; has been chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee since 1924; was permanent chairman of the Republican national convention in 1928, and in the ensuing campaign was director of the Eastern campaign headquarters, in New York city. He is author of "John Stark" (1890), and "New Hampshire Men" (1893), a collection of biographies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by George Washington University in 1921 and by Dartmouth College in 1928, and that of Litt.D. by Lincoln Memorial University in 1929. He is a member of the Wonolancet, Passaconaway and Athenian clubs, of Concord, N. H., the University, Army and Navy and National Press clubs, of Washington, D. C., and the National Republican and Lotos clubs of New York city. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He was married, Oct. 3, 1893, at Franklin, N. H., to Florence Abby, daughter of Hiram S. Gordon, and has one son, Gordon Moses.

**CRILE, George W.**, surgeon, was born at Chili, O., Nov. 11, 1864, son of Michael and Margaret (Deeds) Crile. He was graduated A.B. at Ohio Northern University in 1884, and A.M. in 1888. In 1887 he received the M.D. degree from the University of Wooster, later merged with Western Reserve University medical school. Subsequently he began to practice medicine in Cleveland, O. He made three trips abroad for research work and study, going to Vienna in 1893; to London, where he studied with Sir Victor Horsley, in 1895, and to Paris in 1897. Dr. Crile served on the staff at Wooster University during 1889-1900; as lecturer and demonstrator of histology, 1889-90; professor of physiology, 1890-93; and professor of the principles and practice of surgery in 1893-1900. When Wooster was incorporated with Western Reserve University, he continued as professor of clinical surgery, 1900–11, and has been professor of surgery since 1911. He has served on the surgical staffs of the Cleveland General, St. Alexis, City, Lutheran, and Lakeside hospitals, being visiting surgeon to the latter hospital from 1911 to 1924. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation which was opened in February, 1921, and of the Cleveland Clinic Hospital, opened in 1924. He now confines his activities to the latter institution, of which he is one of the directors. Early in his career he became interested in the study of traumatic shock in surgical operations. His discovery of a method of preventing traumatic shock, to which he gave the term anoci-association, marked a step in the advance of operative surgery second in importance only to the discovery of anesthetic. By way of making clearer the theory on which he worked, it may be explained that what we call pain is a shock conveyed to the brain by the nerves from the part affected. The effort to meet this shock results in an expenditure of energy varying in amount with the intensity and duration of the pain, as we may see from the exhaustion of persons under severe or continued suffering. Violent emotions, such as fear, produce similar effects. By repeated careful experiments Dr. Crile established that under the influence of chloroform, ether, and, to a less extent, nitrous oxide, though the trauma in operation causes no conscious shock to the subject, it causes a subconscious shock, resulting in an expenditure of energy perhaps as great as if there were no anesthesia. He also found by clinical observation that there was a decided expenditure of energy due to fear before operation. These are facts of profound importance, gravely affecting mortality incidence in major operations. Indeed, in these days of perfected surgical technic, they are probably the main factors in post-operation mortality. Dr. Crile's method of dealing with these factors consisted in the elimination of fear by psychic suggestion or the administration of narcotics for some days preceding operation, and by blocking with cocaine the nerve channels between the region of operation and the brain. The region of operation may in this way be shut off from the brain for a week if necessary. A full treatment of his discovery and a discussion of the surgical technic is given by Dr. Crile in his book, "Anoci-Association" (1914), written in collaboration with Dr. William E. Lower. He has also worked out a successful technic for blood transfusion, which has been very widely used, and he has initiated various innovations in surgical practice in other directions. At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1914, Dr. Crile advanced a theory of what he called the kinetic system. This system is composed of a chain of five organs in the body and is the only system that has as its primary purpose the transformation of potential or latent energy into heat and motion. The organs of the system are the brain, the suprarenals, the liver, the muscles and the thyroid. Deficiency in one of the organs of the kinetic chain causes alike loss of heat, loss of muscular and emotional action, of mental power and of the power of combating infection.

Dr. Crile has had a considerable experience in military surgery. He was brigade surgeon with the rank of major in the 2nd army corps in Cuba and Porto Rico, 1898. At the beginning of the World war, the University service plan of the American ambulance corps at Neuilly, France, was initiated, and the Western Reserve University unit, organized by Dr. Crile, was the first to serve under the plan. This unit, with Dr. Crile as director, sailed from New York, Dec. 28, 1914, and completed its period of service, April 1, 1915, when it was

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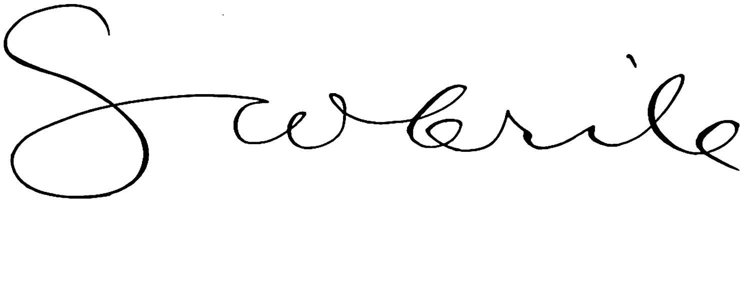
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography



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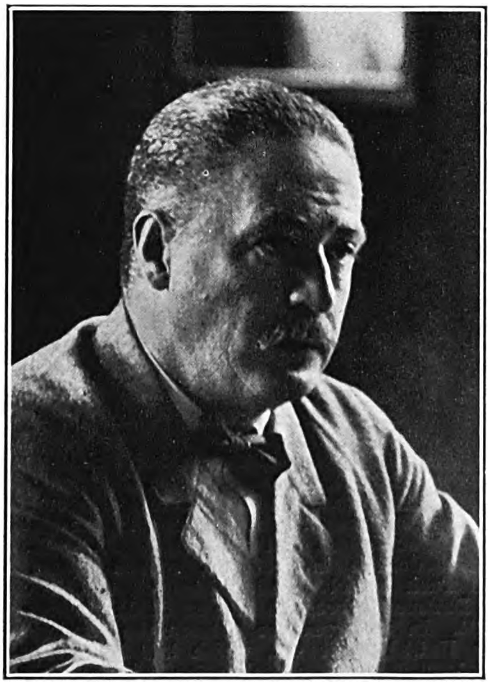
replaced by the Harvard University unit. Out of the University plan grew the Civilian base hospital organization which was later adopted by the American Red Cross. The first unit to be organized under this latter plan was the Lakeside unit, later known as Base Hospital No. 4, of the U. S. army. It was the first unit of the American army to be ordered to France for active duty, sailing from New York, May 7, 1917, with Dr. Crile as director. It went into service at Rouen with General Hospital No. 9, and he remained as its head until May, 1918, when he became senior consultant in surgical research, retaining this post until January, 1919. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in June, 1918; to colonel in November, 1918, and to brigadier general in November, 1921. He received a Distinguished Service Medal, March 15, 1919; became an honorary member of the military divison, 3rd class, companion of the Bath (England) in 1919; and chevalier in the Legion of Honor (France) in 1922. Dr. Crile is the author of the following books and monographs: "Surgical Shock" (1897); "Surgery of the Respiratory System" (1899); "Certain Problems Relating to Surgical Operations" (1901); "On the Blood Pressure in Surgery" (1903); "Hemorrhage and Transfusion" (1909); "Anemia and Resuscitation" (1914); "Anoci-Association" (Crile and Lower, 1914), the second edition appeared under the title, "Surgical Shock and the Shockless Operation through Anoci-Association" (1920); "Origin and Nature of the Emotions" (1915); "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace" (1915); "Man, an Adaptive Mechanism" (1916); "The Kinetic Drive" (1916); "The Fallacy of the German State Philosophy" (1918); "A Physical Interpretation of Shock, Exhaustion and Restoration" (1921); "The Thyroid Gland" (with others, 1922); "Notes on Military Surgery" (1925); "A Bipolar Theory of Living Processes" (1925). In 1897, and again in 1903, Dr. Crile won the Cartwright prize from Columbia University; the Senn prize from the American Medical Association, in 1898; the Alvarenga prize from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, in 1901; and the Lannelongue prize from the Société Internationale Chirurgie de Paris, in 1925. Dr. Crile was the third person to receive this medal for outstanding contributions to surgery. He has also received the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1917; the gold medal of American Medicine in 1921; the Trimble lecture medal in 1921 and the American medal for service to humanity in 1914. He received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the College of Wooster in 1916 and from the University of Glasgow in 1928, and M. Ch. from the University of Dublin in 1925. Dr. Crile is an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, the Royal Society of Medicine of London, and the Royal Academy of Medicine of Ireland. He is an honorary member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, of Brussels, the Peruvian Medical Society, the Academie Royale de Belgique, and a corresponding member of the Societas Medico-Chirurgica Edinburgens. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, American Association of Anatomists, American College of Surgeons (president, 1916), American Surgical Association (president, 1923) and American Physiological Society; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Association of Pathology and Bacteriology, Society of Clinical Surgery, National Institute of Social Sciences and National Research Council. He was married, Feb. 7, 1900, to Grace, daughter of John H. McBride, of Cleveland, and had four children: Margaret (Mrs. Hiram Garettson), Elizabeth (Mrs. J. A. Crisler, Jr.), George H. and Robert Crile.

**LOEB, James,** classical scholar, was born in New York city, Aug. 6, 1867, son of Solomon and Betty (Gallenberg) Loeb. His father, a native of Worms, Germany, emigrated to America in 1849 and in 1867 founded the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York city. The son was educated at Sach's Collegiate Institute, New York, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1888, magna cum laude. He entered his father's firm the same year and was made a partner in 1891, but ill-health caused his retirement ten years later. In 1904 he founded and endowed the Institute of Musical Art in New



York city to educate professional musicians, music teachers and amateurs. It was opened in October, 1905 under the direction of Frank Damrosch with an enrollment of 368 students, which had grown to 1,000 in 1930. In 1926 it was taken over by the Juilliard Musical Foundation and incorporated in the Juilliard School of Music. Mr. Loeb has since lived abroad devoting his time, energy and means to a cause he made his own—a wider cultivation of the humanities, which are suffering neglect in the stress of modern life. His aim in seeking to revive the waning interest in the classical literature of Greece and Rome was to stimulate a new growth of idealism in men's minds in face of the inroads of commercialism that are either smother-

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ing or killing the older conceptions of culture. With this purpose he founded in 1912 the Loeb Classical Library, a series of books for scholars and laymen, which in 1930 comprised 230 volumes. It not only includes the standard and immortal works of the classic ages, but the more obscure writings of minor Greek and Latin authors who are worthy of modern study, the Greek and Latin facing the English version page by page. For many years Mr. Loeb has shown an interest in the human mind and the disabilities to which it is subject owing to various forms of mental disease. In 1916 he contributed largely to the foundation of an institute in Munich, Bavaria, devoted to the investigation of the causes of such disorders. This is the Deutsche Forschuugsaustalt fur Psychiatrie of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut, Munich, to which the Rockefeller Foundation gave $325,000 for the construction of a laboratory building, opened in 1928. It is the first of its kind dedicated to researches aiming to discover the conditions that produce mental diseases and to find methods of prevention and cure. Mr. Loeb has translated from the French Paul Decharme's "Euripides and the Spirit of his Drama" (1906); Maurice Croiset's "Aristophanes and the Political Parties at Athens" (1909), Philippe E. Legrand's "The New Greek Comedy" (1917), and Auguste Covat's "Alexandrian Poetry under the First Three Ptolemies" (1930). He holds the honorary degree of Ph.D. of the University of Munich, and the LL.D. of Cambridge University, conferred in 1925 in recognition of his services to scholarship. He is a trustee of the American School of Classical Studies of Athens and a life member of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and of Roman Studies and of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and member of the Deutsche Archaeologisches Institut, the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft, the American Institute of Archaeology and the Academy of Political Science of New York city. He was married, May 22, 1921, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, to Marie Antonie, daughter of Louis Schmidt, a banker of Coburg, Germany.

**CUTTER, Victor Macomber,** industrialist, was born at Dracut, Mass., Sept. 2, 1881, son of Charles Howe and Annie Genevieve (Macomber) Cutter. He prepared for college in the public schools of Lowell and graduated B.L. at Dartmouth College in 1903. A special course at the Tuck school of administration and finance at Dartmouth brought him an M.C.S. degree in 1904. In that year he entered the services of the United Fruit Co., which had been formed in 1899 by the consolidation of the Boston Fruit Co. interests, headed by Andrew W. Preston and the companies controlled by Minor C. Keith (for the early history of this banana business see Keith, Minor C.). After the consolidation the company owned about 60,000 acres of banana lands chiefly in Costa Rica. Mr. Cutter was sent to one of the plantations to be time-keeper. In six months' time he was made overseer of a plantation, and here he started an agricultural experiment station in order to develop better banana plants and fruit. In 1906 he was superintendent of the Zent division of Costa Rica and for seven years was engaged in developing new plantations in the primeval jungle. He was then transferred to Guatemala and for another seven years he was engaged in transforming a jungle into some of the most profitable plantations which the company owns. Another period was spent in Honduras. In 1917 Mr. Cutter was made vice-president in charge of tropical divisions where he was closely associated with the president, Andrew W. Preston, until the time of Mr. Preston's death in 1924. Mr. Cutter was then elected president and still holds that position. The United Fruit Co. has developed into the greatest business enterprise in Central America. Today it employs 70,000 persons and its banana plantations cover 2,870,000 acres. It operates a fleet of a hundred ships known as the "Great White Fleet"; 2,200 miles of railways and tramways; 3,500 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and through the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. there have been established at various points in the tropics and in the United States powerful radio telegraph stations which serve not alone the company but the general public as well. The company's hospital and sanitary work, its merchandising business, and its hotels in the tropics, all contribute to its economic soundness. In Cuba it has extensive cane fields and two large sugar mills the product of which is refined and distributed by the Revere Sugar Refinery of Boston. The growth of the company is indicated by the fact that in the first year of its life its invested capital was $12,500,000; today it is $195,300,000. Mr. Cutter is a director of the First National Bank of Boston, New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., International General Electric, and United States Rubber Co. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Racquet & Tennis Club of New York, and the Exchange Club of Boston. He was married, April 5, 1913, to Florence, daughter of Juan I. de Jongh, of Guatemala, and they have three children, Victor M., Jr., Thelma, and Donald de Jongh Cutter.

**ADAMS, William Herbert,** 33rd governor of Colorado (1927–..), was born in Blue Mounds Wis., Feb. 15, 1862, son of John and Eliza (Blanchard) Adams and brother of Alva Adams (q.v.), also a governor of Colorado. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a member of the Wisconsin state senate. After a public school education he entered the hardware business at Alamosa, Colo., with his brother, Alva, but sold his interest in 1887 and engaged in cattle-raising which became his permanent calling. His first political position was that of county commissioner for Conejos county in 1883, after which he was mayor of Alamosa for three years. In 1886 he was elected to the state legislature, and two years later to the senate, and for thirty-eight years he served by re-election in the upper house. He is credited with defeating the program of the Ku Klux Klan for control of the state. In 1926 Mr. Adams was nominated by the Democratic party for governor and in the November election defeated former Gov. Oliver H. Shoup by 80,000 votes. His inaugural address was one of the shortest of its kind; he advocated reduction of taxes, economy, protection of school lands from federal seizure, protection of Colorado's water rights, and the encouragement of mining and stock-raising. He was re-elected in 1928. His wife, Hattie Mullins, died in 1919

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**EICHELBERGER, William Snyder,** astronomer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1865, son of Albert Gallatin and Martha (Snyder) Eichelberger. The founder of the family in America, Philip Frederick Eichelberger, came from Ittlingen, Germany, in 1782, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. The line of descent extends from him and his wife Anna Barbara Dorners, through John Martin Eichelberger, who was commissioned a court justice by George II, and his wife Anna Maria Eichelberger; George and Lydia (Worley) Eichelberger; George, collector of excise and quartermaster of militia in the revolutionary war, and Eleanor H. (Uling) Eichelberger; John Seeley and Maria (Eichelberger) Eichelberger, the grandparents of W. S. Eichelberger. He was graduated A.B. at the Johns Hopkins University in 1886, remained there as a fellow in mathematics, and received his Ph.D. degree in 1891. He was a member of the staff of the "Nautical Almanac" in 1889 and went in the following year to Wesleyan University as instructor in mathematics and assistant

in astronomy. He returned to the "Nautical Almanac" office in 1896 and in 1898 was appointed computer in the U. S. naval observatory. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy in 1900 and assigned to duty at the naval observatory, where he has served to the present time. At the observatory he has been head of the division of meridian instruments, 1902–07; in charge of the department of astronomical observation, 1907–08; in charge of the cataloguing of the Washington zone observations of 1846–52, during 1908–11; and in charge of reducing and cataloguing the meridian circle observations of 1903–11, 1908–19. Since 1910 he has served as the director of the "Nautical Almanac." He was a member of the expedition which studied and photographed the solar eclipse at Pinehurst, N. C., in 1900, and was in charge of the solar eclipse expeditions to Fort DeKock, Sumatra, in 1901, and to Daroca, Spain, 1905. In astronomy he is best known for his calculations on the orbits of celestial bodies, notably the orbit of Anahita, one of the asteroids, and that of Hyperion, a satellite of Saturn. He has summarized his work in the following papers: "Catalogue of 23,521 Southern Stars" (Publications, U. S. naval observatory, 2nd series, vol. VII); "The Orbit of Titan" (Ibid., vol. VI); "Results of Observations with the 9-inch Transit Circle" and "Catalogue of 4526 Stars" (Ibid., vol. IX); "Orbit of Neptune's Satellite and the Pole of Neptune's Equator" and "Positions and Proper Motions of 1504 Standard Stars" (Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris, vol. IX and "Nautical Almanac," vol. X), and "Orbit of Minerva" (Memoirs, National Academy of Sciences, vol. VIII). He was a delegate to the Congres International des Ephemerides Astronomiques in Paris, 1911, and served as president of the International Astronomical Union's commission on almanacs, 1922–28. He is a foreign correspondent of the Bureau des Longitudes of France, foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, and a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft; a memoer of the American Astronomical Society (councillor, 1903–16), American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1906), Philosophical Society of Washington (president, 1915), Washington Academy of Sciences and Phi Beta Kappa. He is a Methodist in religious faith. Prof. Eichelberger was married, Mar. 21, 1894, to Vola, daughter of Thomas McCrea, of Baltimore, Md. They have two children, Donald McCrea and Adele Marie Eichelberger.

**PETERKIN, Julia [Mood],** author, was born in Laurens county, S. C., Oct. 31, 1880, daughter of Julius Andrew and Alma (Archer) Mood and granddaughter of Henry and Laura (Clark) Mood, of early colonial ancestry. Her father, originally a school teacher, studied medicine several years after his marriage, and is a skilled surgeon in Sumter, S. C. Through her mother's early death she was chiefly reared by her grandparents in Manning, S. C., where she attended a public school. At sixteen she was graduated A.B. at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., and at seventeen had gained the A.M. degree. A short career in teaching followed, which ended in 1903 with her marriage to a successful cotton planter, and she has since made her home near Fort Motte, S. C., as mistress of a large plantation. For twenty years she lived in the midst of a negro community, remote from white neighbors, before she began to write of the life she knew best as a planter's wife close to black folk of a rich and colorful psychology and humor peculiar to themselves. Her negro stories first appeared in the "Reviewer" of Richmond and the "Smart Set" in 1922, and were republished collectively as "Green Thursday" (1924). Two novels followed, "Black April" (1927) and "Scarlet Sister Mary" (1928), the latter being awarded the $1000 Pulitzer prize as the best fictional work of the year in its presentation of American life. Her work belongs to the recent renaissance of Southern literature in the direction of the faithful portrayal of negro life, with its elemental passions, superstitions, comedy and tragedy. She writes with detachment and without artifice of the plantation life she knows and had absorbed for many years before she ever

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gave a thought to writing, for which she had little inclination. Except for a sheriff who appears in one of the sketches of "Green Thursday," no white character enters her pages. She presents her negroes as in a world apart from the whites, finding her material wholly within the black belt. Her alma mater honored her with the degree of D.Litt. in 1927. Mrs.

Peterkin is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was married, June 3, 1903, to William George Peterkin, of Lang Syne plantation, Fort Motte, S. C., and has had one child, William George Peterkin, Jr.

**BABBITT, Irving,** educator and author, was born in Dayton, O., Aug. 2, 1865, son of Edwin Dwight and Augusta (Darling) Babbitt. The family was founded by Edward Bobet or Bobbett (later, spelled Babbitt), of English origin, who settled in Taunton, Mass., and was first recorded as in Plymouth in 1643. The line descends from Edward and his wife Sarah Tarne through their son Edward and the successive generations of Erasmus, William and Abiel to Prof. Babbitt's grandfather, Samuel Tillotson Babbitt, a Congregational clergyman. His father was a physician and the author of various books on health. After his graduation at Harvard in 1889, he began his teaching career at Montana State College, and studied in Paris in 1891–92. He took the A.M. degree from his alma mater in 1893 and then taught Romance languages at Williams College. A year later he returned to Harvard as an instructor in French, becoming assistant professor in 1902, and since 1912 has been professor, of French literature at that University. His actual teaching, however, has been largely in the department of comparative literature. Of his writings, the noted "Masters of Modern French Criticism" (1912) is his chief contribution to the study of French literature. His publications in the mass extend far beyond a given field in literary criticism and embrace the whole range of human life and thought, to which he has applied certain humanistic standards for their governance. In these studies he has attained the widest note as a firm contender for a humanism which challenges modernistic trends in art and literature. The original humanists, as derived from Renaissance culture, struck at the roots of medieval thought, which set before man an ideal for the realization of which his individuality must be sacrificed, and insisted instead on the development of his actual character. In its modern aspects the exponents of humanism have sought to restrict its meaning to a working philosophy that makes a clear distinction between man and nature, and between man and the divine. The work of Prof. Babbitt, jointly with that of Paul Elmer More (q.v.), has been credited with achieving the closest approach to such a distinction, and with enabling the concept of humanism to make an ever-widening impression on the intellectual world at large. His characteristic thought as a scholarly humanist was definitely adumbrated in 1895 in an address at the University of Wisconsin on "The Rational Study of the Classics," which is included in his "Literature and the American College: Essays in Defence of the Humanities" (1908). In this work he sought to clarify the confused problems of college education as a vigorous opponent of "educational impressionism" and its results in the elective system, and of the pursuit of a policy, partly humanitarian and partly utilitarian, of "training for power and service." He has contended that the ideal training of a college should rather be for wisdom and character by the processes of assimilation and reflection. The college, functioning midway between the lower and graduate schools, stood, primarily, not for the advancement of learning, but for the perpetuation of culture, while art and literature, the very heart of this culture, had a vital relation to human nature as a whole, and should not be considered as mere forms of play or recreation after occupation with other interests. His next book, "The New Laokoön (1910), wherein he sought to make firm and valid distinctions among the arts, is a study of emotional anarchy, or anarchy of the imagination, a theme allied to that of "Rousseau and Romanticism" (1919), his principal work, addressed to the problem of the imagination, its nature, types and functions. In his "Democracy and Leadership" (1924), dealing with the political problem, he challenges the human worth of the Baconian (utilitarian), Rousseauistic (sentimental) and Machiavellian (imperialistic) influences in modern life, and seeks to complement the political and ethical tendencies of the Occident with the philosophical experiences of the Orient. The volumes named represent a substantial contribution to the literature of the modern humanistic movement, of which Prof. Babbitt is the most forcible spokesman. In them he has stated his conclusions on religion, metaphysics, art, science, psychology, politics, education and conduct, and in doing so has charted a definite course for his thought through the modern chaos of ideas on humanism. In the scope of his thought he stands almost alone in American literary criticism, where impressionists eschew the viewing of wholes, and are not interested in encompassing a wide range or

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Irving Babbitt

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cohesive grasp of ideas, while specialized scholars, who concentrate on single aspects of literature, can perceive, not wholes, but only one or two aspects of wholes. He differs from Dr. More, his comrade-in-arms in the cause of humanism, in his non-religious approach to the concept. He is wholly concerned in building it up as a philosophy or principle of living on a sound foundation of individualism, and thus refuses to regard humanism as identified with any body of sacred law. Though he believes that humanism gains greatly when it has a background of religious thought, he refuses to accept any dogma or revelation as fundamental to its influence. His work has been mainly a negative attack on leading directions of the modern mind, and a restatement of doctrines and discoveries about human nature as developed in Christian, classical and Oriental cultures, linked with a plea for culture as a part of life, as defined by Matthew Arnold. With Dr. More he has set his powers against the main courses of western thought, and has opposed to these currents a body of counter doctrines. He has examined minutely the whole modern movement, and, like More, has pronounced its spirit wanting and in important respects proceeding away from rather than towards civilization. As a critic of the times he contends, with More, that the modern era is bankrupt of the things that inhere to fullness, balance and tranquility of living, and both make unmistakably clear their reasons for so concluding and as clearly indicate their solutions. Yet their recommendations merely echo ancient commonplaces embedded in all ethical, philosophical and religious teachings, and in the moral traditions of the race. The value of Prof. Babbitt's works therefore lies, not in his doctrines, but in his analysis of modernism from the viewpoint of traditional wisdom, and in the power of dialectic, subtlety of reasoning, keenness and breadth of perception and range of learning and illustration which he, no less than More, has brought to the investigation. Of the two, Prof. Babbitt has been regarded as the storm centre because of his radical skepticism, joined to his championship of a return to traditional standards of life. In challenging and seeking to arrest the modern current they have been called the "two most revolutionary men in America." The revived controversy on humanism in 1929 and 1930 drew Prof. Babbitt to a restatement of his views through the "Forum" in papers on "President Eliot and American Education" and on "Rousseau and Religion" and to write "Humanism: An Essay at Definition" in Norman Foerster's "Humanism and America" (1930). In the paper on Rousseau he describes the modern problem of defining a positive and critical humanism as converging on two main issues, that of free will, which the mechanists deny, and the intellect, which the naturalists belittle, tracing the difficulty to the "influence of the anti-intellectualism" and "return-to-nature" creed fathered by Rousseau, which would escape a mechanized world operating under a scientific rationalism by seeking the pathway of romantic spontaneity. To the ascendency of Rousseauism in the psychology of the post-war world he ascribes the present confusion on humanism, and sees Rousseauism not only dominating education but penetrating the very vitals of protestantism. In his other literary work Prof. Babbitt has edited Taine's "Introduction à l'Histoire de la Littérature anglaise" (1898); Renan's "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse" (1902); Voltaire's "Zadig" (1905); and Racine's "Phèdre" (1910). He was Larwill lecturer at Kenyon College in 1920, Harvard lecturer at Yale in 1921–22, West lecturer at Stanford University in 1922, exchange lecturer at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1923, and Clyde Fitch lecturer at Amherst in 1930. He is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of the Modern Language Association of America, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Phi Beta Kappa society, Harvard chapter. Prof. Babbitt was married, June 12, 1900, to Dora May, daughter of Edward B. Drew of Cambridge, Mass., and has two children, Esther and Edward Sturges Babbitt.

**BOYDEN, Roland William,** jurist, was born at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 18, 1863, son of William Cowper and Amy Lydia (Hoag) Boyden, and a descendant of Thomas Boyden, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634 and settled at Scituate, Mass. From Thomas Boyden the line runs through Jonathan, Joseph, Isaac, Joseph, Joseph, Wyatt and William Cowper Boyden. He received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1885. His LL.B. degree was received at the Harvard law school in 1888, and he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar the same year. He began his professional career in Boston, forming a partnership with Charles I. Giddings, under the firm style of Boyden & Giddings. In 1894 he became a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring, in which his associates were John E. Ropes, John E. Gray, William Caleb Loring and Robert S. Gorham, and later Thomas Nelson Perkins. After the death of Mr. Gorham, in 1914, the firm became Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, its present form. Aside from professional activities he is a director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. and of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation. He first entered public service during the World war in the enforcement division of the food administration under Herbert Hoover, 1917–19. He was a member of the American delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1918–19. By appointment of President Wilson and reappointment of President Harding, he was the unofficial representative of the United States on the reparation commission from 1920 to 1923, and in 1920 he was also the unofficial spokesman of the United States at an international financial conference called by the League of Nations, which met in Brussels to establish the basis of post-war finance. For his various war services he was decorated by the governments of France, Belgium, Denmark and Roumania. Following the death of Edwin B. Parker, he was appointed by President Hoover, in January, 1930, to be umpire of the mixed claims commission, which is charged with the settlement of war claims between the United States and Germany. In the following April Mr. Boyden was appointed by President Hoover the American member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, in place of Charles Evans Hughes who had succeeded to the chief justiceship of the U. S. supreme court. He is a member of the economic consultative committee of the League of Nations, the board of overseers of Harvard University,

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the International Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Chamber of Commerce (president, 1925–26), the American, state and Boston bar associations, the American Economic Association, the Beverly Historical Society and the Essex Institute. In religion he is a Unitarian. He was married, July 23, 1895, to Kate Foster, daughter of Elisha Whitney, a sea captain, of Beverley, Mass.

**WILMER, William Holland,** ophthalmologist, was born in Powhatan county, Va., Aug. 26, 1863, son of the Right Rev. Richard Hooker and Margaret (Brown) Wilmer, and a descendant of Simon Wilmer, who came from England prior to 1680 and settled in Kent county, Maryland. From Simon and his wife Rebecca Tilghman, descent is through Simon and Dorcas (Hynson) Wilmer; Lambert and Elizabeth (Loveley) Wilmer; Simon and Anne (Ringgold) Wilmer; Rev. William Holland and Marian Hannah (Cox) Wilmer, the grandparents of Dr. Wilmer. His grandfather (q.v.) founded the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., and was the eleventh president of William and Mary College, while his father (q.v.), was the second Episcopal bishop of Alabama. Dr. Wilmer finished his preparatory education at the Episcopal high school, Alexandria, Va., and was graduated M.D. at the University of Virginia in 1885. After serving as interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York city, Dr. Wilmer became the assistant of Dr. Emil Gruening, eminent ophthalmologist and pupil of van Graefe. During this period he conducted a course of lectures on clinical and ophthalmic surgery at the New York Polyclinic. Under Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, he had charge also of one of the ophthalmological clinics of the outdoor department of Bellevue Hospital. In 1889 he began the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C., limiting his practice to diseases of the eye. He remained in Washington until 1925, serving for varying periods of time as professor of ophthalmology at the medical school of Georgetown University, attending ophthalmologist to Georgetown Hospital and consulting ophthalmologist to the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. In order to give lasting public recognition of his extraordinary skill, as well as to provide him with the opportunity to carry on his own research work and to train young doctors, friends and former patients of Dr. Wilmer organized the Wilmer Foundation in 1924 and established at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., in 1925 the Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology, for which a building and endowment fund of $4,000,000 was raised. Dr. Wilmer became director of the institute in October 1925, and at the same time was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the Johns Hopkins medical school and chief ophthalmologist to Johns Hopkins hospital, which positions he still holds. The Wilmer Institute, housed in a new and splendidly equipped building that was officially dedicated in 1929, is the first eye clinic of its kind in America, being designed to serve both as a teaching hospital and research center. It provides facilities for study and research which formerly were only to be found in the medical centers of Europe. Dr. Wilmer entered the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army in 1911 with the rank of first lieutenant and upon America's entrance into the World war, he was commissioned major, Apr. 11, 1917. He was stationed first at Mineola, N. Y., and then at Issoudun, France. In France he directed the air medical service and by instituting a careful regimen among the aviators who came under his charge, from the armies of all the allied nations, he succeeded in reducing fatigue and loss of coordination due to flying at high altitudes and to other peculiarities of the new service. At that time the British army officials had estimated that about 94 per cent. of the casualties in the aviation service were directly traceable to human causes and only 6 per cent. to defects in the machines, and Dr. Wilmer's services in reducing this disproportion by lessening fatigue were of the greatest value to the allied armies. He received his honorable discharge in 1919 and on Nov. 4, 1921, was promoted to brigadier general in the medical reserve corps. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1919 and was decorated by the French government with the order of commander of the Legion of Honor in 1924. He has published a number of papers dealing mainly with ophthalmology and medical aviation problems, including: "Contribution to the Surgical Treatment of Excessive Myopia" (Trans., Amer. Oph. Soc., 1898); "The Question of Operation in Chronic Simple Glaucoma" (Wash. Med. Annals, 1907); "Arterio-Sclerosis in Relation to Ocular Lesions" (Old Dominion Jour. Med. Surg., Vol. VIII); "Sclerocorneal Trephining in Glaucoma" (South. Med. Jour., Vol. VII); "Three Years' Experience in Sclerocorneal Trephining in Glaucoma" (Arch. Oph. Vol. XLV); "Some Ocular Conditions Affecting the Efficiency of the Aviator" (Trans., Amer. Oph. Soc., 1918); "The Eye and Aviation" (Arch., Neur. and Psych., Vol. I); "The Effect of Altitude on Ocular Functions" (Jour., A.M.A., 1918); "Further Experience in the Ocular Functions of Aviators" (Trans., Amer. Oph. Soc., 1919); "Aviation Medicine" (Oxford Loose Leaf System, Vol. I); "The Value of Drugs in Ophthalmology" (Jour., A.M.A., Vol. LXXVII); "Hereditary Factors Responsible for Development of Optic Atrophy and Retinitis Pigmentosa" (Arch., Neur. and Psych., Vol. XII); "Clinical Aspects of Ocular Tuberculosis" (Arch. of Oph., Vol. LVII); "Results of the Operative Treatment of Glaucoma" (Trans., Oph. Soc. Unit. King., 1927), and "Diseases of the Eye in Old Age" (Arch. of Oph., N. S., Vol. I). He was editor of the report, "Aviation Medicine in the A.E.F." which was issued by the director of the air service of the war department. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown University (1919) and that of Sc.D. by Princeton University (1926) and New York University (1929). He has also been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Wilmer is a fellow and one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society (president, 1923), Oxford Ophthalmological Congress (honorary), Medical Air Service Association (president, 1922), Medical Alumni Association of the University of Virginia (president, 1922–25), Association of Military Surgeons (president), National Committee for the Prevention of Hereditary Blindness (advisory committee), American Association for the Advancement of Science, Committee on Mental Hygiene, Washington Academy of Sciences, National Geographic Society, American Legion, Military Order of the World War, and the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of New Jersey

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Alexander Winton

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(president). He is also a life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and is a trustee of the National Cathedral Foundation, Washington, D. C. His clubs include the Cosmos, Chevy Chase and Metropolitan of Washington; Colonnade (University of Virginia); Blue Ridge Country Club of Virginia; and the Maryland and Elkridge Hunt clubs of Baltimore, and the Union Interalliée, Paris. He was married, Oct. 6, 1891, to Re Lewis, daughter of James M. Smith, of Washington, Pa., and they are the parents of: Richard Hooker, William Holland, Jr., and Rebekah Wilmer, wife of T. A. Scott Thropp.

**WINTON, Alexander,** inventor and manufacturer, was born in Grangemouth, Scotland, June 20, 1860, son of Alexander and Helen (Fea) Winton. He came to the United States at the age of 19 to seek his fortune. After three years in the employ of the Delamater iron works in New York he became assistant engineer on an ocean steamer and as such made a number of improvements for marine engines. He was superintendent of the Phenix iron works in Cleveland and in 1890 established a business of his own selling bicycle springs. He constructed an improved bicycle, patented Oct. 24, 1891 and organized the Winton Bicycle Company which sold the wheel throughout the United States. He applied the pneumatic tire to the bicycle and ball-bearings to its axle and by 1893 his company was making 3,000 bicycles yearly. With the advent of the automobile he became interested in its possibilities and after studying the methods of European manufacturers began the development of a horseless carriage practical for American roads. He designed an explosive engine which was patented May 4, 1897 and in the following year received a patent for a motor vehicle. The Winton Motor Carriage Company was organized in 1897 with a capital of $200,000. The first motor was of the two cylinder upright type and the first Winton automobiles were placed on the market at $1000 each, the first sale and shipment being to a purchaser in Pennsylvania, April 1, 1898. This first Winton automobile is now in the Smithsonian Institution museum. Radical improvements in the body followed and a number of light delivery wagons were also made followed by a 15 H. P. touring car priced at $2,000. The latter was so popular that at no time during the next two seasons was the Winton company able to supply the demand. In 1903 the factory in Cleveland was enlarged to cover thirteen acres and employed some 1200 men. Mr. Winton contracted with the Goodrich Rubber Company to make the first pneumatic rubber tires. He improved the steering wheel, made his own radiators, fans, carburetors, differentials, transmission frames and brakes. A Winton was the first to be equipped with internal and external brakes on one drum. He also made a pneumatic self-starter, the forerunner of the present electrical starters. More than a hundred patents were issued to him for automobile improvements but he was not strict in controlling them; he gave his steering wheel to Henry Ford. These inventions included a multiple oil feeder, a starting and ignition mechanism, an air brake, a clutch, a carburetor, a circuit breaker, a multiple cylinder, a two-cycle explosive engine, an oil filter, a speed governor, a fuel and air mixing device, a reversing mechanism, and an improved piston. In 1911 Mr. Winton became interested in marine gasoline engines. Disappointed in those on the market he designed a six-cylinder engine of 150 H. P. and installed three in his private yacht. Their performance was so satisfactory that in 1912 the Winton Gas Engine & Manufacturing Company was organized in Cleveland to produce three models of the Winton marine gasoline engine; in the following year the first American Diesel engine was placed on the market. The Automobile Company was merged with the Winton Gas Engine & Manufacturing Company in 1915, forming the Winton Engine Works with Mr. Winton as president. During the World war the American, Russian and Italian governments purchased a number of Winton gasoline engines for mine laying and river vessels. The company made a V-type 12-cylinder Diesel which was very popular. In 1925 the Winton Engine Works was incorporated as the Winton Engine Company with Mr. Winton president; he became chairman of the board in 1928, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, the Automobile Club of America, the Automobile Club of Cleveland and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He was thrice married: (1) Jan. 18, 1883, to Jeanie Muir, daughter of William McGlashan of Glasgow, Scotland; she died in 1903, and he was married (2), in 1906, to La Bell, daughter of Duncan McGlashan; she died in 1925, and he was married (3), Apr. 25, 1927, to Marion Campbell, of Grason, Ky. By his first wife he had six children, Helen, James, Agnes, Jeanie, Catherine and Alexander; and by his second wife two children, La Bell (deceased) and Clarice Winton.

**MACKINTOSH, Kenneth,** jurist, was born in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 25, 1875, son of Angus and Elizabeth (Peebles) Mackintosh, and grandson of Norman and Christy (Morrison) Mackintosh, of Scotch descent. His father, a native of Caledonia, Ont., Canada, went to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862, served in the Federal army in the civil war, and after engaging in the lumber business in Michigan, settled in 1870 in Seattle where he founded and served as president of the Merchants National Bank, Safe Deposit & Trust Co. and the Seattle Lumber & Commercial Co. Kenneth Mackintosh was a student at the University of Washington in 1891 and was graduated at Stanford University as A.B. in 1895 and at Columbia University as LL.B. in 1900. Following his graduation at Stanford and before entering Columbia, he worked as a miner in California for two years. He was admitted to the Washington bar in 1900 and entered the law office of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra, in Seattle. During 1902–04 he practiced alone. He served as prosecuting attorney for King county during 1905–09 after which he returned to his law practice in Seattle. He was then judge of the superior court of King county in 1912–18, associate justice of the supreme court of Washington, 1918–27, and chief justice after 1927. In recognition of his distinguished services on the bench Judge Mackintosh was appointed a member of President Hoover's law enforcement commission in 1929. He was chairman of the municipal plans commission of Seattle, 1909–10. He holds memberships in the American, Washington state and Seattle bar associations, Masonic, Moose and Elk fraternities, and the Rainier, College, Seattle Golf and

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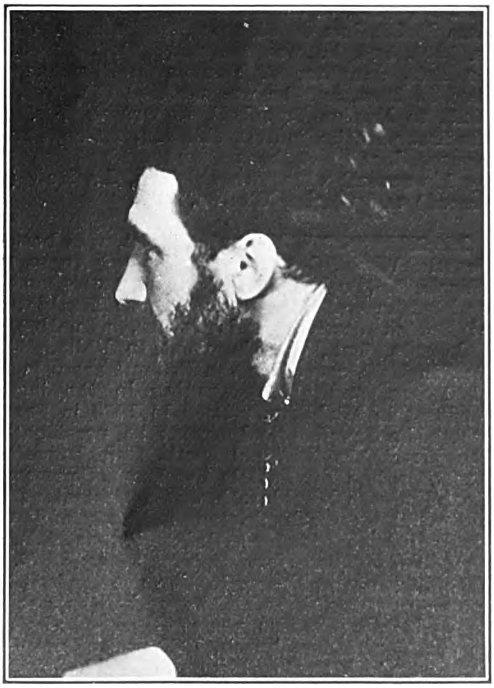
Olympia Golf and Country clubs. He was married, Nov. 18, 1908, to Francisca, daughter of Luis Arques, of San Jose, Calif., and has one son, Angus Mackintosh.

**POUND, Ezra [Loomis]**, poet, was born at Hailey, Ida., Oct. 30, 1885, son of Homer Loomis and Isabel (Weston) Pound, of English descent. He was graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y. (Ph.B., 1905), and passing to the University of Pennsylvania as a fellow in Romanics, he received the A.M. degree in 1906. He studied the Romance languages with the profession of teaching in view, and in 1906–07 pursued his studies further in Spain, Italy and Provence for the Ph.D degree. Abandoning an academic career, he remained in Europe, living in Venice for awhile and then in London, as a poet who founded the Imagist school, a scholiast of wide learning in ancient and medieval cultures, and as a translator of Romance, Oriental and Latin poetic classics in his own manner. An experimenter in new poetic forms, he discarded the triteness and artifices of conventional structure and adopted unfamiliar metres with a freedom of form and expression to suit the mood. His



early poetry also struck a fresh note in having none of the current pessimism and melancholy, nor any feeling for nature expressed in minute description or decorative metaphor. His first volume, "A Lume Spento," was published in Venice in 1908. The approach and influence of his method towards a new school of poetry—though Imagism itself was not new—became defined enough in 1912 to produce in his "Ripostes," issued that year, an allusion to a "School of Images," which christened the movement and made it a recognized influence in modern poetry. Through Imagism, Pound and his early followers, who included Richard Aldington, Hilda Doolittle, T. S. Eliot, John Gould Fletcher, William Carlos Williams, T. S. Flint and Amy Lowell, sought to convey ideas and emotions by clear-cut figures. They abjured the blurred and vaguely suggestive and broke through the shackles of rhyme and regular meter in order to build their poems on the cadences of the speaking voice. Pound set forth the tenets of Imagism in "Poetry" in 1913 as (1), direct treatment of the "thing," whether subjective or objective; (2), the use of no word that did not contribute to the presentation of the subject; and (3) the production of rhythm by composing in sequence of the musical phrase, not in sequence of the metronome. He calls the image the poet's pigment, a language in color, but rejects its inclusion with symbolism and impressionism or with any allegorical language depending on certain meanings of words ascribed in books to certain signs and colors. Nor do the Imagists use images as ornaments; the image itself is the speech, the word beyond formulated language. In the magazine "Blast" (1914) he sponsored another conception of artistic expression, an apparent outgrowth of Imagism, which he called Vorticism, and which he grouped with expressionism and neo-cubism as well as Imagism, and applied it to all the arts. He defined Vorticism as the primary force or pigment of every concept or emotion that presented itself to the vivid consciousness for expression. It was an intensive art, concerned with the relative intensity or significance of different sorts of expression. The image from which a concept sprang was not an idea but "a radiant node or cluster" in the consciousness, which he called a Vortex, "from which and through which and into which ideas are constantly rushing." His scientific view of modern poetic expression is in line with his theory of poetry, which he has defined as "a sort of inspired mathematics that furnishes us with equations, not for abstract figures, triangles, spheres and the like, but equations for the human emotions;" so that "if one have a mind which inclines to magic rather than science, one will prefer to speak of these equations as spells or incantations; it sounds more arcane, mysterious, recondite." The Imagists under Pound's early shepherding were drawn together as a group because of mutual artistic sympathies, but did not represent an exclusive artistic sect. Their first poems appeared in pioneer radical magazines with which Pound was connected, like "The Egoist" of London, "Poetry" of Chicago, of which he was foreign correspondent during 1909–12, and "The Little Review" of Chicago, of which he was London editor in 1917–19. He also edited the first anthology, "Des Imagistes," which appeared in "The Glebe" of New York in 1914. More recently he established abroad and edits "The Exile" as an advanced organ of poetic and artistic progress. His publications in poetry, besides "A Lume Spento," are "Personae" (1909). "Exultations' (1909); "Provença" (1910); "Sonnets and Ballate of Guido Cavalcanti" (1911), modernized translations of Florentine poetry of Dante's period, and reissued in 1930 in a definitive edition with the Italian text, variorum and commentary; "Canzoni" (1911); "Cathay" (1915), a group of poems from the Chinese, based on translated notes of Ernest Fenollosa; and "Lustra and Other Poems" (1917). The last volume indicates the author's protean range as Imagist, satirist, portraitist, lyricist, lover and scholar, in cantos suggesting the Browning influence, lines in the Vorticist

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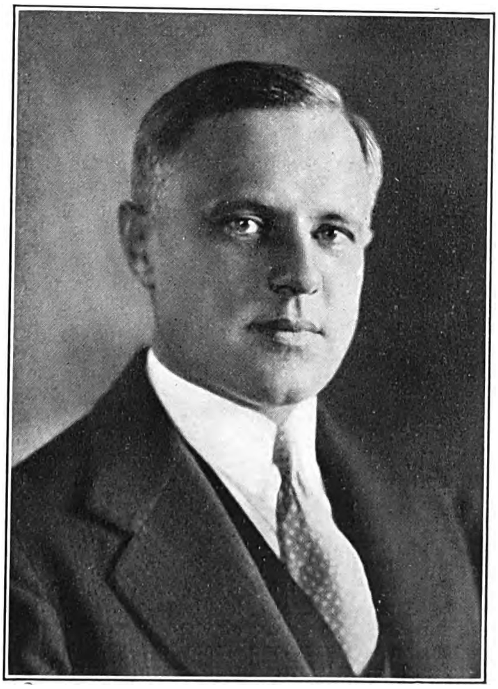
vein, epigrams from the Greek and Augustan Rome, paraphrases from the German, snatches from the Spanish, idioms from the Italian, vignettes from the Chinese and troubadour chants from the Langue d'Oc, all the derivations transmuted into a modern texture and charged with his own personality. His other works are "Certain Noble Plays of Japan" (1916), translated from Ernest Fenollosa's material; "Noh, or Accomplishment" (1917), a study of the classical stage of Japan, with translations of fifteen plays; "Twelve Dialogues of Fontenelle" (1917), translations from the French; "Quia Pauper Amavi" (1919); "Umbra" (1920), a collection of poems; a translation of Remy de Gourmont's "Physique de l'Amour" (1922); "Indiscretions" (1923); a continuing series of cantos, "Cantos I to XVI" (1925); "Cantos XVII to XXVII" (1928), and "A Draft of XXX Cantos" (1930); and "Antheil and the Treatise on Harmony" (1924). A complete edition of his prose was published in London in 1930, of which the better known works are "The Spirit of Romance" (1910), "Gaudier-Brzeska" (1916), a memoir, and the collections of essays and sketches contributed to periodicals and published as "Pavannes and Divisions" (1918) and "Instigations" (1920); and his poetry, including "Moeurs Contemporaines," "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley," and "Homage to Sextus Propertius," was reassembled in a single volume, "Personae" (1927), which won the New York "Dial's" annual prize of $2000 for distinguished service to American letters. He also edited the "Catholic Anthology" (1915) and "Letters of William Butler Yeats" (1917). Pound is one of the most learned of poets, not for the casual reader of verse, but rather for the cognoscenti and those of aesthetic preoccupations whose perceptions are delicately attuned to the nuances and subtleties of light and shade, movement and atmosphere of imagist poetry. His creed is Confucian. He was married in 1914 to Dorothy Shakespear.

**COMPTON, Karl Taylor,** president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1930–..), was born at Wooster, O., Sept. 14, 1887, son of Elias and Otelia Catherine (Augspurger) Compton, and a brother of Arthur Holly Compton (q.v.). His father has been a member of the faculty of the College of Wooster since 1883, serving as professor of philosophy since 1887, as dean from 1899 to 1921, and as acting president in 1919; he was former president of the Conference of Ohio College Presidents and Deans; was for nearly a quarter of a century editor of the "Wooster Quarterly" and is the author of a history of philosophy and a contributor of philosophical articles. Karl Taylor Compton was graduated Ph. B. at the College of Wooster in 1908 (Sc.M. in 1909), and received the degree of Ph.D. at Princeton University in 1912. He served for one year as instructor in chemistry at the College of Wooster, 1909–10, and for two years as instructor in physics at Reed College, Portland, Ore., 1913–15, when he joined the faculty of Princeton University. At that institution he was assistant professor of physics, 1915–19, and professor 1919–30. He occupied the Cyrus Fogg Brackett chair for research in physics from its establishment in 1927, and was chairman of the department of physics from June, 1929, until he resigned (July, 1930) to accept the appointment of president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his present position. As secretary of the advisory committee on scientific research, he took a leading part in raising a $3,000,000 fund for research, and in developing the facilities at Princeton for work in pure science. His appointment to Massachusetts Institute of Technology came about as the result of a reorganization plan developed by Samuel W. Stratton, former president of the institution, who now occupies the newly created positions of chairman of the executive committee and of the corporation. As a research student in physics Dr. Compton is known for his work on the structure of crystals by x-ray photography; for his experiments on soft x-rays, on ionization, fluorescence and dissociation of gases; and for his studies on the structure of atoms. He has served as consulting physicist to the U. S. department of agriculture and to the General Electric Co., and since 1928, has been research associate of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington.

During the early part of the World war he was aeronautical engineer in the signal corps, U. S. army, and in 1918 he became associate scientific attaché to the American embassy in Paris, serv-



ing at the same time as an officer in the research information service. He has published more than 100 papers in the physical journals of America and England, and he is co-author of the Bulletins of the National Research Council on "Critical Potentials" and on "Discharge of Electricity through Gases," also of "Ionisierungs und Anregungs—spannungen" (1925). He is the inventor, with his brother, Arthur H. Compton, of the Compton Electrometer. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society (president, 1927–29), American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, Section B, 1925–26), American Optical Society, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Phi Beta Kappa So-

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ciety, Sigma Xi Society, the Alpha Tau Omega and the Beta Delta Beta fraternities, the Princeton Club of New York, and the Nassau Club of Princeton. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. at the College of Wooster in 1923, at Lehigh University in 1927, and at Princeton in 1930; that of LL.D at Harvard in 1930, and D.Eng. at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1930. He was twice married: (1) July 7, 1913, to Rowena, daughter of Robert E. Rayman, who died in 1919; and (2) July 9, 1921, to Margaret, daughter of J. Corrin Hutchinson, professor of Greek at the University of Minnesota. He has three children, Mary Evelyn, Jean Corrin and Charles Arthur Compton.

**WEIDLEIN** (Widlīn), **Edward Ray**, chemist, was born at Augusta, Kans., July 14, 1887, son of Edward and Nettie (Lemon) Weidlein, the former a pioneer operator in the petroleum and natural gas fields of Kansas. He was graduated at the University of Kansas in 1909 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1910. He was an industrial fellow engaged in the study of camphor under Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan at the University of Kansas, December, 1909, to March, 1910; industrial fellow engaged in the study of ductless glands and in an investigation of epinephrin from the whale, University of Kansas, March, 1910, to October, 1912; and senior fellow in supervisory charge of Mellon Institute's investigations on the metallurgy and hydrometallurgy of copper and having direction of the experimental plant at Thompson, Nev., during 1912–16. In 1916 he became assistant director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, an institution founded by Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon and affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh. Its purpose is the assistance of industrialists in solving important technical problems by the application of modern science through the institute's industrial fellowship system as formulated by Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan. Dr. Weidlein was made associate director within three months, acting director in 1918 and director in 1921, a position he still holds. He is also vice-president of the Institute's board of trustees. He was appointed chemical expert for the War Industries Board in 1918 and his activities received the highest official commendation. The work accomplished by him personally included the finding of new needed solvents, the investigation of problems in the manufacture of war gases, the working out of a new process for the manufacture of chlorine, and the study of such problems as the production of ethylene from oil gas, airplane fuels and substitutes for glycerin. He also directed experiments for finding a substitute for platinum as a catalyst in sulfuric acid manufacture, on special alloys on pipe coverings for fuel economy, and on various explosives and refractory materials. His journal contributions include: "Jamaica Camphor" and "Epinephrin from the Whale" (1912); "Recent Developments in Connection with the Use of Sulfur Dioxide in Hydrometallurgy" and "Recent Progress and Problems in the Metallurgy of Copper" (1917); "Science and Industry," "Mellon Institute in War Time," and "The Industrial Fellowships of Mellon Institute" (1918); "Chemicals Division, War Industries Board" (1919); "Conservation of Heat in Power and Heating Systems," "More Research" and "Characteristics of Eighty-Five Per Cent Magnesia as a Non-Heat-Conducting Covering" (1921); "The Place of Scientific Research in the Programs of Trade Associations" (1922); "Ceramic Investigations at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research" (1923); "Strange Uses of Common Materials" (1923–24); "American Industrial Progress Through Scientific Research" (1927); "Achievements in Industrial Research," "Industrial Changes Due to Chemistry," "Some Notable Contributions of Chemistry to Industrial Progress," "Value of Fundamental Research to Industry," "Value of Organized Scientific Research," and "What Sanitation of the Air Means" (1928); "The World-Wide Influence of Industrial Research," and "Industrial Research and Trade Relations" (1929). Dr. Weidlein's inventions in the field of the hydrometallurgy of copper are claimed in United States, Canadian and British patents. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Tufts College in 1924. In 1930, the University of Pittsburgh bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is an honorary member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, and the Institution of Chemical Engineers of Great Britain. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (director, 1924; president, 1927–29; director, 1929); American Chemical Society (councillor-at-large, 1929–31); Society of Chemical Industry (member of the executive committee of the American section); American Electrochemical Society, Société de Chimie Industrielle; Société Chimique de France; Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; Franklin Institute; Washington Academy of Science; Kansas Academy of Science; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Pennsylvania Academy of Science; American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow, 1925); American Institute; Central Petroleum Committee, National Research Council; Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, National Research Council (member-at-large); National Education Association; Pennsylvania Society and Faraday Society. He is also a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and the Royal Society of Arts of London. He also has membership in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the University Club of Pittsburgh (director, 1925–31), Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, the Chemists' Club of New York (non-resident vice-pres., 1923–31), and Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa. He was one of the organizers of the Faculty Club of the University of Pittsburgh (president, 1923) and is still active therein. His fraternities are the Pi Upsilon, Sigma XI Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma and Sigma Gamma Epsilon. He was married at Wichita, Kans., Apr. 24, 1915, to Hazel Ida, daughter of John Humphrey Butts, a realty operator of Wichita, and they have three children: Edward Ray, Jr., Robert Butts and John David Weidlein.

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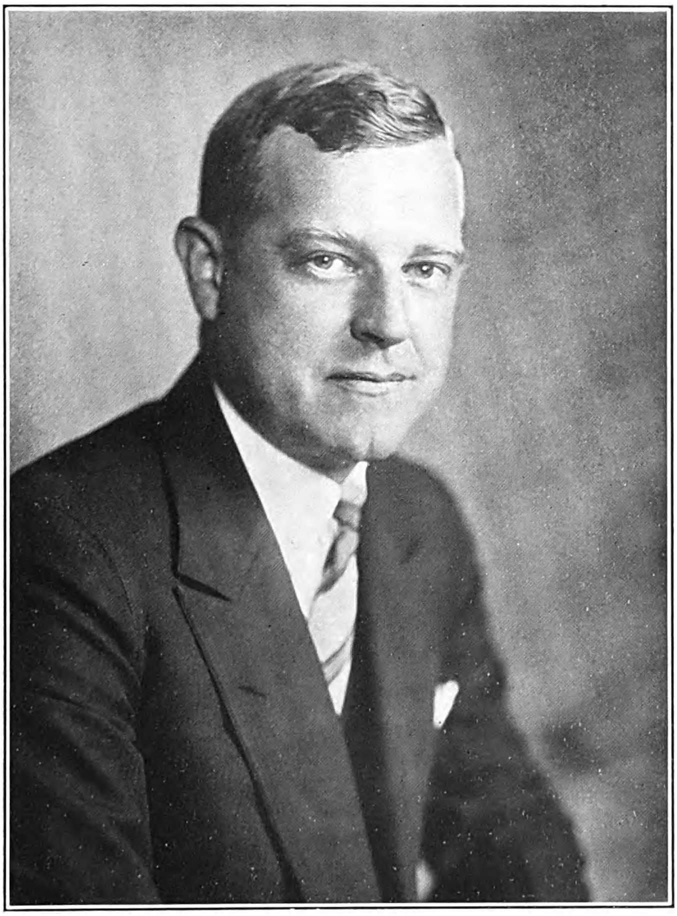
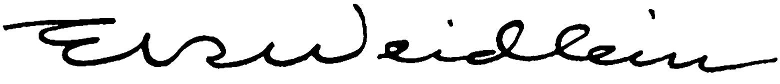


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



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**ADDAMS, Jane,** sociologist, was born at Cedarville, Stephenson co., Ill., Sept. 6, 1860, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Weber) Addams. Her father owned considerable land in the county, operated large saw and flour mills, founded and headed the Second National Bank of Freeport and was a state senator for sixteen years. She was educated at the Rockford (Ill.) Seminary, of which her father was a trustee, and was graduated A.B. there in 1881, on its becoming a college. She planned to study medicine and live with the poor and with this aim entered the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia after her graduation. A spinal curvature from which she suffered from childhood invalided her during 1882 and the next two years were spent in Europe, where she studied the poor districts of several leading cities. On her return she discarded medicine and formulated plans for devoting her life to the poor of Chicago through social service. A beginning was made in 1889 when, with Ellen Gates Starr, she obtained the free use of an old house in the foreign quarter, formerly the home of Charles J. Hull, from its owner, Helen Culver (q.v.). A centre was thus formed for fraternizing with the immigrants of the neighborhood, first by social calls and receptions, kindergarten and cookery and sewing classes, debates and concerts and summer outings. Out of these activities developed the Hull House social settlement, one of the first of its kind in America, and according to Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall, the Whitechapel settlement in London which was the forerunner of the movement, "the most successful social settlement in the world." The house was incorporated in 1894 with a board of seven trustees. Its purpose, as stated in the charter, was "to provide a centre for the higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises and to investigate and improve conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago." The work duly grew far beyond the capacity of the old Hull mansion and a succession of buildings were added, including a diet kitchen, a gymnasium, a day nursery, an art gallery, various club houses for boys, girls, women and men, the labor museum, a theatre and music school, the children's house and workshops for learning trades. Approximately half of the outlays of Hull House is defrayed by its rents, fees, sales and a small endowment; the remaining half has to be met through the generosity of the public. Miss Addams's work in conducting the settlement as head resident early drew her into the labor movement. The shirt-makers and cloak-makers found Hull House a friendly centre for organizing against sweat-shop conditions, their action resulting in the passage by the Illinois legislature of the workshop and factory act of 1893. She influenced the settlement of the great Pullman strike of 1894 through arbitration, out of which grew a public demand for the state board of arbitration and conciliation, later created by the general assembly. The public movements in which Hull House participated included the agitation for a juvenile court, the expulsion of politics from the city sanitary bureau, the reorganization of the County Infirmary at Dunning, obtaining public baths, parks and vacation schools, the promotion of industrial education, medical inspection in the schools and the suppression of the cocaine and "white-slave" traffic. The investigation of Chicago's slums by the U. S. department of labor also had its inception at Hull House and developed into a campaign for the model tenement-house code adopted by the city council. It was at this time that Miss Addams undertook to clean the neglected streets of the nineteenth ward, in which Hull House is situated and for that purpose was appointed garbage inspector by the mayor. She took an active part in furthering the equal franchise movement as vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She was also identified with the cause of world peace and served on the executive committee of various peace societies. As president of the Women's International League for Peace since 1915 she presided at conventions held at The Hague that year and in 1922, at Zurich in 1919, Vienna in 1921, Washington, D. C., in 1924, at Dublin in 1926 and at Prague in 1929. The league, which maintains international headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, is a permanent federation of women with organized sections in twenty-five countries and a world-wide membership animated by the belief that new methods in international relations can be devised for removing animosities and righting wrongs without resort to war. Miss Addams was also an outstanding delegate at the International Settlement Congress held in Paris in 1926. She is the author of several books "Democracy and Social Ethics" (1904), "Newer Ideals of Peace" (1907), "The Spirit of Youth in the City Streets" (1909), "Twenty Years at Hull House" (1910), "A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil" (1912), "The Long Road of Woman's Memory" (1916) and "Peace and Bread in Time of War" (1922). She holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. from eight or nine universities, among them the University of Wisconsin (1904), Smith College (1910) and of M.A. of Yale (1910).

**CROTHERS, Rachel,** playwright, was born in Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 12, 1878, daughter of Eli Kirk and Marie Louise (De Pew) Crothers. Both her father and mother were physicians, the latter the first woman doctor to practice in central Illinois. Miss Crothers began writing plays as a child and in her teens acted in and directed productions of the Bloomington Dramatic Club. She is a graduate of the State Normal School of Normal, Ill., whence she went to Boston to train for the stage under Henry Pitt and began an intensive study of Shakespeare. Her preparation for the stage was continued at the Wheatcroft School of Acting in New York, where she remained as pupil and chief instructor for four years. At intervals she appeared on the professional stage, acting for a season with Mme. Rhea, then with Felix Morris, and as Polly Love in "The Christian." At the Wheatcroft School she developed her creative bent and wrote, directed and produced numerous one-act plays for the student matinees. Her first play performed professionally was a one-act comedy, "The Rector," presented at the Madison Square Theatre in 1902, and her first long play, "The Three of Us," laid in a Nevada mining camp, with Carlotta Nielson as leading lady, was produced at the same theatre in 1906. Her subsequent plays are "The Coming of Mrs. Patrick" (1907); "Myself-Bettina" (1908), with Maxine Elliott as the star; "A Man's World" (1909), with Mary Mannering leading; "Ourselves" (1912); "Young Wisdom" (1913); "The Heart of Paddy Whack" (1914); "Old Lady 31" (1916), from the novel; "Once Upon a Time"

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(1918); "Mother Carey's Chickens" (1917), with Kate Douglas Wiggin; "A Little Journey" (1918); "39 East" (1919); "He and She" (1920); "Nice People," with Francine Larrimore (1921); "Every Day" (1922); "Mary the Third" (1923); "Expressing Willie" (1924); "A Lady's Virtue" (1925); "Spring Magic" (1926); "Venus" (1927); "Let Us Be Gay" (1929), with Francine Larrimore, and "Anchors Up" (1930). Miss Crothers has been rated as the most accomplished of contemporary women playwrights not only in America but throughout the world. Drawn to the drama through a definite training for the stage rather than by the avenues of dramatic literature, she became a practical dramatist with a keen sense of the theatrically effective, and has kept abreast of the fashions of the theatre. Her plays are produced under her own direction, and she is fully as talented as a director as she is a playwright. She aims at entertaining an audience, but has also brought to the stage a quality of her own in a feminine criticism of life. As an alert observer of changing conceptions of life and views of human relations, she has applied a flexible and versatile mind in moulding successive plays that mirror some social condition or modern trend upper-

most in the current thought of society at large. The social factors she has dramatized include the double standard, professional rivalry between husband and wife, trial marriages, postwar morals of youth, and the influence of Freud. In her themes she has never been merely entertaining, but has sought rather to interest intelligent audiences without taxing their perceptions by over-subtleties in motivation or expression. She achieves this purpose by depending mainly on conventional plots, but her familiar situations are vitalized by a realism of characterization, by searching observations on life in the concrete, and by a rare feeling for depicting a naturalism that penetrates artifice and the superficial. Her plays form a body of drama symptomatic of their period, significant for their unity of purpose, and marked by a sustained craftsmanship. The gradation of her themes in a steady flow of production represents a panorama of succeeding waves of interest in questions that have possessed and been displaced in the social mind. In the World war period Miss Crothers founded and directed the Stage Women's War Relief organization. She is a member of the Society of American Dramatists, the Authors' League, and the Three Arts, Colony, Cosmopolitan and P.E.N. clubs.

**YOUNG, Arthur Nichols,** economist, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 21, 1890, son of Rev. William Stewart and Cynthia Adele (Nichols) Young and a descendant of Ninian Young, who emigrated from Yarmouth, England, to Chester county, Pa. From Ninian Young and his wife Eleanor, the line is traced through Robert and Martha (Shields) Young, Thomas A. and Elizabeth (Rambo) Young, Ezekiel R. and Sarah Ann (Parke) Young, and William S. Young, father of Arthur N. Young. He was graduated A.B. at Occidental College in 1910 and received the degree of A.M. at Princeton in 1911 and that of Ph.D., magna cum laude, in 1914. He later studied law and was granted the degree of LL.B. by George Washington University law school in 1927. His professional career began as professor of economics at Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., in 1912. He was intructor in that subject at Princeton during 1915–17, and then became research associate in the University of California. In 1918 he was adviser to the Mexican government on the subject of taxation, and later in that year became a trade expert of the U. S. shipping board. Since that time he has been associated in the economics of governmental affairs both at home and abroad. Immediately after the war he was trade commissioner of the department of commerce in Spain. As financial adviser to the government of Honduras, he was instrumental in introducing a number of reforms in regard to monetary, budgetary and debt problems. From 1922 to 1929 he was the economic adviser of the department of state in Washington, in which capacity he studied the questions of reparations, commercial negotiations, foreign loans and intergovernmental debts. As such he was associated with the American observer to the reparations commission in Paris when the Dawes committee was preparing a solution of that question. He is considered an authority on international problems of finance and economics, and has been sent to Europe by the government to attend a number of conferences and other meetings on world problems. He was an expert assistant to the World war foreign debt commission during the negotiations for the settlement of the debts of France, Italy and other countries in 1925–26. He was chairman of the interdepartmental committee on oil pollution of navigable waters during 1924–26, and in the latter year President Coolidge appointed him a delegate to represent the United States at the international conference on oil pollution, which was held in Washington and made unanimous recommendations of means of dealing with that problem. On invitation of the League of Nations, the secretary of state appointed Dr. Young a delegate to the international economic conference which was held

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in Geneva in May, 1927. The conference was the most ambitious meeting of the nations attempted by the League and was called to review the economic position of the world and to make suggestions for its betterment without obligating the governments taking part in the conference. Before the meeting took place he was chairman of the interdepartmental committee which prepared for the participation of the United States in the conference. In January, 1929, Dr. Young resigned from the department of state, to be associated with Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer as a member of the commission of financial experts of the Chinese government, with headquarters at Shanghai. He was in charge of that part of the work of the commission that related to public credit, with special reference to the preparation of a plan to rehabilitate China's credit and settle debts in arrears. Following the conclusion of the work of that commission, in December, 1929, he was appointed financial adviser to the Chinese government.

Dr. Young is the author of "The Single Tax Movement in the United States" (1916); "Finances of the Federal District of Mexico" (published by the Mexican government in 1918); "Spanish Finance and Trade" (1920), in addition to many articles on economic and financial topics in various periodicals. Dr. Young is also an accomplished musician and at many places where he lived was church organist. While in college he was a member of the track team and while teaching at the Presbyterian College of South Carolina was coach of the track and basketball teams. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Guild of Organists, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married, June 11, 1915, to Ellen May, daughter of Dwight B. Bailey of Pasadena, Calif. They have three children: Elizabeth May, Arthur Allen, and William Dwight Young.

**ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano,** forty-eighth governor of New York, (1929–..), was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, son of James and Sara (Delano) Roosevelt and a descendant of Claes Martensen Van Roosevelt, who emigrated from Holland prior to 1636 and settled in New Amsterdam. His father was a leading railroad lawyer of New York and for many years was vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co. and president of the Lake Champlain Transportation Co. He was educated at the Groton (Mass.) Boys' School and was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1904, where, in his senior year he was editor of "The Crimson." He was graduated LL.B. at Columbia Law School in 1907, was admitted to the bar the same year and began his professional career as managing clerk of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, of New York. In 1910 he became a member of the firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, which in 1920 was changed to Emmet, Marvin & Roosevelt, and during 1924–29 he practiced as senior partner of Roosevelt & O'Connor. In addition he was vice-president of the New York city office of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland and the American Bankers Co. In 1910 he was the Democratic nominee for state senator in his home district at Hyde Park, which has been strongly Republican for twenty-eight years, and conducted the campaign with such energy and courage that he won friends on all sides, especially among the farmers, and was elected for two terms. In the senate he led a successful band of thirty insurgents in a fight to prevent the election of the Tammany candidate, William F. Sheehan, to the U. S. senate, over Justice James A. O'Gorman, who was finally chosen on the sixtieth ballot. Later Mr. Roosevelt saved from defeat a bill limiting the work of women and children to fifty-four hours a week. He was among the first in New York state to champion the choice of Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic nominee for president in 1912, and at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore worked tirelessly for the New Jersey governor. President Wilson appointed him assistant secretary of the navy on Mar. 17, 1913, a position in which he accomplished an en-

during record of achievement. As overseer of the relations of the department with its employees in the navy yards and stations, he established the rule that no complainant should be denied an opportunity to lay his case before the department, and his handling of labor matters was so skillful that he had the confidence and respect of navy department employees to an unprecedented degree. During the seven years of his incumbency there was not a single strike in any government navy yard, although from 80,000 to 100,000 men were under his control. He also had charge of the business administration of the navy and introduced reforms in practice that eliminated much of the "red tape" which had formerly hampered the department. During the World war he was placed in charge of civilian personnel, in addition to his other duties, and in spite of the enormous expansion which took place in the force of civilian workers he kept the machinery of the naval establishment running with exceptional smoothness. He suggested the plan for a supplementary coast patrol, which brought a majority of the privately owned

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yachts of the country into the government service, and secured approval for the construction of the 110-feet submarine chasers which rendered effective service on both sides of the Atlantic. He was frequently called upon to serve as acting secretary of the navy, thus shouldering responsibility for the conduct of the navy and marine corps, at home and abroad. He was in charge of the inspection of the U. S. naval forces in European waters in 1918 and of the demobilization in Europe in 1919. Becoming the Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1920, he resigned his position in the navy department and conducted a vigorous campaign in every section of the country, but was defeated in the Republican landslide which marked the elections of that year. In 1928 he was elected governor of New York state in the face of a plurality given to Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate for President. Governor Roosevelt was a member of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission in 1909, the Plattsburg Centennial in 1913 and the national commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. He was an overseer during 1918–24 of Harvard University. In 1921 he was chairman of the committee which organized the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, of which he is a trustee, and had general charge of the campaign to raise $1,000,000, the interest on which is used in awarding annual prizes to those who have done most to advance the principles of national service and international justice. He was elected president of the American Construction Council in 1922, a body organized to unite all elements in the building industry, to elevate its plane of integrity and efficiency, and to improve the service which it renders to the public. As president of this body he became the recognized executive head and supreme arbiter of the second most important industry in America and upon his shoulders chiefly rested the task of working out a higher code of ethics for linking the interests of its constituent elements, to establish more orderly conditions and to create mutual sympathy and understanding among the members of its component parts and with the public at large. In addition he serves as president of the Boy Scout foundation of New York city and the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation and is a trustee of Vassar College and the Seamen's Institute. He is a member of the New York Historical Society, Naval Historical Society, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the City, Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker and Harvard clubs. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church and a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, of New York city. He was married, Mar. 17, 1905, to Anna Eleanor, daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, brother of former President Theodore Roosevelt, and they have five children: Anna Eleanor, James, Elliott, John and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr.

**CARTY, John Joseph,** electrical engineer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 14, 1861, son of Henry and Elizabeth (O'Malley) Carty. His father was a native of Sligo, Ireland. He had prepared for college when a temporary impairment of his eyesight made it necessary to discontinue his studies. The possibilities of the telephone, whose inventor, Alexander Graham Bell was residing in Cambridge, made such a strong appeal to his imagination that he entered the service of the Bell company in Boston in 1879. With the exception of his army service in the World war, he has been ever since actively engaged in the work of the Bell system in different parts of the country. His duties in Boston covered the entire range of practical telephony, plant construction, maintenance and design, and traffic and operation. He designed and installed the first metallic circuit multiple switchboard, some of the fundamental features of which are employed in all of the multiple switchboards of today. An important innovation was a common battery at the central office to supply current for signaling. In 1887 he took charge of the cable department of the Western Electric Co. in New York city, a subsidiary of the Bell system, and for several years supervised all the important cable-laying projects in eastern cities. While engrossed with the difficult engineering problems of each project, he found time to follow his inclination for scientific research. He investigated the nature of the disturbances to which telephone lines are subjected, and in a paper entitled "A New View of Telephone Induction" read before the Electric Club, in 1889, showed the influence of electrostatic induction in producing crosstalk, and proved that there was a particular point in a telephone circuit where no crosstalk could be heard, giving directions for determining this silent or neutral point and showing how to distinguish between electrostatic and electromagnetic induction in telephone lines. In March, 1891, he described additional original experiments showing for the first time the precise manner by which twisting or transposing telephone lines rendered them free from inductive disturbances. These investigations led to his invention of a method of neutralizing induction by the use of condensers, the principle involved being of great practical value in modern cables for long distance work. Besides his cable work with the Western Electric Co., Mr. Carty directed the switchboard organization, and returned to the common battery problem still unsolved. By using storage batteries of very low internal resistance, he was able for the first time to operate two or more telephone transmitters from the same source of current supply, a principle that resulted in the modern common-battery switchboard as perfected by Wilton L. Richards, Hammond V. Hayes, Charles E. Scribner and others. In 1889 he became chief engineer of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. (New York Telephone Co.). He reorganized all of its technical work, reconstructed its switchboard and cable plant, burying the overhead wires, and introduced new traffic, equipment, and construction methods which greatly improved the service. Formerly, the signaling and talking instruments were connected in series, involving the interposition of heavy impedance which seriously interfered with the moderate currents used in transmission. He found an effective remedy for this trouble by bridging the signal bell coils between the leads, or connecting them in multiple, thus removing the series impedance of the bells from the circuit, and making possible a larger number of toll or party line stations on a single circuit. When Theodore N. Vail returned to the presidency of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in 1907 he appointed Mr. Carty chief engineer to reorganize its technical forces. He at once consolidated the experimental laboratories at Boston, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, into one laboratory in New York, now known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories with

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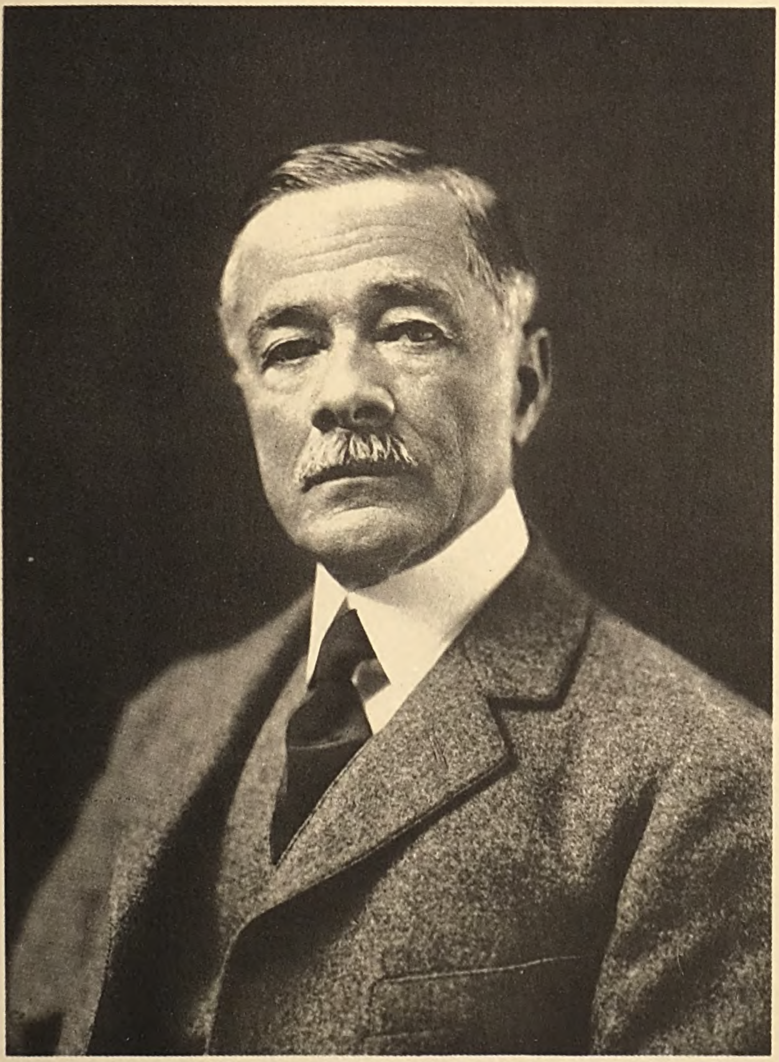

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John J. Carty.

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a large staff of distinguished scientists under the presidency of Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett (q.v.). Talking across the continent from Atlantic to Pacific was a boyhood dream of Mr. Carty and with Mr. Vail's backing, he led a group of distinguished scientists and engineers in a combined attack upon this problem of long distance telephoning. Associated with him in this work were Bancroft Gherardi, in charge of the engineering forces, and Frank B. Jewett, in charge of the laboratory forces, and a large staff of electrical engineers including Edwin Henry Colpitts, Edward Beech Craft, Otto Bernard Blackwell, Harold DeForest Arnold and Frederic Augustus Stevenson. Although such outstanding inventions as the loading coil by Michael I. Pupin and the audion by Lee DeForest, were available, numberless problems presented themselves in connection with their practical application to long distance telephony, problems that were solved by the staff under Mr. Carty's direction. On Jan. 25, 1915, the New York-San Francisco telephone line was opened to public service and on Oct. 21, 1915, the human voice was for the first time transmitted across the Atlantic. The latter feat was accomplished by radio telephone equipment designed and operated under his direction from the U. S. naval station at Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel tower in Paris. By 1916 he and his staff had devised methods which made it possible to talk through an all-cable circuit for distances as great as 1500 miles. Mr. Carty is an ardent advocate of scientific industrial research, and research in pure science in the universities as an aid to industrial applied science. On the outbreak of the World war he held the rank of major in the U. S. signal reserve corps. He organized among the telephone personnel twelve battalions of picked signal corps troops who were the principal signal troops during the first phase of the conflict. He organized a research and inspection division for the chief signal officer, A.E.F., and was responsible for the maintenance of transatlantic communications between Gen. Pershing in France and the war department at Washington. He was promoted to colonel and was ordered to France in 1918, serving there throughout the war on the staff of the chief signal officer. After the armistice, he had charge of communications for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, which he now holds in the Reserve Corps. While serving in the A.E.F., he received from the French government the thanks of the French army, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, and was decorated by Gen. Pershing with the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services," with the following citation: "He was largely instrumental in securing from the telephone and telegraph companies of the United States the best talent available to meet the urgent requirements of the signal corps at the outbreak of the war. He has served with marked distinction as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces, and his brilliant professional attainments and sound judgment have rendered his services of exceptional value to the government." Returning home in 1919, he retired as chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and became vice-president, a position he now holds. In 1927 he was appointed by Pres. Coolidge one of the delegates to negotiate a treaty regulating radio telegraphy and telephony between nations. He is a member of the War Department Business Council, trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. For his achievements in electrical science Franklin Institute gave him its Edward Longstreth medal in 1903, and the Franklin medal in 1916; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was president in 1915–16 awarded him the Edison medal in 1917 and the John Fritz gold medal in 1927. The Japanese government decorated him with the Order of the Rising Sun and the Order of the Sacred Treasure. The degree of Eng.D. was conferred upon him by Stevens Institute of Technology in 1915 and New York University in 1922; that of Sc.D. by the University of Chicago and Bowdoin College in 1916, Tufts in 1919, Yale in 1922 and Princeton in 1923; and LL.D. by McGill in 1917 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. He was married, Aug. 8, 1891, to Marion Mount, daughter of Joseph Russell, of Dublin, Ireland, and they have one son, John Russell Carty, a physician.

**McCOY, George Walter,** physician and surgeon, was born at Centerville, Pa., June 4, 1876, son of Osborne George and Levanda (Walter) McCoy. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D. in 1898. After serving as interne at the City Hospital of Newark, N. J., he entered the U. S. public health (marine hospital) service, June 22, 1900, as assistant surgeon. While director of the U. S. plague laboratory at San Francisco, Calif. during 1907–11, he established the fact of the existence of plague infection among ground squirrels, demonstrating its virulence and the means whereby it is conveyed in nature. He also discovered a plague-like disease of rodents and predicted it would be found in man, which prediction has been verified by the discovery of the disease known as tularaemia, including its transmission by means of fleas. Another discovery which he made was that of a new flea "Ctenophthalmis Heiseri." From 1911 to 1915 he was director of the U. S. leprosy investigation station at Molokai, Hawaii, where he cultivated the leprosy bacillus from a number of cases, confirming earlier work, demonstrated the degree of communicability of leprosy for adult Orientals and adult Caucasians and tried experimentally various methods of treating leprosy. He also served as chairman of the board of leper examiners for the territorial department of health of Hawaii. Dr. McCoy has conducted investigations on the standardization of biologic products, carried on human experiments in the transmission of influenza, and made observations on the testing of vaccine virus. He was appointed director of the hygienic laboratory of the United States public health service on Nov. 20, 1915, and still holds that position. He represented the United States at two international conferences on the standardization of antitoxins and similar products. In September, 1922, he represented the United States at a conference on sera and serological tests held by the League of Nations in Geneva and he was made a member of the permanent standards committee on serological and biological products in 1923. Among his contributions

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to medical literature are Public Health Bulletins: "Plague Infection in Rats" (No. 30), "Pathology and Bacteriology of Plague in Ground Squirrels" (No. 43), "Immunity Studies in Leprosy" (No. 66), "Chaulmoogra Oil and Carbon Dioxide Snow in the Treatment of Leprosy" (No. 75); reprints of Public Health Reports: "Technique of Laboratory Examinations of Rats for Plague" (No. 89), "Notes on the Bionomics of Rats and Ground Squirrels" (No. 94), "Official Control of Antipneumococcus and Antimeningococcus Serums" (No. 481), and "Utility of Antiplague Vaccines and Serums" (No. 600). He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, Association of American Physicians, the American Society of Bacteriologists and Pathologists, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and the London Society of Tropical Medicine. He was married to Edith Portia, daughter of Henry Wesley Miller, March 17, 1901, and they have two children, George Walter, Jr., and Edith Levanda McCoy.

**EATON, Cyrus Stephen,** financier, was born at Pugwash, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 27, 1883, son of Joseph Howe and Mary Adelle (MacPherson) Eaton, and a descendant of John Eaton, who came from Wiltshire, England, to Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. In the fifth generation from John, in 1760, David Eaton removed to Nova Scotia with many other New Englanders and in that province founded a cadet family, many members of which have held and now hold positions of conspicuous influence in the United States and Canada. Cyrus S. Eaton first came to the United States from Nova Scotia in 1900, but soon returned to Canada to study at McMaster University, Toronto, where he was graduated A.B. in 1905. In the following year he settled in Cleveland, O., where he entered the public utility field in which his rise was rapid. In 1912 he consolidated his various electric power and gas properties in the Middle West and Canada into the Continental Gas and Electric Corp., of which he is chairman of the board of directors. In 1916 he was admitted to partnership in the investment banking house of Otis & Co., of Cleveland, O. Three years later he was one of the principals in bringing about the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Garfield Banks with the Cleveland Trust Co., which is Cleveland's largest bank in volume of deposits. His next step was to merge the Continental Gas & Electric Co., the Kansas City Power & Light Co., and the Columbus Power & Light Co., with the United Light & Power Co. The latter company was incorporated in the state of Maryland in November, 1923. It furnishes public utility services through subsidiary companies to a population of approximately 5,500,000 people, distributed in 711 cities and towns in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin, and to Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. The total assets of the United Light & Power Co. at the end of 1929 were $557,316,609, and gross earnings for the year amounted to $96,200,648. The company owns all of the common stock of the United Light and Railways Co. (of Delaware), which in turn controls the American Light & Traction Co., whose chief operating subsidiaries are the Detroit City Gas Co., the Milwaukee Gas Light Co., the San Antonio Public Service Co., and the Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., and owns 98 per cent. of the common stock of the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation. The Continental company in its turn controls the Kansas City Power & Light Co., Columbus Railway Power & Light Co., the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co., The Canada Gas & Electric Corp., and the Panhandle Power & Light Co. In 1926 Mr. Eaton organized and became chairman of the board of directors of Continental Shares, Inc., which owns stock in such basic industries, as public utilities, steel and rubber. At the end of 1929 Continental Shares, Inc., had total assets of $132,317,994. With his associates he entered the steel industry in 1925 to finance the Trumbull Steel Co., then in financial difficulties and became chairman of its board of directors. Within the following year he acquired control of the United Alloy Steel Corp. and the Central Steel Co. of Massillon, O., and combined them into the Central Alloy Steel Corp. By 1927 his holdings in the Republic Iron & Steel Co. were sufficient to give him control, and he merged that company with the Trumbull Steel Co. In 1929 he formed an alliance with the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. and gained control of the Donner Steel Co. of Buffalo. A further consolidation was put under way and completed in 1930, which brought the Republic Iron & Steel Co., with its subsidiaries, the Union Drawn Steel Co. and Steel and Tubes, Inc.; the Central Alloy Steel Corp. and subsidiaries, the Berger Manufacturing Co., and Interstate Iron & Steel Co.; the Donner Steel Co. and its subsidiary, the Witherow Steel Corp.; The Bourne-Fuller Co., and the Trumbull Cliffs Furnace Co., into a new company to be known as the Republic Steel Corporation. This new corporation, with assets of $331,000,000, total annual sales of $250,000,000, annual producing capacity of about 5,000,000 ingot tons, and with raw material reserves of 125,000,000 tons of iron ore, 165,000,000 tons of coal and 30,000,000 tons of limestone and dolomite, became the third largest steel company in the United States. In 1930 Mr. Eaton and his associates entered still another field when he gained control of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and its subsidiaries, including the Goodyear Zeppelin Co., with combined assets of $200,000,000. In addition to the offices already mentioned Mr. Eaton is chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Gas & Electric Corp. and of Commonwealth Securities, Inc., and a director of the American Light & Traction Co., Cleveland Trust Co., Columbus Railway Power & Light Co., Inland Steel Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., National Refining Co., Ohio Brass Co., Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp., Kansas City Power & Light Co., and Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. He is also a trustee of the University of Chicago, Case School of Applied Science, Denison University, Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Cleveland Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Union, City, Mid-Day, University, Mayfield, Athletic, Pepper Pike, Chagrin Valley Hunt and Summit Hunt clubs of Cleveland, and Glenelg Fishing Club of Nova Scotia. Politically he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Baptist church. He was married, Dec. 29, 1907, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Augustus F. House, of Cleveland, and they have seven children: Margaret Grace, Mary Adelle, Elizabeth Ann, Anna Bishop, Cyrus Stephen, Jr., Augusta Farlee and MacPherson Eaton.

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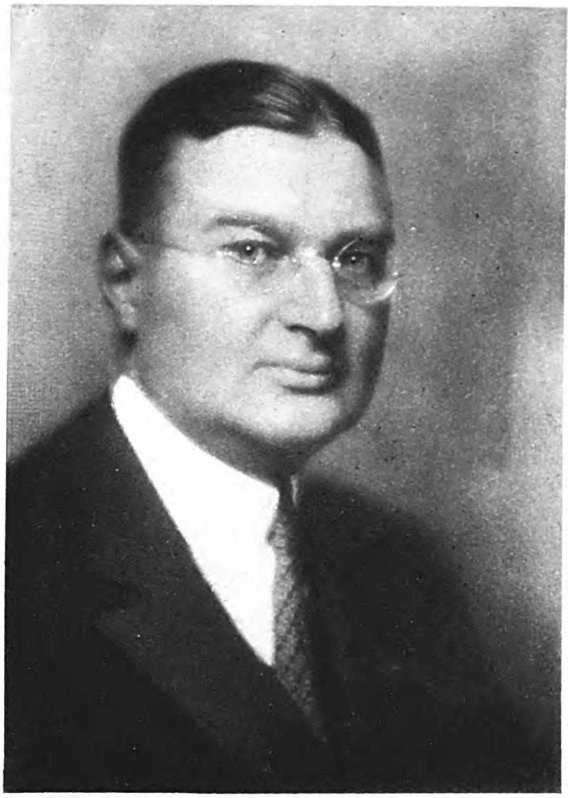

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**RENTSCHLER, Gordon Sohn,** banker and industrialist, was born at Hamilton, O., Nov. 25, 1885, son of George Adam and Phoebe (Schwab) Rentschler. His father was president of three large manufacturing enterprises in Ohio, the Hooven, Owens and Rentschler Co., makers of sugar mill and glass manufacturing machinery, as well as of marine and stationary engines; the Hamilton Foundry and Machinery Co., manufacturers of iron castings, and the G. A. Rentschler Co. Gordon S. Rentschler was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1907, and was president of his class. Upon leaving college he entered his father's foundry business in Hamilton and with his enthusiasm for business and his understanding of mechanical problems he worked quickly upward until eventually he succeeded to the executive posts of his father's companies, and had become associated with several others. The growing sugar industry in Cuba created an increasing market for sugar mill machinery and Mr. Rentschler spent more and more time on the island in the development of this market. His knowledge of the sugar industry became so thoroughgoing that he was able to perform a number of services for the National City Bank of New York, which was also interested in the Cuban industry. As a result of this relationship Mr. Rentschler was elected to the board of directors of the National City Bank in 1923. Two years later he was called upon to decide between continuing his career in the industrial field or entering that of banking, when the National City Bank offered him a vice-presidency in its organization in the special capacity of assistant to the president. As a result Mr. Rentschler resigned as the executive officer of his various manufacturing enterprises and accepted the bank's offer. With his knowledge of industrial problems and of such special problems as pertain to the production of sugar his venture into banking was conspicuously successful. In April, 1929, when the National City Bank acquired the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York, Charles E. Mitchell resigning as president to assume the chairmanship of the entire National City organization, Mr. Rentschler was elected president of the bank. In addition he is a director of the National City Co. and of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. He maintains his affiliations in the manufacturing field as director of the Hooven, Owens and Rentschler Co., the Niles-Bement-Pond Co., the United Air Craft and Transport Co., the Pratt and Whitney Co., the General Machinery Corp., the General Sugar Co., the Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. and the International Standard Electrical Corp. He is also director of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., and of the International Banking Corp. In 1913 Mr. Rentschler performed a conspicuous public service following the Miami river flood which laid waste Dayton and Hamilton and a number of smaller towns in the Miami river valley. As the result of his efforts as a member of a committee of three, legislation was secured for the erection of the Miami conservancy district and a bond issue of $35,000,000 for the construction of protective levees, dams and reservoirs, was marketed. (For details of Miami conservancy district see Leroy L. Hidinger.) Mr. Rentschler is still a director of the district. In 1920 he was designated trustee for life of Princeton University, and he is a trustee likewise of Antioch College. He is a member of the Union League, the Recess, Links, Metropolitan, Princeton, Tuxedo, University, Sleepy Hollow, Broad Street and Bankers clubs of New York, the Ohio Society of New York and the Havana Yacht Club. He was married, in 1927, to Mrs. Mary Coolidge Atkins of Boston, and they have two children.

**POTTER, Charles Francis,** Humanist clergyman, was born at Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 28, 1885, son of Charles Henry and Flora Ella (Lincoln) Potter, and a descendant of Nicholas Potter, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Lynn, Mass. On his mother's side he is descended from the Adams family of Massachusetts. He chose the ministry as a vocation and received a license to preach at seventeen. The same year he entered Bucknell (Pa.) University, where he was graduated in 1907 (A.M. in 1916), and also studied at Brown University. He was ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1908 at Dover, N. H., was minister of the Central Avenue Baptist Church there until 1910, and of the Baptist church at Mattapan, Mass.,

in 1910–14. Meantime he studied at Newton Theological Seminary, where he obtained the B.D. degree in 1913 (S.T.M. in 1916). Thereafter his liberal doctrinal views made him identified with the Unitarian faith, and he was successively minister of churches of that denomination in Edmonton, Alberta, in 1914–16, at Marlboro and Wellesley Hills, Mass., in 1916–19, and of the West Side Unitarian Church, New York city, in 1920–25. Under his stimulating leadership the New York church built a new edifice at Broadway and 110th street and became an active center of Unitarianism and a focal point of liberal thought in the interpretation of the scriptures. He established a sales service of books on liberal religion and a popular modernist Bible class, to which he invited communicants from all creeds irrespective of race. While the church's

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minister he conducted a series of theological debates in 1923–24 with the Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, a stout defender of the fundamentalist conception of Holy Writ. The debates stirred great public interest in the doctrinal questions then agitating the churches, and were later published in four volumes entitled, "The Battle Over the Bible," "Evolution versus Creation," "The Virgin Birth—Fact or Fiction?" and "Was Christ Both Man and God?" Mr. Potter resigned his New York pastorate in 1925, taking a sabbatical vacation of two years from the ministry to study the American culture level. During this period he was executive secretary and professor of comparative religion at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., and travelled widely through the United States, lecturing on new trends in education. In 1925 he also acted as librarian and official Bible expert for the defense in the trial of a Tennessee college instructor, John T. Scopes, for teaching evolution in violation of the state's evolutionary law, and wrote a series of articles interpreting the issues involved. He returned to pastoral work in 1927 as minister of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist) in New York city after serving as head of the bureau of lectures for the National Association of Book Publishers that year. In 1929 Mr. Potter began a new adventure in religion by establishing the First Humanist Society of New York city, which attracted crowded audiences at its meetings in Steinway and Chalif halls. It was the first central and institutionalized development of the recent Humanist movement so far made in the United States and forms a nucleus for the growth of similar societies in other localities. Its theology is similar to the more advanced tenets of Humanism held within the Unitarian church. It discards the usual fundamentals of a sect, having no clergy, creed, prayers or baptism, displaces sermons by lectures, and has a radically revised marriage ceremony, in which the bride and groom compose their own vows. Mr. Potter rejects prayer as inconsistent with the humanistic conception of religion, which has no need of such traditional and classical petitions to a God viewed as a monarchic deity by a suppliant begging favors, material and spiritual. Humanism, as he states its central teachings, differs from theism in being agnostic regarding God and immortality, therein also departing from atheism, which is founded on disbelief in the existence of God. It is based on faith in man, holding that humanity must depend upon itself for the improvement of individuals and society. As a religion it also differs from the humanism represented by the Babbitt and More school of thought in that it is forward-looking and anti-supernaturalistic, while "the academic humanists represent a revolt against revolt, look toward the past, seek decorum rather than progress, and if they have any religion are content with the supernatural." Mr. Potter further defines the religion of Humanism as "faith in the supreme value and self-perfectibility of human personality, conceived socially as well as individually," and affirms that "personality is the explanation and raison d'être of the universe, that man himself is the highest manifestation of this personality, and that the powers resident in the individual and society are sufficient, without supernatural aid, to ensure progress toward an ideal society of ideal persons." He is the author of "Verse Various" (1915); "The Story of Religion" (1929), a biographical narrative of the world's religions and a companion volume to Durant's "Story of Philosophy," published in England and translated into French; and "Humanism, a New Religion" (1930), which is in course of translation into Polish, Russian, French and German owing to the world-wide interest in the movement. He was married, June 25, 1908, to Clara Adelaide, daughter of James Freeman Cook, of Dorchester, Mass., a descendant of Francis Cook of the "Mayflower," and has three sons, Richard Milton, Francis Newton and Myron Faunce Potter.

**HRDLICKA, Ales** (Al-es Dlich-ka), anthropologist, was born at Humpolec, Bohemia, Mar. 29, 1869, son of Maximilian and Karoline (Wagner) Hrdlicka. The name is of Czech origin, meaning "dove of peace," and was derived from the hereditary office of "peacemakers" held by his ancestors in the early Middle Ages. In 1882 he came to the United States with his father, a skilled cabinet-maker, who later entered the building construction trade in New York city. He had attended elementary and preparatory schools in his native place and for two years studied Latin and Greek under Jesuit teachers, so that his education was more advanced than that of most boys of his years. He studied medicine under Dr. Rosenbluth in New York city in 1888 and at the Eclectic Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1892. Hospital work, general practice and further study engaged him during the next two years, and in 1894 he received a second M.D. degree at the Homeopathic Medical College of New York. In the same year he passed the examination of the Allopathic state board of Baltimore, Md., and became an interne in the Middletown (N. Y.) state hospital for the insane, where he remained two years. In 1896 he was appointed associate in anthropology to the New York state pathological institute, but before accepting the post went to Europe and studied legal medicine, anthropology and psychiatry for several months at the school of anthropology of the University of Paris. For three years following he conducted extensive investigations of the mentally abnormal in New York with the assistance of other physicians in the state service whom he interested and instructed in the work. Some of his researches in this field are recorded in a report covering his activities for the state institution for feeble-minded children at Syracuse, published in 1898, and in another report, "Anthropological Investigations of 1,000 White and Colored Children in New York City," issued in 1899. In that year Dr. Hrdlicka accepted the direction of the physical anthropology section of the Hyde expeditions conducted under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, and until 1903 made for that museum many medical, physiological and anthropological studies among Indian tribes in the Southwest and in the valley of Mexico. Dr. Hrdlicka was then called to organize and direct a division of physical anthropology for the U. S. national museum. He served from that time until 1910 as assistant curator, and since 1910 has been curator, of the U. S. national museum. He renewed his expeditions in Mexico in 1905, made researches in Florida in 1906; in Wisconsin, South Dakota, Washington, California and Arizona in 1908; in Egypt, the Balkans and Russia in 1909; in Argentina, Peru, Panama and

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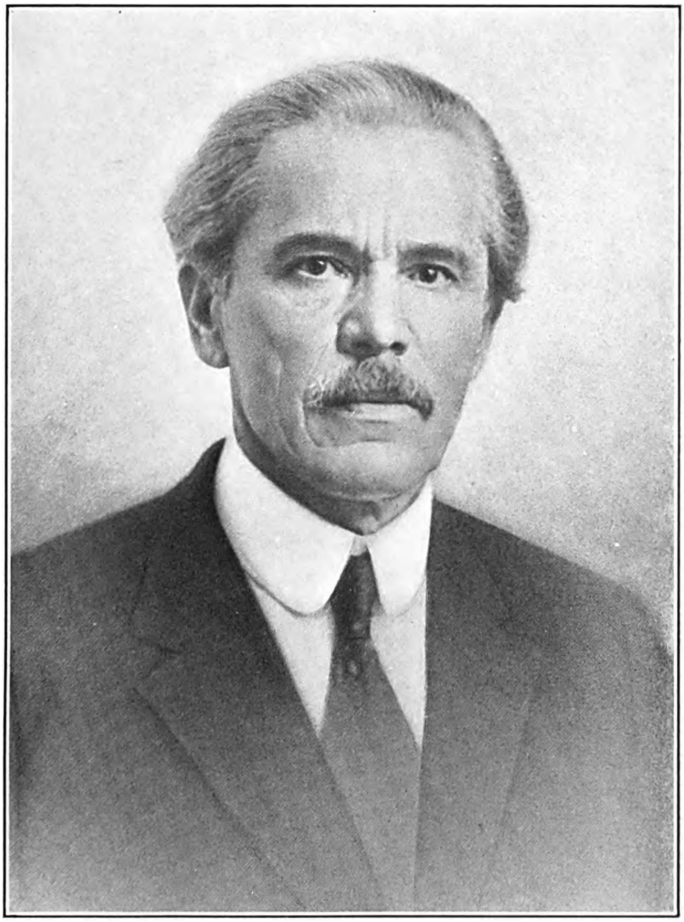

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A. Hrdlička

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Mexico in 1910; in Europe, Siberia and Mongolia in 1910–12, and in Peru in 1913. As secretary general he assisted in organizing and conducting the 19th International Congress of Americanists in 1915. He also prepared exhibits of physical anthropology and pre-historic American pathology for the scientific section of the San Diego exposition of 1915–16, and served as secretary (of section No. 1) on anthropology of the 2nd Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1916. Dr. Hrdlicka resumed his expeditions in 1916, investigating evidences of primitive man in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Florida. The following year he made anthropometric studies of the mountaineers of Tennessee and general somatological observations on the Shawnee and Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma. During the American period of the World war he was associated with the National Research Council as secretary of its committee on anthropology and as a member of its committee on anatomy. He renewed his researches in Florida in 1918 and was in Japan, Korea, China and Hawaii in 1920, and in Brazil in 1922. The same year he also travelled over western and central Europe in search of remains of ancient man, his investigations leading him to conclude that man had originated on that continent, a view he expressed before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on his return. He was again abroad in 1923 as head of the American School for Prehistoric Research in Europe and accompanied a class of students to nearly all of the sites of early man on that continent. In 1924 he addressed the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto on studies he had made of anthropological remains found near Los Angeles. A journey to India, Ceylon, Java, Australia and South Africa followed in 1925, the results of which he reported that year to the American Anthropological Society. Under the auspices of the bureau of American ethnology Dr. Hrdlicka undertook in the summer of 1926 an anthropological survey of Alaska and the Bering sea islands, in search of the supposed routes of Asiatic migrations to America. His work on the origin of the American Indian has been of great importance. Starting on the basis of the racial unity of the American Indians, for which the evidence is abundant, he discarded the view, expressed by Morton and others, that the Indian was autochthonous to America, the reasons being several: (1) There were no Primates, except for primitive lemurs and the modern monkeys, anywhere approaching such a form as might have given rise to man. (2) The Indian is so exceedingly like the rest of mankind that if he had originated in America the conclusion would almost certainly follow that all mankind had its origin here. (3) A primitive form of humanity had reached the central plane of western Europe early in the glacial epoch, and it is highly improbable that such primitive beings could have made their way from America to the continent of Europe. If man did not originate in America, he must have travelled here from the nearest and most accessible route from the old world. Such a route is readily found in the narrow sea that runs between Siberia and North America at Bering strait. Moreover an examination of the Asiatics reveals nations and tribes from many parts of Siberia and the eastern coast of Asia which differ more or less from one another but which on the whole are of a type that in most of its essentials resembles or is partly identical with the American Indian. Such similarity cannot be entirely fortuitous. Given the close proximity of the two continents, and finding that the two regions are peopled to this day by radically the same type of humanity, there is the strongest possible argument for the unity of origin of the eastern Asiatics and the American Indians. As to the antiquity of man in America, Dr. Hrdlicka has pointed out that there is not a single American human bone or other object in existence or on record, the geological antiquity of which can be demonstrated beyond doubt. If the theory that man emigrated from Asia to America is accepted, then it must be assumed that the migration came as a result of a steady advance in settlement, and that Asia must first have been peopled up to the vicinity of Bering strait before any permanent establishments were made on the American side. Archaeological researches in northern Asia reveal no human remains of any great antiquity; almost all the cultural evidences as well as skeletal remains correspond to the neolithic or late prehistoric epoch in Europe. This leads to a strong presumption that the beginning of migration into America did not take place before the time of the European late paleolithic, which reduced to years would be about 15,000 years ago. In delivering the Huxley Memorial lecture before the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1927, Dr. Hrdlicka pointed out the need of completely revising the conclusions obtaining concerning the position of Neanderthal man in the development of modern man. Discarding as inadequate the widely accepted assumptions in the matter, which viewed Neanderthal man as of a different species, as having originated possibly from European predecessors but after a long period of existence as having perished abruptly and completely on the approach of a superior species, the modern Homo Sapiens. The proposition with which he would replace the older conception—while admitting that it cannot yet be fully demonstrated owing to incomplete data—is that the Neandenthaler evolved into later man. In his view, there is less justification for conceiving a Neanderthal species than there is for speaking of a Neanderthal phase of man. In his address as retiring president of the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1930, Dr. Hrdlicka suggested that a more accurate term be employed in place of evolution, for evolution implies a simple unfolding of potentialities already fixed in the most remote ancestors, even in the earliest cells. Such a process is not a true picture of organic evolution, in which the element of the "accidental" repeatedly enters; certainly the course is not predetermined. The term suggested by Dr. Hrdlicka to describe the greatest of organic phenomena was "biogeny"—in harmony with cosmogony, the greatest phenomenon of all. Dr. Hrdlicka's great services to anthropological science, not only in America, but throughout the civilized world, were recognized

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by the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain which, in 1920, made him an honorary fellow and, in 1926, awarded him its prized Huxley Memorial medals. His chief publications are "The Eskimo Brain" (1901); "Ancient Man in North America" (1907); "Physiological and Medical Observations on Indians" (1908); "Tuberculosis Among Indians" (1909); "Observations on Eskimos" (1910); "The Natives of Kharga Oasis, Egypt" (1912); "Ancient Man in South America" (1913), in which he discards claims made up to then of discoveries of osseous human remains of geologic antiquity on the American continent, a monograph on Peru (1913); "Ancient Man in Europe" (1914); "Genesis of American Indian" (1916); "Crania of Eastern Indians" (1916); "Most Ancient Skeletal Remains of Man" (1916); "Anthropology" (1919); "Anthropometry" (1921); "Anthropology of Florida" (1922); and "Old Americans" (1926), in which he shows that a distinct type of American is in process of formation. In 1918 he founded, and has since edited, the "American Journal of Physical Anthropology." Dr. Hrdlicka is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (life) and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Association of American Anatomists, American Anthropological Association (president, 1924–26), Washington Academy of Sciences (president, 1929–30), Archaeological Institute of America, Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia, Société d'Anthropologie and Société des Americanistes of Paris. The University of Prague conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc. in 1922. Dr. Hrdlicka was married (1) in September, 1896, to Marie Strickler, of Paris, France, who died in 1918; and (2) in 1920, to Mina Mansfield.

**LATHROP, Julia Clifford,** chief of U. S. children's bureau (1912–21), was born at Rockford, Ill., June 29, 1858, daughter of William and Sarah Adeline (Potter) Lathrop, and a descendant of Rev. John Lathrop, who came from London, England, to Scituate, Mass., in 1634, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable, Mass., where he was the first minister. Her father, a prominent attorney, served as congressman from Illinois during 1877–79, and was active in bringing about civil service reforms and equal rights for women. Miss Lathrop was a student at Rockford College during 1874–75 and was graduated A.B. at Vassar College in 1880. Following her graduation she entered her father's law office in Rockford as his secretary. In 1890, a year after its establishment, she went to Hull House in Chicago as a resident, and has since been intimately associated with it at various times. Soon after entering Hull House the Cook county agent appointed her a volunteer county visitor to investigate all cases within ten blocks of Hull House, and her reports and suggestions regarding the county institutions quickly won the respect of the county commissioners for their trustworthiness. Miss Lathrop was the first woman member of the Illinois state board of charities, receiving her appointment from Governor Altgeld in 1893. She served in that position for thirteen years, interrupted by one interval of four years (1901–05). In her routine visits of county jails, poor houses, industrial schools and the state charitable institutions, she gained an insight into the conditions existing in such institutions which moved her to advocate and to help secure a number of reforms. Such were the appointment for the first time in Illinois of women physicians and trained nurses in the hospitals for the insane, and the ultimate removal of the insane from the county poor houses; the establishment of the first juvenile court act in the United States by the Illinois state legislature in 1900; and finally the replacing of the state board of charities, which was purely an advisory body, by a state administrative board in 1910. Miss Lathrop increasingly recognized the necessity of scientific teaching in social work and she was for some time vice-president of the School of Civics and Philanthropy created by Prof. Graham Taylor and later taken over as the graduate school of public administration by the University of Chicago. It was at her suggestion that the school began the experiment of introducing occupational therapy and re-education in the treatment of the insane. When congress created within the department of labor the children's bureau in 1912, Miss Lathrop was appointed chief by President Taft. She was the first woman to direct a bureau of a rank requiring nomination by the President and confirmation by the senate. The children's bureau was erected by an act of congress, Apr. 9, 1912, "to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children among all classes of people." During the first years of Miss Lathrop's directorship the bureau engaged in a survey of infant mortality covering eleven states. Beginning with birth the survey traced the lives of more than 25,000 babies through the first year and analyzed the conditions surrounding the babies who lived as well as those who died The conclusions revealed that a baby's chance to live depends upon the economic condition of the family, the mother's knowledge of methods and her opportunity for caring for the baby and upon correct feeding and sanitary conditions in the home and in the community. Later Miss Lathrop conducted similar studies of child labor, hygiene, delinquency and other subjects. In the second year of America's participation in the World war a nationwide child welfare program was proposed by the children's bureau and sanctioned by the department of labor and by the President. The work of the year was carried on by the children's bureau in cooperation with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, under a specially created child welfare division of which Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto was secretary. To conclude the year of special work, conferences were held in Washington, New York, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Massachusetts, San Francisco and Seattle, at which European as well as American experts on child welfare were present. Various types of child welfare standards were discussed at these conferences and were finally published in "Standards of Child Welfare, a Report of the Children's Bureau, May and June, 1919." In 1920 a number of resolutions of regional con-

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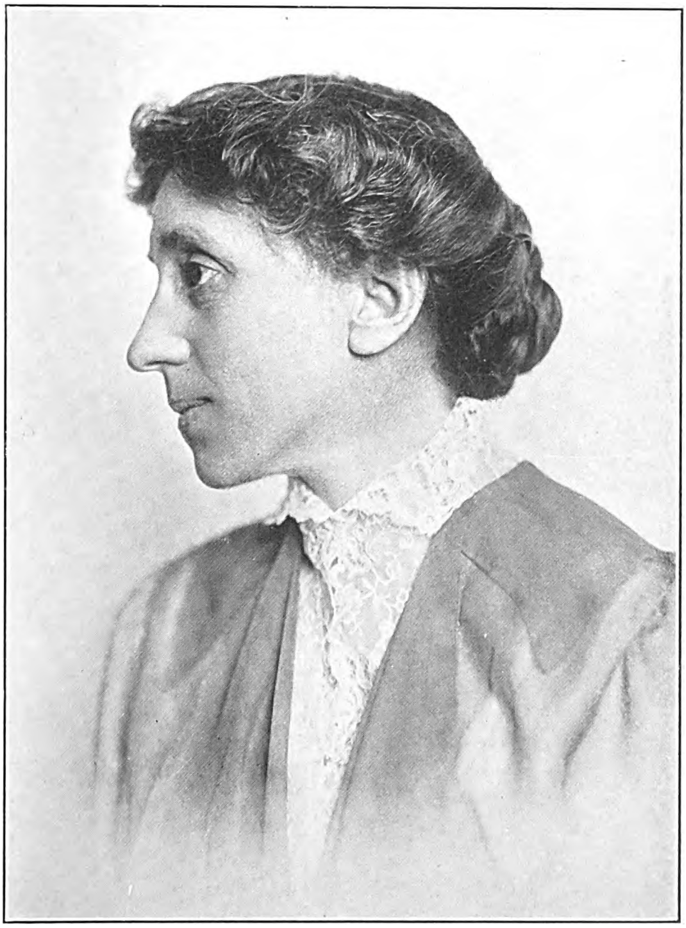

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Julia C. Lathrop

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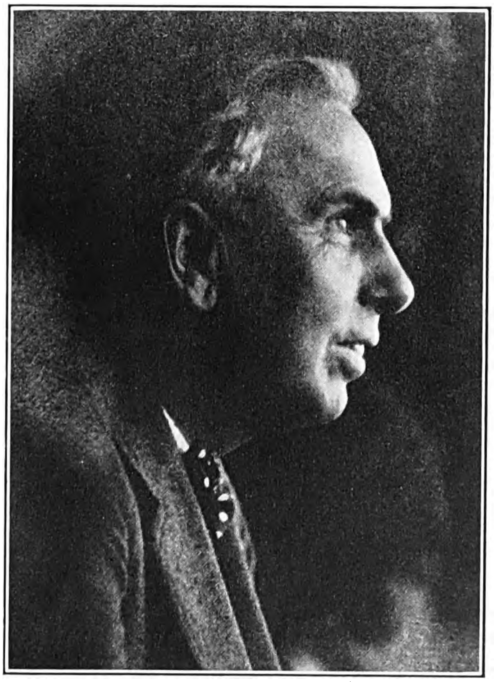
ferences on standards of legal protection for children born out of wedlock, called by the children's bureau, formed a basis for a uniform law, drafted by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, which was adopted by five states. Juvenile court standards were also drawn up by a committee of juvenile court judges and probation officers appointed at the request of a conference held under the auspices of the National Probation Association and the children's bureau. During her term of office the sums appropriated for the bureau's work increased from $25,640 in 1913 to $271,040 in 1921. Since resigning from the children's bureau in 1921 she has served as assessor of the child welfare committee of the League of Nations, 1925, and has attended the annual meetings of the child welfare committee of the League since that time, excepting only 1928. She was also a member of the planning committee and of the sub-committee on vocational guidance and child labor of President Hoover's conference on child health and protection, 1929. She is the author of many official reports and magazine articles and has frequently lectured on various phases of her work. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on her by Yale University in 1921 and that of LL.D. by Mt. Holyoke College in 1912, Beloit College in 1922, and Smith College in 1928. She is a member of the National League of Women Voters (counselor), the Chicago Woman's, Chicago College and Chicago Woman's City clubs, and the Cosmopolitan club of New York city.

**DREISER, Theodore,** author, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 27, 1871, son of John Paul and Sarah (Schanab) Dreiser. His father was a native of Mayen, Germany. His brother Paul Dreiser achieved note as a writer of songs, notably of "The Banks of the Wabash." Theodore Dreiser was educated in the public schools of Sullivan, Evansville and Warsaw, Ind., and, after studying for a year at the University of Indiana, entered journalism in Chicago, Ill., in 1891 on the staff of the "Chicago Daily Globe." In 1892 he became dramatic critic and traveling correspondent on the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," and during 1893–94 was traveling correspondent for the "St. Louis Republic." Entering the magazine field he served as editor during 1895–98 of "Every Month," a literary and musical publication. His first periodical contribution appeared in "The Metropolitan Magazine" in November, 1897, and thereafter he spent several years as a special contributor to "Harper's," "Scribner's," "McClure's," "Cosmopolitan," "Munsey's," and other publications. He became managing editor of the "Broadway Magazine" in 1906, and served as editor-in-chief during 1907–10 of the Butterick publications, including the "Delineator," "Designer," "New Idea" and "English Delineator." Since 1910 Mr. Dreiser has devoted his entire time to his individual literary work. After the publication of his first novel, "Sister Carrie," in 1900, a long interval followed in which no major work appeared. Then came "Jennie Gerhardt" (1911), "The Financier" (1912, revised, 1927), "The Titan" (1914), "The Genius" (1915) and "An American Tragedy" (1925). In the field of the drama he published "Plays of the Natural and Supernatural" (1916) and "The Hand of the Potter" (1918). His other works include three volumes of travel, "A Traveler of Forty" (1913), "A Hoosier Holiday" (1916), and "Dreiser Looks at Russia" (1928); several volumes of collected essays and sketches, "Life, Art and America" (1917), "Twelve Men" (1919), "Hey, Rub-a-Dub-Dub" (1920), and "The Color of a Great City" (1923); three collections of short stories, "Free and Other Stories" (1918), "Chains: Lesser Novels and Stories" (1927), and "A Gallery of Women" (1928); and finally "A Book About Myself," an autobiography (1922), "Moods, Cadenced and Declaimed," a collection of poems (1926), and more than 150 articles, criticisms, plays, short stories, and poems, published at various times. Dreiser's first novel "Sister Carrie" signalized a definite departure in American



fiction from the Howells school, in that it dealt with sex in a rational spirit. His bold disregard of the romantic traditions of the time and his faithful descriptions of the amours of commonplace people in Chicago and New York city, stirred an agitation against the work that caused the publishers to withdraw it, but with a changed viewpoint the book was later republished in several editions. "Sister Carrie," considered his best work, has ageless vitality because of its artful and eloquent evocation of the tragic disintegration of character. His "Jennie Gerhardt" told the story of a poor girl forced into vice by sordid circumstances, and in "The Financier" and "The Titan" he built up a realistic picture of men devoted to the attainment of

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money and the pleasures it will buy. In "The Genius" he traced the varying artistic, amatory and financial fortunes of an artist who drifted cityward from his native Indiana town, and in "An American Tragedy," a monumental work of two volumes, he depicted a haunting tragedy of crime and punishment, with a main character, at the mercy of forces he could not overcome, in a quest of love, social position and power that led to the death house. Dreiser is not imitative and belongs to no school. Through his writings he accomplished three things: He set up a saner standard in the literature of sex; he was one of the first to visualize the nature of modern business; he made a romantic realism, in the vein of Balzac, Dickens and Victor Hugo, possible to later American writers. His style is massive, indifferent to symmetry, form and technique, and infinitely detailed, but achieves an inevitable and powerful movement, to which the reader uncritically surrenders. In his earlier years he was interested in social work, organizing the national child welfare campaign in 1907, and was active in the affairs of the American Social Science Association. He is a member of the Salmagundi and Economic clubs of New York city. He was married, Dec. 28, 1898, to Sarah Osborne, daughter of A. H. White of St. Louis, Mo.

**MORGAN, William Gerry,** physician, was born in Newport, N. H., May 2, 1868, son of Gerry and Mary Jane (Strong) Morgan. His first paternal American ancestor, Robert Morgan, came from Monmouthshire, Eng., in 1637 and settled in Beverly, Mass. From him and his wife Margaret Norman, the line of descent is through Samuel and Elizabeth (Dixey) Morgan; Samuel and Sarah (Herrick) Morgan; John and Sarah (Whitridge) Morgan; John and Rebecca (Corning) Morgan; Ephraim and Sellie (Stanley) Morgan, and Ephraim and Atty (Damond) Morgan, the grandparents of William Gerry Morgan. The second Samuel Morgan was a sergeant in Capt. Daniel King's company in the French and Indian wars; his son John was a lieutenant in Capt. B. Ives company at the Siege of Louisburg, and the latter's son John was a minuteman in the battles of Concord and Lexington. Dr. Morgan was prepared for college at the Fryeburg (Me.) Academy, was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1890 and M.D. at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. After postgraduate study in gastro-enterology with Dr. Max Einhorn in New York, he began his medical practice in Southport, Conn., in 1894, and later moved to Houston, Tex. Settling in Washington, D. C., in 1898, he has been professor of gastro-enterology at Georgetown University since 1908 and is a member of the consulting staffs of the Garfield Memorial, Georgetown University and Gallinger Municipal hospitals. In 1929 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, having previously served as president of the American Gastro-Enterological Association (1913) and the American Congress on Internal Medicine (1924). He is a member of the American College of Physicians (board of governors), Southern Medical Society (councillor), American Therapeutic Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, Washington Academy of Sciences, Association of Military Surgeons, American Archeological Association, and Washington Historical Society; and the Cosmos, Metropolitan and Congressional Country clubs of Washington. Dr. Morgan is an associate editor of Tice's "Practice of Medicine," and author of the volume on "Functional Diseases of the Alimentary Tract" in the Lippincott "System of Medicine." He was married at Southport, Conn., Nov. 27, 1895, to Cora, daughter of John Boyd, of Washington, D. C., and they had four children: Gerry, a son (deceased); Myra, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Felix B. Stump, U. S. N., Ruth, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Osborne B. Hardison, U. S. N., and Gerry, wife of Lieut. Charles Wellborn, U. S. N.

**FLETCHER, John Gould,** poet, was born in Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3, 1886, son of John Gould and Adolphine (Krause) Fletcher, grandson of Henry Lewis and Mary (Lindsey) Fletcher, great-grandson of John Gould Fletcher, a soldier of the war of 1812, and great-great-grandson of Richard Fletcher, a settler in the Watauga district of Tennessee in 1780, probably from Virginia, who fought in the battle of King's Mountain. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard, which he entered in 1903. His father, a Southern banker and cotton buyer, who served in the Confederate army as a captain and was twice candidate for the governorship of Arkansas, died in 1906, leaving him a small competence, whereupon the son abandoned his college studies to devote himself to literature. In 1908 he went to Europe, lived in Venice and Rome and in 1909 settled in London, in which city he has since chiefly resided. In his poetry he belongs to the school of innovators, with Ezra Pound, Hilda Doolittle and other imagists and free versifiers who discarded traditional methods of poetic expression. His work was critically examined by Amy Lowell in her "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," and has also been studied by Conrad Aiken, who calls it "A sort of absolute poetry, a poetry of detached brilliance, a beautiful flowering of language alone—a parthenogenesis, as if language were fertilized by itself rather than by thought or feeling." The poet's own theory of his poetry is set forth in the prefaces he wrote to his "Irradiations—Sand and Spray" (1915) and to "Goblins and Pagodas" (1915). His other poetry is contained in "Fire and Wine" (1913); "Visions of the Evening" (1913), "The Tree of Life" (1918); "Breakers and Granite" (1921); "Preludes and Symphonies" (1922); "Parables" (1925); "Branches of Adam" (1926) and "The Black Rock" (1928). He was a contributor to "Some Imagist Poets" in 1915, 1916 and 1917, to "American Poetry: A Miscellany" of 1920, 1922, 1925, and "The American Caravan of 1927, 1928 and 1929. His prose writings are "Paul Gauguin, His Life and Art" (1921), and "John Smith—also Pocahontas" (1928), and he has translated from the French "The Dance Over Fire and Water" by Elie Faure (1926) and Rousseau's "Reveries of a Solitary" (1927). Mr. Fletcher was married, July 5, 1916, to Florence Emily Arbuthnot of London, and has two children.

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later received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan, with which institution he has ever since been associated. Appointed instructor in zoology and curator of the zoological museum in 1906, he was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1913, became professor of zoology in 1915, director of university museums in 1922, chairman of the department of zoology and director of the zoological laboratory in 1927, dean of administration in 1928 and president of the university in 1929. He has also been chief naturalist of the Michigan geological and biological survey since 1908. Throughout his long connection with the university President Ruthven has been an administrator as well as an active and prolific student. As curator and later as director he developed a zoological collection inadequately housed and overcrowded into a well arranged and scientifically adequate university museum, unique as a working laboratory for the study of the natural sciences. For six months prior to his election as president he had represented, by the regents' direction, the university before the state legislature, and practically discharged the duties of the presidency throughout the summer of 1929, following the resignation of President Little.

The skill with which he handled the many intricate problems that confronted him drew the admiration of all acquainted with the difficulty of his position and so assured his election. He has been a leader in scientific investigation from the beginning of his career, personally conducting expeditions to Central and South America as well as to Mexico and the far west. He has made a profound study of animal life in Michigan, particularly of amphibians and reptiles, which are his special subjects. He is the author of: "Herpetology of Michigan" (1912; 2nd edition 1928); "Laboratory Directions in the Principles of Animal Biology" (1919); "Principles of Animal Biology" (1924), the annual reports of the museum of zoology from 1908 to 1928, and about 120 scientific papers and bulletins on his special scientific studies. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, (president, 1928), the American Society of Naturalists, the Society of American Zoologists, the Ecological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers, the British Association of Museums, the London Zoological Society, and the Michigan Academy of Science (president, 1913–15). He is a Methodist in religion and his hobby is the collecting of rare books, especially the early history of science. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 7, 1907, to Florence, daughter of Peter Hagle, and they have three children: Katherine Lenora, Alexander Peter and Bryant Walker Ruthven.

**MATHER, Samuel,** financier and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., July 13, 1851, son of Samuel Livingston and Georgiana Pomeroy (Woolson) Mather, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather (q.v.) of Liverpool, England, who settled at Dorchester in Massachusetts in 1635. (See Samuel Livingston Mather for line of descent.) His grandfather, a prominent lawyer of Middletown, Conn., was a director of the Connecticut Land Co. which purchased the Western Reserve lands from the state of Connecticut. His father in 1846 moved to Cleveland and later became a pioneer in the development of the iron ore industry of the Lake Superior region. For many years he was president of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. Mr. Mather attended Cleveland high school and St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and originally planned to enter Harvard University in the fall of 1869. He was prevented from doing this by a serious accident which befell him in the summer of that year while serving as time-keeper and payroll clerk for the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. at Ishpeming, Mich. During his convalescence and recuperation in the next two years, he travelled extensively abroad, in Italy and Greece and elsewhere, and upon his return to Cleveland in 1873 he re-entered the employ of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. in Cleveland. In 1883 with Col. James Pickands and Jay C. Morse, he founded the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co., to deal in iron ore. The agency for two mines, situated in the Marquette range, with a combined output of less than 27,000 tons, was secured. These two mines ceased to produce shortly after and a third mine (the Colby), located in the newly discovered Gogebic range, was leased in 1884, its first year's production amounting to 1,022 tons of iron ore. At the present time the firm operates eight mines in the Gogebic range whose combined output averages about 2,500,000 tons of ore. The company next entered the Menominee range in 1887, as agents for the Pewabic mine, and in 1889 it acquired an interest in the Hemlock mine. Thereafter prospecting was carried on in the Iron River valley on the same range, where a number of iron ore deposits were discovered and later developed into successful mines, among them the Baltic, opened in 1901, the Caspian in 1903, the Fogarty in 1907, the Bengal in 1913, and the Warner in 1916. In 1888 Pickands, Mather & Co. opened the Chandler mine at Ely, on the

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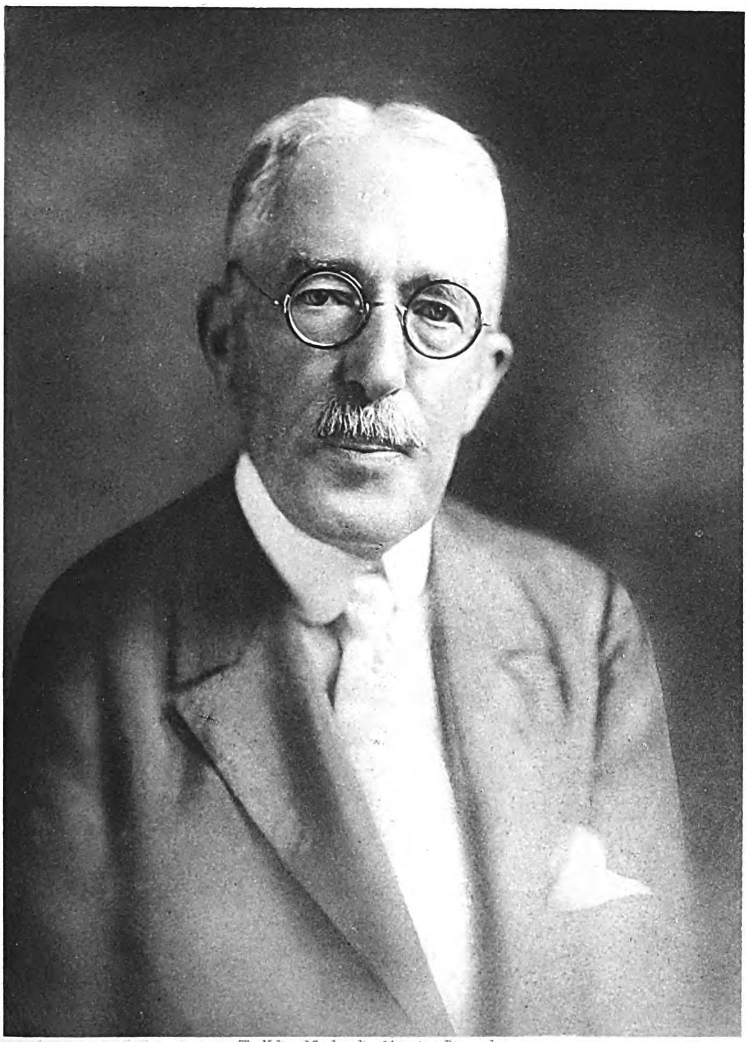

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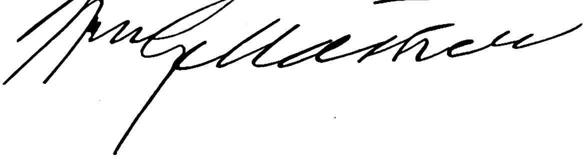

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Vermilion range in Minnesota, from which more than 11,000,000 tons of ore have since been extracted. In 1890 iron ore was discovered on the Mesabi range and the firm soon extended its business into this, the greatest deposit of ore in the Lake Superior region. From its ten mines on the Mesabi range the firm shipped almost 8,000,000 tons of ore in 1929. Today Pickands Mather & Co., is the only firm that operates on all of the six ranges (the Mesabi, Menominee, Marquette, Gogebic, Vermilion and Cuyuna) in the Lake Superior iron ore region. It markets the output from eighteen underground mines and thirteen open pit mines, a greater number of mines than are operated by any independent firm in the district. The company employs about 3,600 men, and ships approximately 14,000,000 tons of iron ore a year. Its fleet of freighters on the Great Lakes, transporting ore, coal, grain and other merchandise, is made up of forty-nine vessels. It maintains ore and coal docks at such lake ports as Duluth, South Chicago, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Erie and Buffalo, and operates blast furnaces at Duluth, Chicago, Toledo and Erie. Col. James Pickands died in 1896, and since then Mr. Mather has been senior partner. The present acting head is Henry G. Dalton, who started with the firm in 1883 as office boy. Other partners who entered the firm at a later date, include Elton Hoyt, Samuel E. Bool, and Frank A. Armstrong. Mr. Mather is also a director of the United States Steel Corp., Cliffs Corp., Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Interlake Iron Corp., Dalton Ore Co., Mather Iron Co., Interlake Steamship Co., Bankers' Trust Co. of New York city, and the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Mather has engaged for many years in civic and philanthropic work. He furnished equipment and enlarged the building of the Hiram settlement house in Cleveland and provided a fifty-three acre summer camp for the settlement in 1903. Both Mr. Mather and his wife served as trustees of the Goodrich social settlement. Mrs. Mather donated the building to the settlement in 1900. For a number of years Mr. Mather had in mind a plan for the development of a medical center in Cleveland. Beginning in 1914 Mr. Mather with his associates, Leonard C. and H. Melville Hanna, J. H. Wade, E. W. Oglebay and W. G. Mather, purchased land near Western Reserve University on which to establish such a medical center. Mr. Mather himself supplied the necessary funds to build and also to endow the first unit of the center, the medical building of the Western Reserve University school of medicine, and later he contributed at various times to Lakeside Hospital and to other units. The final realization of the plan came about in 1927 when Mr. Mather donated $1,000,000 to open a funding campaign in the city, by means of which $8,000,000 were secured. The present medical center is composed of the parent institution, the Western Reserve University school of medicine; the Lakeside Hospital, the schools of nursing, of dentistry, and of pharmacy, the Babies' and Children's Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, the Rainbow Hospital (for crippled children), a nurses' dormitory, the Allen memorial medical library, a pathological institute, together with a heating plant and other mechanical equipment. Following the Japanese earthquake in 1924 Mr. Mather was a large contributor to the fund for the reconstruction of St. Luke's International Hospital and other property of the Episcopal church in Japan destroyed by the earthquake. He is president of Lakeside Hospital, vice-president and trustee of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College. He was a founder and the first chairman of the Cleveland Community Fund in 1920 and has been its honorary chairman since then. He is president of the Children's Aid Society, a trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Art, of John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Institute, and of the Kelley Art Foundation. He is a member of the board of incorporators of the American National Red Cross, and honorary chairman and member of the executive committee of the Cleveland chapter. He was the first recipient, in 1924, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce medal for conspicuous social service. He received also the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, the Cross of Mercy of the Serbian government; and the honorary degrees of A.M., Western Reserve University (1899), and LL.D., Kenyon College (1900) and Western Reserve University (1924). He is a member of the American Museum of Natural History, Archaeological Institute of America, Egypt Exploration Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and American Iron and Steel Institute; of the Grolier Club of New York, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, New York Historical Society, Rowfant Club of Cleveland and Society of Colonial Wars; and of the Union, University, Country, Mayfield, Shaker, Pepper Pike, Kirtland Country and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs of Cleveland and the Union League, Metropolitan, Bankers' and Blind Brook clubs of New York. He is senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Cleveland, a trustee of the diocese of Ohio, and has served as delegate to each general convention of the Episcopal church since 1892. He is also a member of the council of the presiding bishop and council of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. In politics Mr. Mather is a Republican. He was married, Oct. 19, 1881, to Flora Amelia, daughter of Amasa Stone (q.v.), of Cleveland, and they had four children: Samuel Livingston, Amasa Stone (deceased), Constance, wife of Robert Hamilton Bishop, Jr.; and Philip Richard Mather. Mrs. Mather died Jan. 19, 1909.

**MATHER, William Gwinn,** financier and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 22, 1857, son of Samuel Livingston (q.v.) and Elizabeth Lucy (Gwinn) Mather, and a descendant of Richard Mather (q.v.), of Liverpool, England, who emigrated in 1635 and settled at Dorchester, Mass. He is a brother of Samuel Mather above. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated A.B. in 1877 and A.M. in 1885. At Trinity College he won the Jackson Philosophical Prize in 1877. In the summer of 1878, he entered the employ of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co., of which his father was president, as iron ore salesman. His first executive position was assistant secretary; later he became vice-president. In 1890 the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. was consoli-

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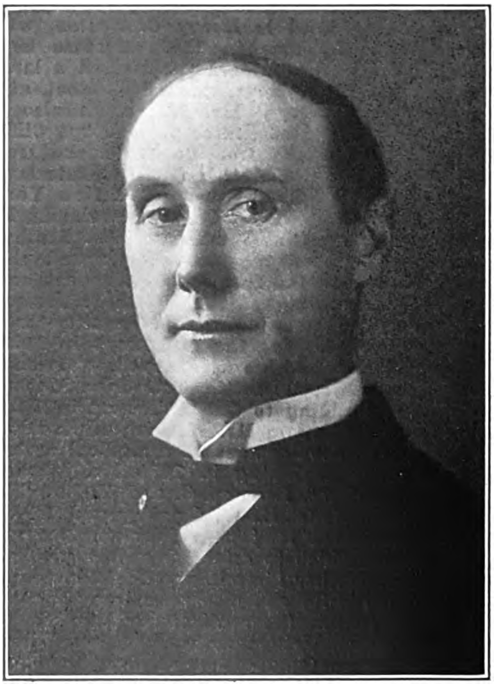
dated with the interests of the Iron Cliffs Co., to form The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. In October of that year his father died, and Mr. Mather succeeded to the presidency of the new company in May 1891. Mr. Mather's greatest interest has been centered in the development of this organization. To its important iron ore reserves in the Marquette range have been added holdings also in the Menominee, Gogebic and Mesabi ranges. Extensive purchases of forest lands have yielded the company vast quantities of timber which serve, through distillation, for the production of charcoal to be used as fuel in some of its blast furnaces, and of by-product chemicals. The development of paper mills and the manufacture of a large variety of wood products also have resulted from the use of the forests of the company. For the transportation of its ore and other merchandise, the company has built up railroads and a large fleet of lake steamers. To provide for the welfare of his workers, Mr. Mather has established model towns, with club houses, hospitals, and model houses, through the agency of a welfare department. In March, 1930 The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. purchased a controlling interest in the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co. Mr. Mather is also a director in the Central Alloy Steel Co., Republic Iron and Steel Co., Otis Steel Co., White Motor Co., Union Trust Co. and Guardian Trust Co. For a number of years Mr. Mather has been engaged in collecting the writings of his colonial ancestors and at present has succeeded in bringing together 325 of the known 650 original titles—the largest collection in private hands. With the various editions of the rare originals, Mr. Mather has collected contemporary works written by other authors in answer to or in connection with the Mather originals. He has published several monographs on the Mathers, one, written by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, deals with Cotton Mather's introduction of inoculation for the treatment of smallpox in 1721—the forerunner of Jenner's treatment by vaccination. An exhaustive bibliographical description of the Mather literature is being prepared, the first two volumes of which, dealing with the many writings of Increase Mather, were published in 1930. He has contributed much to philanthropy. He has been from its inception a member of the City Plan Commission, is a leader in the Community Fund work, a contributor to the Metropolitan Opera concerts, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra concerts and building fund, and the Museum of Art, of which he is vice-president and a trustee. He is a trustee of Lakeside Hospital and of the University hospitals, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (for which he is building a chapel), of Kenyon College, Western Reserve University and of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute and Lake Superior Institute of Mining Engineers; of the American Antiquarian Society, Bibliographical Society of America, Bibliographical Society (of London), Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Grolier Club of New York, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, New York Historical Society, Rowfant Club of Cleveland and Society of Colonial Wars; and of the Union, University, Mayfield and Country clubs, of Cleveland; the Chicago and University clubs of Chicago; University Club of New York; Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Detroit Club. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College in 1924. A member of the Protestant Episcopal church, he is treasurer and a vestryman of Trinity Cathedral in Cleveland, and treasurer of the diocese of Ohio. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Mather was married, May 18, 1929, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ring Ireland.

**MACCURDY, George Grant,** anthropologist, was born at Warrensburg, Mo., Apr. 17, 1863, son of William Jasper and Margaret (Smith) MacCurdy, grandson of Stephen and Delilah (Wright) McCurdy, great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Groves) McCurdy and great-great-grandson of David and Susan (Madden) McCurdy, who came from Scotland via northern Ireland in 1725 and settled at Carlisle, Pa. He graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1893 and A.M. in 1894. During the next four years he did postgraduate work at the School of Anthropology in Paris and at the universities of Vienna and Berlin; he received the degree of Ph.D. at Yale University in 1905. He joined the faculty of Yale in



1898 as instructor in anthropology; he then served as lecturer and curator of the anthropological collection, 1902–10, as assistant professor of archeology and curator of the anthropological collection, 1910–23, and since 1923 as research associate with professorial rank in prehistoric archeology and curator of the anthropological collection. In 1921, Prof. MacCurdy was one of the founders, served as first director and since 1923 has been director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, which was organized to train students in field work, teaching and in curatorships, and to carry on explorations and excavations. In addition to the regular academic course, an annual summer term is devoted to a study of European museums, excursions to prehistoric sites and excavations.

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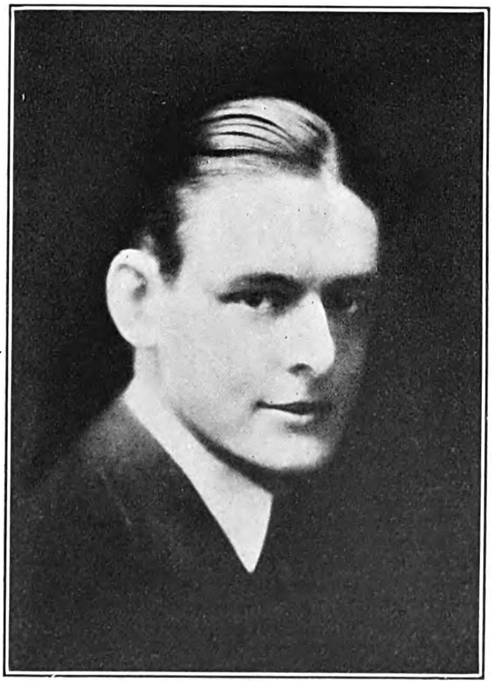
As a result of the excavations many fine collections have been made, including a series of rock crystal and Spanish topaz tools dug from an old camp site of Neandertal man. This series is said to be the finest yet discovered in the old world. In the spring of 1929 the school cooperated with the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem in making excavations at three caves near Athlit, Palestine. The deposits proved to be rich in relics of the Mousterian, Aurignacian (four levels), Mesolithic and Bronze age cultures. Prof. MacCurdy is the author of "The Eolithic Problem" (1905); "Some Phases of Prehistoric Archeology" (1906); "Antiquity of Man in Europe" (1910); "A Study of Chiriquian Antiquities" (1911); "The Caveman as Artist" (1912); "Ancient Man, His Environment and His Art" (1913); "The Dawn of Art" (1916); "Octopus Motive in Ancient Chiriquian Art" (1916); "The Cult of the Ax" (1916); "Some Mounds of Eastern Tennessee" (1916); "The Wesleyan University Collection of Antiquities from Tennessee" (1917); "The Problem of Man's Antiquity at Vero, Florida" (1917); "Human Skeletal Remains from the Highlands of Peru" (1923); "Human Origins" (two volumes, 1924); "Prehistoric Man" (1928); and editor of the "Bulletin" of the American School of Prehistoric Research (1925-..). He has served as government delegate to various international congresses and, in 1904, was a member of the International jury at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and National Research Council; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Galton Society; corresponding member of the Institute of Coimbra (Portugal); a member of the Anthropological Societies of Paris, Berlin and Brussels, American Geographical Society, American Museum of Natural History, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Archeological Institute of America, American Ethnological Society, American Anthropological Association (secretary, 1904-16), American Association of Museums, School of Anthropology (Paris), Société des Américanistes de Paris, and Sigma Xi. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. He was married in New York city, June 30, 1919, to Glenn Bartlett, of New York city. There are no children.

**ELIOT, Thomas Stearns,** poet and critic, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1888, son of Henry Ware and Charlotte Champe (Stearns) Eliot. He is a descendant of Andrew Eliot, who came from Somerset, England, in 1670 and settled at Beverly, Mass. His grandfather was William Greenleaf Eliot (q.v.), pastor of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), St. Louis, during 1834-72, and then chancellor and president of Washington University for fifteen years. His father (q.v.) was engaged in business in St. Louis as president of the Hydraulic Press Brick Co., and also served as vice-president of Washington University. T. S. Eliot received his early education at private academies in St. Louis and Milton, Mass., was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1910, attained his master's degree the same year, and continued his studies in Europe at the Sorbonne, Paris, Merton College, Oxford, and at home at the Harvard graduate school. He settled in England immediately preceding the World war and has remained there. After a brief teaching experience as a master at Wycombe Grammar School, High Wycombe, and at Highgate School, London, in 1915-16, he was connected with Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., until 1925, and has since been a director of a London publishing firm, Faber & Faber, Ltd., and editor of a critical journal, "The Criterion." His poetry, dating from his undergraduate days at Harvard, first appeared in the magazine "Poetry" in America; in the small volume "Prufrock," published by the "Egoist" (1917), and in the American authology "Others," during the early war period. Most of his verse is comprised in "Poems, 1905-25" (1925), which includes in addition to "Prufrock," the two volumes "The Waste Land" (1922), and "The Hollow Men" (1925). His latest book of poetry "Ash Wednesday," was published in 1930. He has greatly influenced the direction of American poetry since the war, but his critical views have probably been even more influential. His prose writings, chiefly critical, embrace "The Sacred Wood" (1920), essays on poetry and criticism; "Homage to John Dryden" (1921), a trio of essays on seventeenth century poetry; an essay in "Criticism in America, its Function and



Status" (1924); his published address on "Shakespeare and the Stoicism of Seneca," read before the Shakespeare Association (1927); "For Lancelot Andrewes" (1928), essays on style and order; "Dante" (1929), and "The Anabasis of St. J. Perse" (1930), a translation from the French. Some of Mr. Eliot's poems epitomize through his caustic depiction of jaded and defeated characters, the period of despair and disillusion produced by the World war, especially in "The Waste Land." Critics have felt in his poems the lack of a recognizable and coherent intellectual thread for linking up their constituent parts, but to others the seemingly detached ideas or etudes composing the pieces appear to be united by the accord, contrast and interaction of

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their emotional effects rather than by any intellectual scheme requiring analysis. His chief interest has lain in the commonplace, and in his treatment of average lives and his telling lines of manifold implications, he transmutes the prosaic and ordinary into the universal. He is a mystical poet, cryptic, detached and impersonal. In his work is seen a revival of the influence of the old metaphysical English poets and wits, with whom he has much in common. As a critic he is ranked with the chief English and continental writers, and with his precise scholarship, classical prose, penetration, knowledge and intuitive apprehension of the inner laws of a poem and the artistic source and justification of a literary convention, he is regarded by Alfred Kreymborg, in "Our Singing Strength," as probably "the greatest estetic critic since Coleridge and Poe" within his range. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a member of the Royal Societies' Club, and a corresponding member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. In creed he is a high-church Anglican. Mr. Eliot was married in London, June 26, 1915, to Vivienne, daughter of Charles Haigh Haigh-Wood.

**DAVIS, Westmoreland,** 45th governor of Virginia (1918–22), was born of American parents at sea, Aug. 21, 1859, son of Thomas Gordon and Annie Lewis (Morriss) Davis. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and the University of Virginia, but was not graduated. He studied law at Columbia University, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1885. He was admitted to the New York bar in the same year and practiced his profession for fifteen years in that city. Returning to Virginia in 1901 he began farming in Loudoun county on a large scale raising Guernsey cattle, Percheron horses, Yorkshire hogs and Dorset sheep. He made a careful study of scientific farming and became a powerful influence in improving agricultural methods throughout the state. He was president of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute during 1908–15, and again in 1923–24, and was president of the Loudoun County Farm Bureau. Meanwhile he took an active part in political and civic affairs as a member of the Democratic party. He was presidential elector from the 8th Virginia district in 1912, and in 1917 was elected governor of Virginia on a platform advocating increased administrative efficiency and various fiscal reforms. During his term of four years, 1918–22, he inaugurated a number of changes which he had advocated during his campaign, the most notable of which, perhaps, was the introduction of the budget system in the financial affairs of Virginia. At the expiration of his term he resumed his agricultural activities. In recognition of his public services as governor and of his work in the field of agriculture the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1921 by Washington and Lee University and the College of William and Mary. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married to Margaret Inman, of Georgia.

**SINCLAIR, John Franklin,** banker and lawyer, was born at St. Mary's, Ont., Canada, Mar. 7, 1885, son of John and Frances Ann (Henderson) Sinclair. The family removed to St. Thomas, N. D., in 1893 and from the St. Thomas high school he entered the University of Minnesota where he was graduated A.B. in 1906 and LL.B. in 1909. In college he was active in athletics and public speaking, and was a member of the Minnesota intercollegiate debating team in 1908. He was associate general secretary of the Minneapolis Y.M.C.A. in 1909–10, and secretary of the central branch in Montreal, Canada, the following year, where he assisted in raising $700,000 for three new buildings. For two years he was associated with Dr. Charles E. McCarthy, director of the legislative reference bureau of Wisconsin, assisting the state legislature in drafting bills and working on special features of legislation. He was joint author with Dr. D. O. Kinsman of the Wisconsin state income tax law, which has since been largely copied by other states. He went to Europe for the Wisconsin state board of public affairs in 1911 to investigate cooperation among farmers and consumers and his studies are recorded in three monographs, "Cooperation among Farmers," "Cooperative Credit" and "Municipal Markets." Mr. Sinclair also represented the state of Wisconsin at the first rural credit conference ever held in America, called by the Southern Commercial Congress of Nashville, Tenn. in 1911. As secretary during the conference to David Lubin, the American representative of the International Institute of Agriculture and founder of the institute, he became especially interested in international finance. During 1912–14 he was associated with the Wells-Dickey Co., investment bankers of Minneapolis, and from 1914 to 1922 conducted a banking business in Minneapolis under his own name. He spent the summer of 1921 in Europe studying the European war debts and their possible effect on America, and on his return delivered an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on "America and the Debts of Europe." It attracted national attention and he was asked to repeat it by business organizations in all parts of the United States. Since then he has devoted his time chiefly to writing and lecturing on financial and economic subjects. He visited Europe again in 1923. He has written illuminating articles on "Can Europe Hold Together?" "Canada in the Making," "Can Your Taxes Be Cut?" "Studies in Success" and "New Trends in Industry," and since 1927 he has been writing a daily column on business and finance, entitled "Everybody's Business," for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He is also a financial consultant for several large corporations, advising with them on different matters as they arise in their particular fields. Mr. Sinclair is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, American Statistical Association, the National Press Club of Washington, University Club of Chicago, New York Athletic Club, and Delta Sigma Rho, the national honorary debating society. In religion he is a Humanist. He was married in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 25, 1911, to Gladys Emelora, daughter of Calno A. Phillips, of Ephrata, Wash., and has two children: Gladys and Frances Ella Sinclair.

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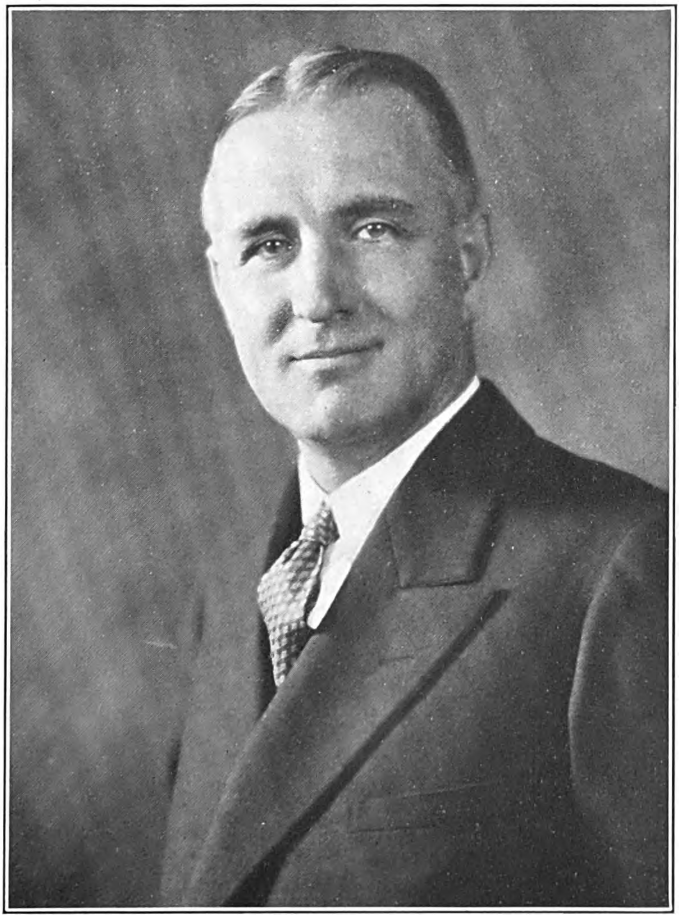

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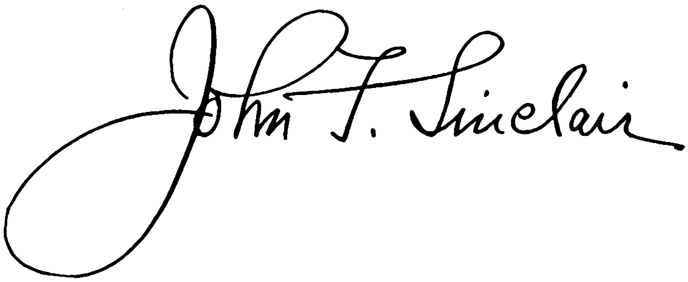

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Henry Turner Bailey

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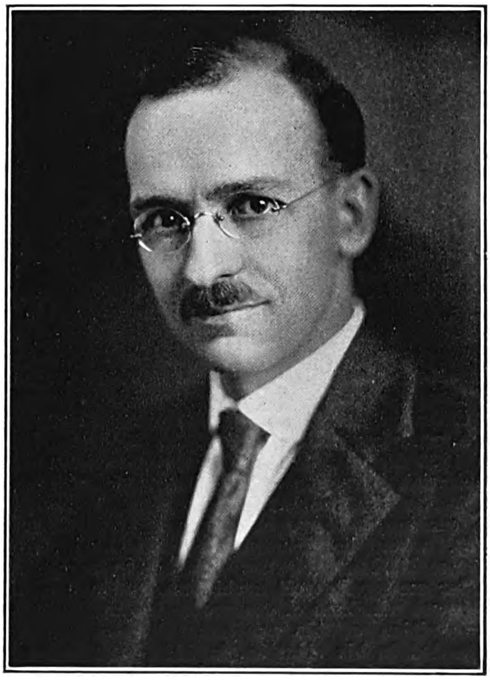
**BAILEY, Henry Turner**, artist and art educator, was born in Scituate, Mass., Dec. 9, 1865, son of Charles Edward and Eudora (Turner) Bailey. He is a descendant of Thomas Bailey who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640 and settled at Weymouth. From Thomas Bailey's grandson John, who moved to Scituate, Mass., before 1670, the line of descent is through John and Sarah (White) Bailey; Joseph and Jerusha (Adams) Bailey; Caleb and Phillipi (Peaks) Bailey; Joseph and Deborah (Tilden) Bailey; and Thomas Tilden and Hannah (Wade) Bailey, who were the artist's grandparents. He was graduated at the Massachusetts State Normal Art School in 1887 and took special courses at Harvard University and made eight trips abroad for the study of art in Europe, Asia and Africa. He was teacher of drawing in the night schools of Boston in 1884–85 and supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Lowell, Mass., in 1886–87. Fifteen years were devoted to the promotion of industrial drawing in the Massachusetts public schools as agent of the state board of education. He resigned this position in 1902 to become editor of "The School Arts Magazine," of Boston, with which he was associated another fifteen years. He was also director of the School of Arts and Crafts at Chautauqua, N. Y., 1908–17, dean of the Cleveland (O.) School of Art and adviser in educational work at the Cleveland Museum of Art, 1917–19, and since 1919 he has been director of the Cleveland School of Art and of the John Huntington Polytechnic Institute. He was a delegate to the International Congress on Public Art held in Brussels in 1898, London in 1908, Dresden in 1912, and Prague in 1928. He was a member of the international jury of awards at the San Francisco exposition in 1915. Mr. Bailey is a lecturer on nature subjects and on art and is the author of: "Blackboard in Sunday School" (1899); "Great Painters' Gospel" (1900); "Nature Drawing" (1910); "Flush of the Dawn" (1910); "Twelve Great Paintings" (1913); "Art Education" (1914); "Photography and Fine Art" (1919); "Symbolism for Artists" (1923); "The Tree Folk" (1925), and "The Magic Realm of the Arts" (1928). During 1913–17 he was park commissioner at Scituate, Mass., and during the World war he directed a school of occupational therapy in Cleveland under the office of the surgeon general. He is now president of the court of honor, Boy Scouts of America, in Cleveland. He is a member of the Society of American Authors, the Cleveland Society of Artists, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Baptist church. He is a nature lover and is a recognized local authority on birds. His paintings and drawings have been exhibited in Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago and other cities. Denison University conferred upon him the L.H.D. degree in 1926 and Beloit College the degree of A.D. in 1928. Mr. Bailey was married, Sept. 5, 1889, to Josephine, daughter of Israel Litchfield, of Scituate, Mass., and they have five children: Elizabeth, Lawrence H., Theodore L., Margaret, wife of Dr. Max Miles, and Gilbert T. Bailey.

**FULCHER, Gordon Scott**, physicist, was born at Evanston, Ill., Mar. 21, 1884, son of Edwin Merritt and Eliza (Scott) Fulcher. His father, born in England, came to the United States in 1869, settling in Chicago in 1871. Dr. Fulcher lived with his parents in South Africa during 1887–92 and returning to Chicago was graduated B.S. at Northwestern University in 1905 and M.A. in 1906; continuing to Clark University he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1910. During the session, 1908–09, he was instructor in physics at Amherst College and instructor and assistant professor of physics at Wisconsin University, 1909–18. During the World war he first investigated for the U. S. navy a number of explosions of naval balloons due to electrostatic effects and studied electrification by dust, and later, February, 1918, to January, 1919, served as experimental engineer in the division of science and research of the bureau of aircraft production of the U. S. army. In this position he was engaged in the development of a rubber-covered, leak-proof gasoline tank for airplanes and an air-driven gasoline pump. During 1919–20 he was scientific associate to the National Research Council at Washington, D. C., acting as executive secretary of the research information service which exchanged confidential military and naval technical information with England, France and Italy, and he published articles containing suggestions regarding the abstracting and indexing of scientific information. Dr. Fulcher was managing editor of the "Physical Review," 1923–25, and helped to introduce the



system of preliminary abstracts now used by it and, as an expert in scientific abstracting, he attended a meeting of a subcommittee on scientific information of the committee on intellectual relations of the League of Nations at Brussels, May 1, 1924. Since 1920 he has been research physicist at the Corning Glass Works. He was first engaged with Dr. J. T. Littleton in the development of a Pyrex suspension high-voltage insulator (patented), and later directed the development of special electro cast refractory blocks for use in glass melting tanks (patented), now being manufactured by the Corhart Refractories Co. at Louisville, Ky. His scientific

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research at the University of Wisconsin included a study of the variations of the intensity of light produced by canal and cathode rays inside a discharge tube; and a study of the spectrum excited by the impact of cathode rays in hydrogen, oxygen and in air, as a function of the speed of the rays, which led to the discovery of the first group of hydrogen spectrum bands. Dr. Fulcher has also published notes on teaching dynamics, on meniscus lenses and on the viscosity of glass. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Optical Society and American Ceramic Society. He is also a member of Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa. In 1913 he married Louise B., daughter of P. A. Morgan, of Providence, R. I.; and they had two children: Anne Elizabeth and John Fulcher.

**MASON, George Dewitt,** architect, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 4, 1856, son of James H. and Zada E. (Griffin) Mason. Through his paternal grandmother, Polly (Mallary) Mason, he is a descendant of Peter Mallary of Ipswich, England, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1637 and later moved to New Haven, Conn., where he signed the plantation act in 1644. His maternal grandfather, Rhesa Griffin, built the scales for the weigh locks in the Erie canal; established a foundry for making salt kettles at Salina, N. Y., in 1831; went to Russia with American tools for Russian farm schools in 1842, and afterward, until 1863, manufactured engines and boilers in Syracuse, N. Y. James H. Mason, father of George D. Mason was long associated with Mr. Griffin in the manufacturing business, but in 1870 removed to Detroit, Mich., to manage the machinery business of G. S. Wormer & Sons, and during the last twenty years of his life was manager of the Combination Gas Machinery Co. George Dewitt Mason was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and Detroit, and after completing the course in the Detroit high school in 1873, began the study of architecture in the office of Henry T. Brush, Detroit. He made rapid advancement in technical training and in its practical application, studying in Europe in 1884, 1911 and 1924. In 1878 Mr. Mason formed a partnership with Zachariah Rice, under the firm style of Mason & Rice, which continued until 1898. Thereafter he continued to practice alone, until Jan. 1, 1920, when he incorporated his business as George D. Mason & Co. He is the recognized leader among Detroit architects, and one of the foremost members of his profession in Michigan. Recognition of his professional eminence was extended in his election, in 1915, as first president of the Michigan state board for the registration of architects, a position in which he served until 1920, and in his elevation to the presidency of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in 1928. Some of his most noteworthy structures in Detroit are the first Masonic temple, the new Masonic temple, completed in 1927, the largest fraternal building in the world, the Pontchartrain Hotel, the Lincoln Motor Car Co. plant, the Detroit Yacht Club, the First Presbyterian Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Christ Evangelical English Lutheran Church, Third Church of Christ Scientist, the Central-Woodward Christian Church, the Standard Savings & Loan Association Building, and many educational buildings and residences. He designed also several of the finest theatres in Cleveland, O., and in Quebec and Toronto, Canada. Mr. Mason is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Michigan Society of Architects, the Detroit Engineering Society and the American Federation of Arts. He is a 32nd degree Mason and

a member of the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Yacht and Witenagemote clubs. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1928 the University of Michigan conferred on him the degree of Master of Architecture. Mr. Mason was married, May 31, 1882, to Ida, daughter of Capt. Byron Whitaker, of Detroit. They have one daughter, Lilian, wife of James D. Fulton.

**DRYDEN, Forrest Fairchild,** insurance president, was born at Bedford, O., Dec. 26, 1864, son of John Fairfield and Cynthia (Fairchild) Dryden. His father (q.v.), a U. S. senator from New Jersey, was the founder of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, in 1875, becoming its first secretary, and serving as its president from 1881 until his death. Forrest F. Dryden was educated at Newark Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and after completing the course in 1888, began his active career in the office of the Prudential Insurance Co. In order to familiarize himself with every detail and department of that vast and growing enterprise, he served in turn as clerk, field inspector and superintendent at Elizabeth, N. J.; becoming assistant secretary in 1890, and a few months later, secretary, an office which he held until 1903. When his father entered the U. S. senate in 1902, he became his principal assistant in all life insurance matters, and discharged the many and various duties devolving upon him with such ability that a large increase in business resulted. His reward was the third vice-

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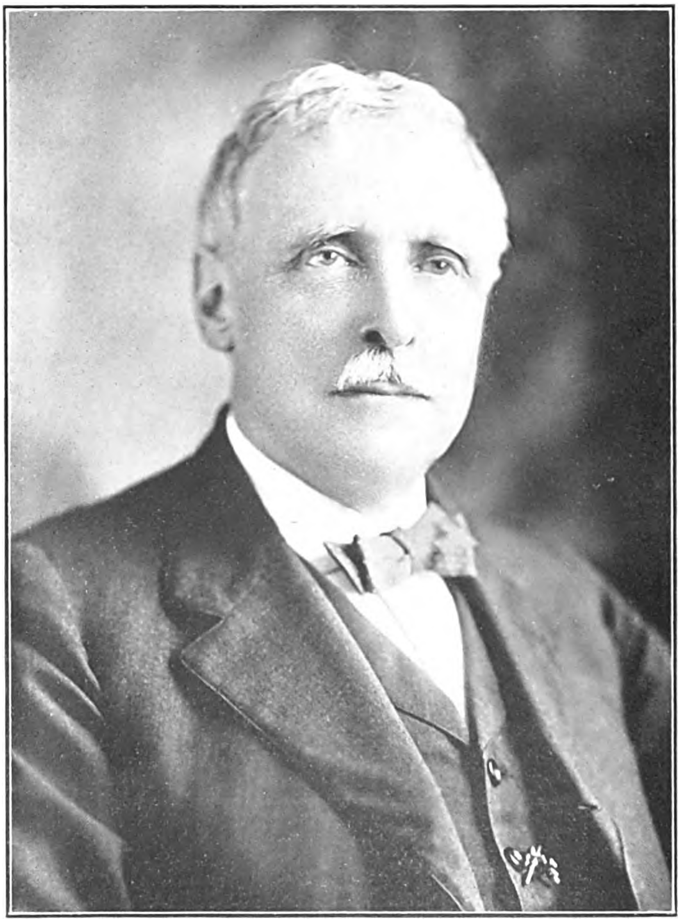

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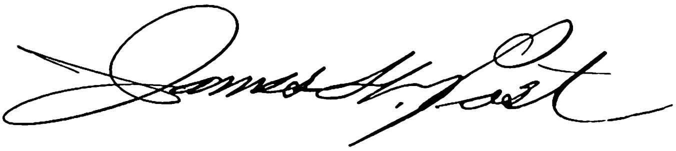

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presidency in 1903. Three years later, in 1906, he became second vice-president and, in 1911, vice-president. Upon the death of his father in 1911, he succeeded him as president of the company, being the youngest man ever made chief executive of an organization of such large dimensions and far-reaching importance. He held that office until August, 1922, when he resigned and retired from active business. During the ten years of his administration, the company increased rapidly, becoming eventually the second largest insurance company in the world. An important factor in this development consisted in the vast multiplication of industrial insurance policies, representing a line of business in which the Prudential was the pioneer in America. The plan of issuing policies for small amounts, with correspondingly small premiums, payable weekly, has proven a vastly beneficial innovation for all concerned, stimulating the average wage-earner to greater thrift and rendering possible such protection to families, in case of death, as very many could not afford under the old-line system of quarterly or half-yearly payments. The success of the Prudential in this field has encouraged competition by several other American insurance companies, with the result that industrial insurance is now a recognized and important branch of the business in the United States. The development of the Prudential during the period, 1911–22, is well indicated in the constant increase in figures: for policy-holders, from 10,000,000 to 17,000,000; in total outstanding insurance, from $2,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000, and for assets from $259,000,000 to $900,000,000. The company employs 25,000 persons in its various departments, 6,000 of these constituting the personnel of the home office, and it maintains active branches in every state except Texas. One outstanding event in its history was its mutualization in 1913, a move which made it the largest mutual company in the world. Upon application to the chancellor of New Jersey, three commissioners were appointed to appraise the value of its outstanding stock, which was then purchased by the company at the prescribed rate, with the exception of about seven per cent., which is still held by its original owners. The purchased stock was placed in the hands of a trustee, also appointed by the chancellor, who regularly votes it in the interests of the policy-holders, who by this arrangement are collectively the accredited owners of ninety-three per cent. of the total stock on the company's books, and receive benefit through dividends declared at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum. As president of the Prudential, Mr. Dryden displayed marked executive ability, contributing in no small degree to its wonderful expansion. He made frequent visits to the agencies throughout the United States, becoming extremely popular with the executives, agents and other employees of the company, who regarded him in the light of personal friendship. Hence, not only because of his office, but also on account of his high character, he became an influential figure in the insurance world. His activities and interests, however, extended into widely different fields. He was a director of the Union National bank, Fidelity Trust Co. and the American Insurance Co. of Newark; the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Co., the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and the United States Casualty Co. and the National Bank of Commerce in New York. He succeeded his father on the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents; was a president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and a president for New Jersey of the National Economic League. He served at one time on the Board of the Newark Library and is a life member of the Newark Museum Association, the National Security League, the New York Academy of Political Science, and the Washington Association of New Jersey, and a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Mr. Dryden was married, June 24, 1890, to Grace M., daughter of Dr. Isaac N. Carleton of Bradford, Mass. They have one son, John F., 2nd, and two daughters, Dorothy, wife of Newcombe C. Baker, and Elizabeth Butterfield Dryden.

**POST, James Howell,** sugar manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1859, son of William and Eleanor (Sackett) Post and a descendant of Capt. John Post who emigrated from Maidstone, Kent, England, to Massachusetts early in the 17th century. After a public school education he began his business career as a clerk in the employ of B. H. Howell Son & Co., sugar commission merchants of New York. Benjamin H. Howell, its senior member, and a relative of Mr. Post, established the business in 1836 and was one of the leading figures in the sugar industry, financing numerous refineries and acting as their selling agent. Mr. Post became a member of the firm in 1887, a position he still holds. On June 1, 1900, the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Co., the National Sugar Refining Co. and the New York Sugar Refining Co. were consolidated to form the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, capitalized at $15,000,000. Mr. Post took an active part in the consolidation and was elected president and a member of the board of directors of the new company, a position he still holds. It operates refineries in Long Island City, Yonkers, N. Y., and Edgewater, N. J., with a daily production capacity of over 10,000,000 pounds of refined sugars of all grades which are marketed under the trade name "Jack Frost." Besides being president of the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, he is the chairman of the board of directors of the Cuban-American Sugar Co., president and director of the Guantanamo Sugar Co. and the New Niquero Sugar Co.; trustee of the Central Aquirre Sugar Co. of Porto Rico, and director of the Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico, the Cuban Dominican Sugar Co. and the Holly Sugar Corp. He is a director of the National City Bank of New York and a director or trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., London (England) Assurance Co., the United States Casualty Co., Manhattan Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co., American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Brooklyn Edison Co., Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., New York Rapid Transit Co., Underwood Typewriter Co. and a number of other corporations. Although Mr. Post has won deserved success in business life, his outstanding achievements have been wrought in the field of humanitarian endeavor. Born and raised in the tradition of benevolence and its responsibilities, he early learned that it was not enough to give money in philanthropic work; that service should go with it, and he has given freely of his time, energy and ability to many benevo-

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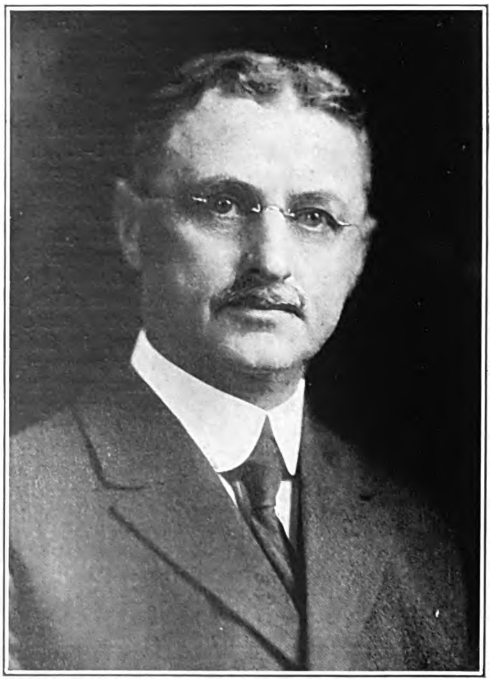
lent, educational and religious causes. He is an officer and director of many social welfare agencies and while concerned with the effective organization and coordination of social resources and using his influence to these ends, he has never lost for a moment his profound sense of the humanitarian ideals that underlie all social organization. From boyhood he was interested in the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn (recently consolidated with the Brooklyn Home for Orphan Children) and has served the school actively as a trustee and treasurer for many years. Other institutions, organizations and activities which have been the recipients of his active and loyal help are: The Federation of Agencies Caring for Protestant Children (president since 1920), the Welfare Council of New York, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, Princeton Theological Seminary, Adelphi College, Adelphi Academy, Polytechnic Country Day School, Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and the Community Trust of New York. In recognition of his contributions to social progress, he was awarded in 1927 a "Better Times" medal given by "Better Times," a social welfare magazine, and the honorary degrees M.H. at International College in 1928, and LL.D. at Colgate University in 1929. He is a member of the American Arbitration Association, and the New York, Brooklyn and Queens chambers of commerce. He was married, Oct. 26, 1887, to Louisa H., daughter of Rev. John D. Wells. He has three daughters, Jessie Wells, Helen Marion, wife of Philip Arthur Hubert, and Elisabeth, wife of Thomas I. Morrow.

**NEELY, Matthew Mansfield,** U. S. senator (1923–29), was born at Grove, W. Va., Nov. 9, 1874, son of Alfred and Mary (Morris) Neely and a descendant of John Neely, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to Ulster county, N. Y., and served in the continental army in the revolutionary war. He obtained his education at Salem College, West Virginia, and West Virginia University, being graduated at the latter in 1901 with the A.B. degree. At college he was awarded the gold medal for the best drilled cadet and shared the Wills Prize for oratory. Following his graduation he studied law at the university, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1902 and the same year was admitted to the bar. He served as a private in Co. D, 1st W. Va. Vol. Inf., in the Spanish-American war and afterward held commissions as first lieutenant, captain and major in the state national guard. He began the practice of law in Fairmont, W. Va., in 1903, in partnership with Henry A. Lively and gradually built up a reputation as an able and successful attorney. Concurrently he became active in politics as a Democrat. He was mayor of Fairmont in 1908–10; clerk of the West Virginia house of delegates during 1911–13 and at a special election in October, 1913, was elected to the 63rd congress to fill the unexpired term of John W. Davis, who had been appointed solicitor-general of the United States. He was reelected to the 64th, 65th and 66th congresses. As a member of the house his high character and exceptional ability and his unswerving devotion to the interests of the public gave him the confidence and esteem of his colleagues and so increased his prestige and popularity in his home state that in 1922 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term expiring Mar. 4, 1929. He is a member of the B.P.O.E., the Knights of Pythias, a 32nd degree Mason (Shriner) and a member, also, of the order of Odd Fellows and the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society and the Phi Sigma Kappa and Delta Chi fraternities. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He was married, Oct. 5, 1903, to Alberta Claire, daughter of Benjamin F. Ramage, a lawyer, of Fairmont and they have three children: Alfred, John and Corinne Neely.

**BULLOCK, Charles Jesse,** economist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1869, son of Edwin Orr and Annie V. (Warren) Bullock. Richard Bullock, his earliest American ancestor, was born in England in 1621 and settled at Rehoboth, Mass., in 1647. From him and his wife, Elizabeth (Ingraham) Bullock, the line is traced through Samuel and Thankful (Rouse) Bullock;



Samuel and Anna (Salisbury) Bullock; William and Susan (Kent) Bullock; William and Miriam (Whitney) Bullock; William and Artemesia (Wellman) Bullock, and Jesse and Cynthia (Farwell) Bullock, the grandparents of Charles Jesse Bullock. He was educated at Boston University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1889, and at the University of Wisconsin which granted him the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. His career as a teacher began at Hitchcock high school, Brimfield, Mass., in 1889, as an instructor in the classics. The following year he held a similar position at the Pawtucket, R. I., high school and during 1891–93 he was principal of schools at Middlebury, Vt. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1895 he was appointed instructor in economics at Cornell University, and during 1899–1903 he was assistant professor and then professor of economics at Williams College.

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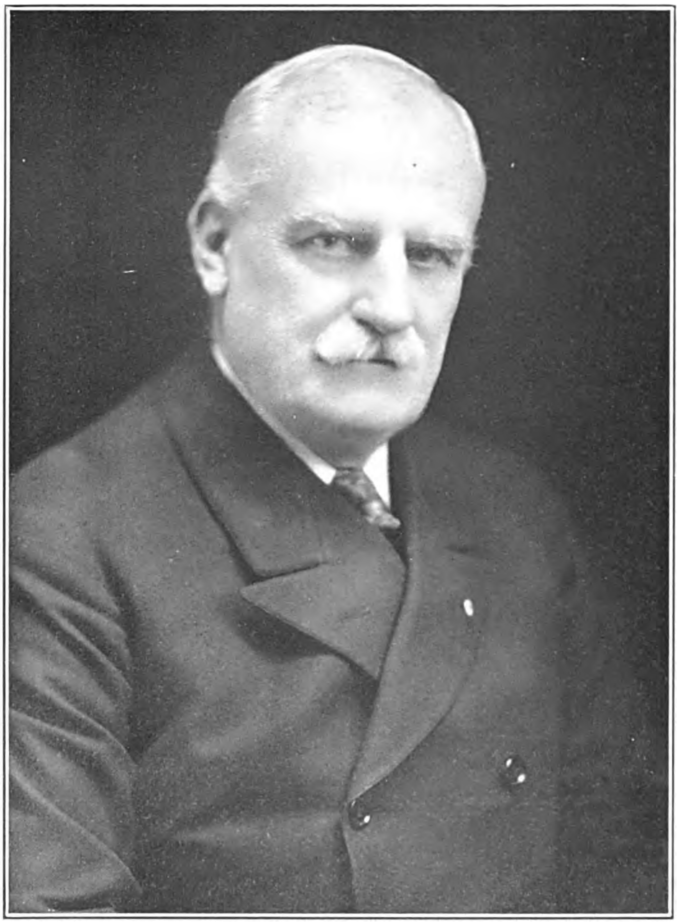

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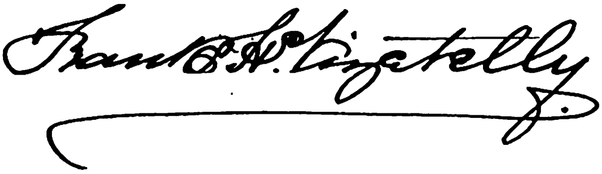

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He was assistant professor, 1903–08, and is now professor, of economics at Harvard University. Dr. Bullock is author of "The Finances of the United States, 1775 to 1789" (1895); "Introduction to the Study of Economics "(1897); "Essays on the Monetary History of the United States" (1900); "Elements of Economics" (1905); "Finances of Massachusetts, 1780 to 1905" (1907); and editor of a "Discourse Concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in North America," by William Douglass (1897); "Selected Readings in Public Finance" (1906); "Selected Readings in Economics" (1907). He was a member of the Massachusetts state tax commission in 1907 and has served as adviser to various tax commissions in Massachusetts and other states. Dr. Bullock was a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce (1917–20); chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research (1917–29); and is now president of the Harvard Economic Society, Inc. The latter was established to undertake the collection, criticism and interpretation of economic statistics with a view to making them more valuable than heretofore for business and scientific purposes. Over 2,000 tables of statistics and charts are maintained currently so that whenever any phase of the general economic field is being considered the facts may be immediately accessible. To interpret these facts the society has enlisted the services of many noted economists and statisticians. His avocations are genealogy and classical literature. He was president of the National Tax Association, 1917–19; is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Statistical Association; and a member of the American Economic Association and the Harvard Club of Boston. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. In 1921 Williams College awarded him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Bullock was married, June 22, 1895, to Helena M. Smith, daughter of Clinton Smith, of Washington, D. C., and their daughter, Grace Helena Bullock, is the wife of Gordon P. Marshall, of Hingham, Mass.

**VIZETELLY, Frank Horace,** lexicographer, was born in London, England, Apr. 2, 1864, son of Henry Richard and Elizabeth Anne (Ansell) Vizetelly. His father, a master printer, was associated with Herbert Ingram in establishing the "Illustrated London News" in 1842. He founded the "Illustrated Times" in 1855, was special correspondent for "The Illustrated News," in France, 1866–76, and after 1880 conducted a publishing house in London. Frank H. Vizetelly was educated in France at the Christian Brothers school in Passy, the Catholic schools of St. Servan in Brittany, the Lycée Baudard at Nogent-sur-Marne, and was grounded in English and grammar at Brighton, England (1875), continuing at Arnold College, Eastbourne, where he took a commercial course in 1876–79. In the spring of 1880 he went to Pirbright, in Surrey, where he worked on the farm of John Layton, and thence moved to Chertsey where he worked in Taylor's sawmill and Des Vignes' boat-building yards. In 1882 he joined his father and brother Arthur in the publishing business. The heavy losses sustained by the firm in 1890, due to the government's prosecution for its publication of the works of Zola, led to his removal to New York in February, 1891. There he found work with the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, then compiling the "Standard Dictionary," and thus began his long career as a lexicographer and encyclopedist with that firm. His early dictionary work embraced the training of definers in the art of drafting definitions of words and he came to specialize more and more in definitions of wines and in typography, form, and critical reviewing. During this time Dr. Vizetelly was also assistant editor to Samuel Jaros on the "Home and Country Magazine," and was subeditor to Cyrus W. Adams and Jacques C. Redway of "Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine." Occasionally through his friend, Rossiter Johnson, he contributed biographical sketches to Appleton's "Annual Cyclopedia" and miscellaneous articles to the "Woman's Home Companion." Upon the completion of the "Standard Dictionary" in 1894, he became its revising editor under Dr. Isaac K. Funk (q.v.), editor-in-chief. He was associated with Dr. James Champlin Fernald in issuing abridgments of that work, including the "Students" (1897), "Comprehensive" (1898), and "Concise" (1901), editions. He became managing editor of the unabridged edition in 1903, and in 1913, following Dr. Funk's death, succeeded him as editor. During his association with this book since 1903, the number of vocabulary terms it contains increased from 301,000 to more than 455,000. His labors required the continuous reading of the latest literature in every field of serious thought, with occasional excursions into fiction, in a search for new terms and new uses of old terms, all of which were filed, and repeated uses added, until work on a new edition was begun; no sooner was one edition completed than preparations were made for another. Besides his lexicographical work, Dr. Vizetelly, in 1895 and again in 1906, assisted in the preparation and revision of "Merck's Index of Chemicals and Drugs;" was associated with Dr. Richard Greene as managing editor of the "Columbian Encyclopedia" (1898–99); helped revise Little's "Encyclopedia of Classified Dates;" was on the staff of the "Jewish Encyclopedia" as publishers' representative (1899–1904); and was the author of the department of pronunciation of the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" and the "Standard Bible Dictionary." He also assisted the compilers and editor of "Hoyt's Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" (1922–27); Kleiser's "15,000 Useful Phrases," etc.; and Fernald's "A Working Grammar of the English Language," "English Grammar Simplified," and "Expressive English," etc. As literary editor of the Funk & Wagnalls Co., he worked on more than two hundred miscellaneous publications in English, history, medicine, philology, public speaking, and travel. He conducted the "Questions Answered" column in the "Literary Digest" which in 1897 became "The Lexicographer's Easy Chair," and he was chief editor of the "Mental Efficiency Series" in ten volumes, for which he wrote the introductions. He is the author of "The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer" (1905); "Desk Book of Errors in English" (1906, 1920); "The Development of the Dictionary of the English Language" (1915); "Dictionary of Simplified Spelling" (1915); "Essentials of English Speech and Literature" (1915–17); "Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced" (1917); "Words We Misspell in Business" (1921); "Mend Your Speech" (1921); "S.O.S.—Slips of Speech" (1921); "Who? When? Where? What?" (1921);

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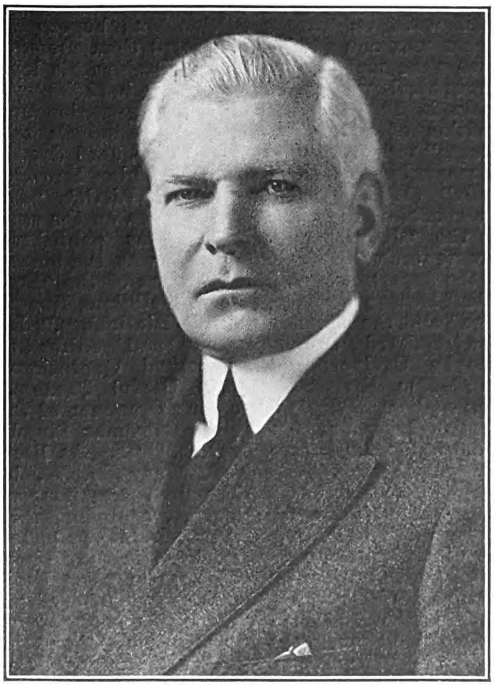
"Punctuation and Capitalization" (1921); "Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases," with Leander J. de Bekker (1921); "2000 Simple Words Every One Should Know" (1923); also "The Anatomy of Words" (1924); "Which Word and When" (1924); "What? When? and By Whom?" (1924); "Conjunctions—Their Use and Abuse" (1924); and "Prepositions—How to Use Them" (1924). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1911. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the American Red Cross, St. John's Alumni Association, St. George's Society (life), and of the Authors Club of New York. Dr. Vizetelly was married, June 6, 1894, to Bertha M., daughter of Herman Krehbeil, of New York city, and has one daughter, Norma Augusta Vizetelly, wife of Henry DeGraff Cochrane.

**THOMAS, Elmer,** U. S. senator (1927–..), was born at Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 8, 1876, son of William and Elizabeth (Ewing) Thomas, grandson of Joel and Mary Thomas, and great-grandson of William Thomas, who died in 1839. From Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., he entered De Pauw University, and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of A.B. He took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1901 and began the practice of his profession at Lawton, Okla. In college he displayed considerable forensic ability, being a member of the De Pauw University debating team, and



winning a scholarship in an oratorical contest; he was editor of the college paper and editor-in-chief of his class year book, besides working his way through college by teaching in country schools in Indiana. Soon after settling in Oklahoma as an attorney, he became interested in politics as a supporter of the Democratic party. For thirteen years (1907–20) he was a member of the Oklahoma state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and president pro tem for two years. His public career began with the entrance of Oklahoma as a state and the problem of financing the building of roads, schools, state institutions and the capitol building itself, fell largely to his committee. The problem was solved in such a manner as to escape the necessity of a state bond issue. In 1922 he was elected as a member of the house of representatives in Washington, where he served in the 68th and 69th congresses (1923–27). There his efforts were directed toward helping the ex-service men and solving agricultural problems. In November, 1926, he was elected to the United States senate, defeating the Republican incumbent, Sen. John William Harreld. Besides his legal and legislative activities he has also been extensively interested in real estate, having founded and developed Medicine Park, Oklahoma. He was married at Lawton, Okla., Oct. 24, 1902, to Edith June Smith, daughter of Wilford M. Smith, a lawyer, of Lawton, Okla., and they have one son, Wilford Smith Thomas.

**BUNN, Benjamin Harrison,** inventor and manufacturer, was born at De Smet, Dakota territory, Oct. 16, 1887, son of Romanzo Norton and Mary Majesta (Murdock) Bunn. His first paternal ancestor of record was John Bunn, born in Hunterdon county, N. J., about 1730, who married Elizabeth Baer and settled in Montgomery county, N. Y. From them the line descends through John and Temperance (French) Bunn; Jacob and Jane (Scott) Bunn; Peter and Polly Ann (Jackson) Bunn; and Delavan and Lucy Anna (Hollister) Bunn, who were Mr. Bunn's grandparents. His grandfather, Charles Murdock, was the inventor of barrel-making machinery and a medalist of the American Institute of New York. Mr. Bunn completed the course at the R. T. Crane manual training high school, Chicago, and in 1907 entered the University of Illinois. While employed in the Chicago post office his father became impressed with the need of some device for tying letter packages. This he mentioned to the son, then a student at the university, who at once began experiments with a view to producing such a machine. The result of his efforts was the Bunn package tying machine, which is now used in many countries. The original U. S. patent, issued in 1908, has been followed by others on improved models and he has received numerous foreign patents. He began the manufacture of these machines in association with his father in 1908 and the B. H. Bunn Co. was organized in Chicago and incorporated in 1922 with Mr. Bunn as its president and his father as secretary and treasurer. The first purchasers of the machine were the post office departments of the United States and Canada. Since then its use has extended rapidly until it has become an important time and labor saving factor in more than a hundred fields of industry. The machine is manufactured in many models and is designed to tie almost any packages usually tied with twine or light cord. Mr. Bunn is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Collegiate and Beverly Hills University clubs, Chicago, and the Masonic fraternity. He is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. Mr. Bunn was married, Sept. 10, 1921, to Jessie Alice, daughter of John Alexander McWhorter, and they have two children: Jean Mary and Richard Benjamin Bunn.

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B. H. Bunn

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Lindsey Morris Sterling

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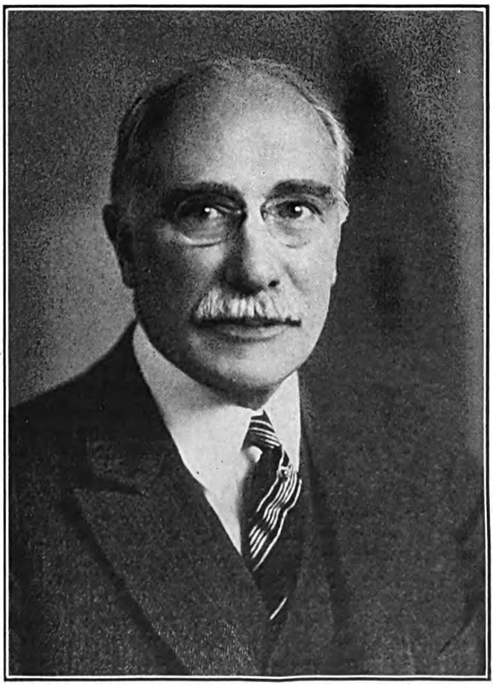
**STERLING, Lindsey Morris**, sculptor, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Nov. 8, 1876, daughter of Francis Bennington and Ella Jane (Baker) Morris. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was John Morris, who emigrated from England in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in New Jersey. From him the line descends through Daniel; Stephen; Major Joseph and Hannah (Ford); Jonathan Ford and Margaret S. (Ewen); to William Morris and Maria Magdelene (Stryker) Morris, who were the grandparents of Lindsey Morris Sterling. Major Joseph Morris (IV) served as a captain in the colonial army during the French and Indian war, and as lieutenant-colonel in a rifle regiment during the revolutionary war; he had the distinction of being a personal friend of LaFayette. Jonathan Ford Morris (V) also served in the revolutionary war and held a commission as major-general. On the maternal side, Mrs. Sterling is descended from Jan Strycker, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1652, and in 1654 took the lead in founding a Dutch colony at Midwont (Flatbush), L. I., N. Y. He served for twenty years as the first chief magistrate, and was one of two commissioners to build the first Dutch church on Long Island. Francis Bennington Morris, her father, was general manager of the Bee-Line Transportation Co., and the Lehigh Valley coal docks at Perth Amboy, N. J. She began her training at the Art Students' League in New York, where, during 1892–96, she studied painting under James Carrol Beckwith and Kenyon Cox. Later she studied modelling under James Earle Fraser at the Art Students' League and in 1909 went abroad to work under Bourdelle, the sculptor. She exhibited for the first time at the spring "Salon des Artistes Francais," Paris, in 1910. She has always worked independently, and since 1910 has exhibited yearly in New York and other cities. Following the death of her husband in 1900, Mrs. Sterling was thrown on her own resources and she began to work as an illustrator for scientific publications. In 1901 she joined the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, designing models in wax and plaster for the department of paleontology. She has continued since that time to devote part of each year to the work at the museum. She has produced a number of small fountain groups, decorative panels and bas-reliefs in colored plaster, bronze statuettes, medals, and portraits, usually in bas-relief. During the World war she served as director of surgical dressings, Red Cross Auxiliary No. 117, and she was president of the American Museum War Relief Association. During 1923–25, she served as second vice-president of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors; she is a life member of the Art Students' League, and a member of the National Sculptor Society, the Allied Artists of America, and the New Haven Paint and Clay Club. She was awarded a bronze medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1914; the Helen Foster Barnett prize of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in 1916, and the Joan of Arc medal of the same society, in 1923, given by Dr. Kunz of Tiffany & Co. She joined the First Presbyterian church at Perth Amboy in 1892, and during the summers of 1922–23 she taught a Sunday school class in the Baptist church at Jay, N. Y. She maintains a studio and summer home, "Home Acres," at Jay, Essex co., N. Y., and a studio and winter home on the Old Wood road at Edgewater, N. J. She was married in New York city, Oct. 19, 1897, to Charles Burr Sterling. They had one child, Frances Bennington Morris Sterling.

**JACKSON, Arthur Cornelius**, architect, was born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1865, son of William Bennett and Elizabeth (Blake) Jackson, of English descent. His father was a merchant and banker at Utica. Mr. Jackson was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1888 and subsequently studied at the Columbia school of architecture, New York, and the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. He began his professional career in New York in 1890 in the office of Henry Rutgers Marshall. He was associated with the architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings during 1898–1907, and with Grant LaFarge during 1908–11. Since the latter year he has practised independently. His most representative professional engagements have been the designing of the Utica (N. Y.) public library; the Fifth Avenue branch of the Equitable Trust Co., New York; the National Surety building at Albany and Washington streets, and a branch structure in Maiden lane, New York; an annex to the Chubb & Son building, and fire patrol house No. 1, New York, and the town hall at Salisbury, Conn. He served in Paris as consulting architect for the new Paris branch of the Equitable



Trust Co. and has also designed numerous city and country residences. Mr. Jackson was a member of the 7th regiment, N. Y. state national guard in 1889–97 and during the World war, as a member of the depot battalion of that regiment, he engaged in guard duty on the New York city aqueduct system in Westchester county. He was field architect on the naval cantonment at Pelham Bay, N. Y., during its

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building, and later was appointed to the Red Cross overseas construction department. Mr. Jackson is a member of the American Institute of Architects (also of the New York chapter), Architectural League of New York, Society of Beaux Arts Architects, Harvard Engineering Society, Columbia University Architectural Society, and the Harvard and University clubs of New York. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

**NATHAN, George Jean,** editor, author and critic, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 14, 1882, son of Charles Narét and Ella (Nirdlinger) Nathan. His father was a native of Lorraine, France. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1904, and after studying for a year at the University of Bologna, Italy, began his literary career as a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Herald." In 1906 he became dramatic critic and associate editor of the "Bohemian Magazine" and "Outing," and for two years was a member of the staff of "Harper's Weekly" as a writer on the theatre. In 1908 he also began his notable association with the "Smart Set" magazine as dramatic critic and in 1914 he became joint editor with Henry L. Mencken (q.v.). Distinctive contributions to dramatic criticism were made in his articles in the "Associated Sunday Magazines" between 1909 and 1914, in the reviews of the theatre written for a national syndicate of newspapers since 1912 and in his work as dramatic critic of "Puck" with James G. Huneker in 1915–16. With Mr. Mencken he acquired a cultivated and critical circle of readers through the columns of the "Smart Set" and much of his earlier work is identified with his long connection with that journal. His critical and other writings published in this period are "The Eternal Mystery" (1913); "Europe after 8:15," written in collaboration with Mr. Mencken and Willard Huntington Wright (1914); "Another Book on the Theatre" (1916); "Bottoms Up" (1917); "Mr. George Jean Nathan Presents" (1917); "A Book Without a Title" (1918); "The Popular Theatre" (1918); "Comedians All" (1919); "Heliogabalus," a play described as a buffoonery, jointly with Mr. Mencken (1920); "The American Credo," with Mencken (1920), a contribution toward the interpretation of the national mind and otherwise defined as a collection of maxims and traditional tenets that constitute the mental equipment of the average American; "The Theatre, the Drama, the Girls" (1921); "The Critic and the Drama" (1922), and "The World in Falseface" (1923). In 1923 Nathan's and Mencken's connection with "The Smart Set" ceased when they sold the magazine to William R. Hearst. Again as joint editors, they founded and established the "American Mercury," a journal of decided heterodox opinions, in which Mr. Nathan continued, among other things, his lively contributions to the literature of the drama. In 1924, appeared his "Materia Critica." He is also the author of "The House of Satan" (1925); "The Autobiography of an Attitude" (1925); "Land of the Pilgrims' Pride" (1926), and "Art of the Night" (1927). Besides contributing to both American and European magazines, he is American contributor to the "London Daily Express," "Daily Mail" and "Sunday Chronicle"; contributor to the "Encyclopedia Britannica"; editor of "The Theatre of Today," a dramatic library, and dramatic editor of "Judge" and consulting editor of "Arts and Decoration." Mr. Nathan has established an international reputation all his own as an iconoclastic critic of everything pertaining to plays, from the writing to the acting and producing of them, including the conventionalized viewpoints of other critics and authorities and the complaisance of average audiences. Vivacious, pungent, bizarre, invariably witty and a master of the aphoristic paragraph more or less caustic, he has flayed with keen satire the pretentious artifices of fashionable drama and the pontifical utterances of fellow craftsmen. His interests are all aesthetic, centering chiefly in the theatre, drama and literature and are ever in conflict with the sanctioned puerilities and vapidities of the mob. He wields his chastising pen with great effect under a seeming raillery which at times discloses to his critics a disconcerting subtlety and understanding of the fundamental truths of drama joined with a sense of real criticism. He is unmarried.

**NORTON, Arthur Henry,** educator, was born at Hartford, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1870, son of Lyman and Cynthia (Gates) Norton. His original ancestor in America, Nicholas Norton, came from England in 1630, settling first at Watertown, Mass., and later (1640) on Martha's Vineyard. From Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth the line is through Benjamin and Hannah Norton; Nicholas and Martha (Daggett) Norton; Jabez and Elizabeth (Allen) Norton; Aaron and Abigail (Norton) Norton; Jabez and Abigail (Buck) Norton; and John Buck and Lola (Stearns) Norton, the grandparents of Dr. Norton. He was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., and at Syracuse University, where he was graduated B.S. (cum laude) in 1899. After leaving college he served for a year as vice-principal and training class teacher at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy, and during 1900–04 was its principal. He was principal of Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y., 1904–11; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Elmira (N. Y.) College, 1911–19, and vice-president of the college, 1916–19. In the latter year he was asked to reorganize Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y., by the Baptist Missionary Convention of New York, and was elected president. He made a survey in 1919–20 of seventy-six colleges and in 1921 the new institution was opened as a college for women with thirty-six students. During the ensuing four years the enrollment in the college reached its capacity of 250 students. Keuka College was first established in 1892 but had been closed in 1915. Dr. Norton was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the World war, serving first in New York city and later in France with the 26th division, 101st engineers, company B, and was director of Y. M. C. A. activities in the Neufchateau area during July and August, 1918. Dr. Norton is a Mason and is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Gamma Mu fraternities. He received the degrees M.A. from Colgate University in 1913 and Ped.D. from Syracuse University in 1916. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church and he was president of the New York State Baptist Young People's convention in 1920–22 and of the state Baptist missionary convention in 1926–27. Dr. Norton was married, July 22, 1902, to Susan, daughter of Samuel Perlet, of Colosse, N. Y., and has two daughters, Ruth Cynthia, wife of Clarence Roy Williams, and Mary Jennie Norton.

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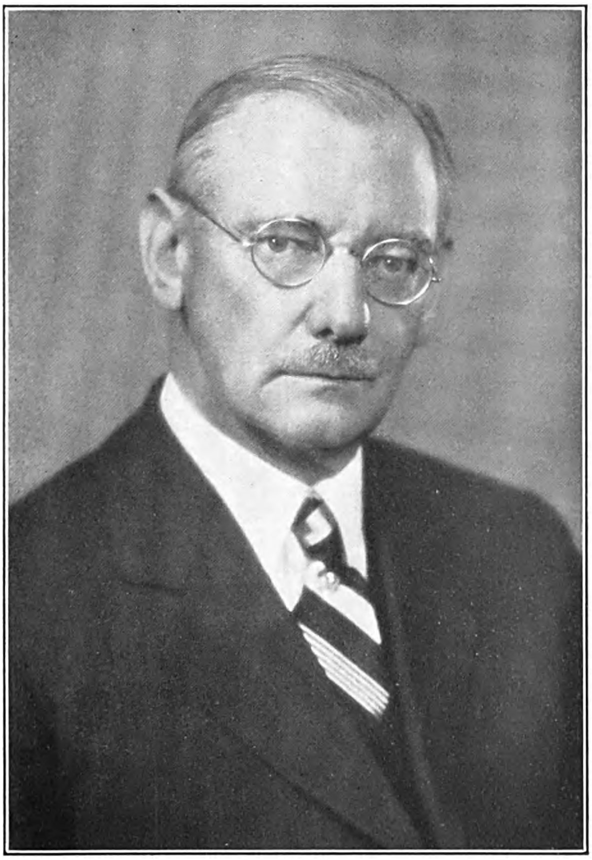

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A. H. Norton

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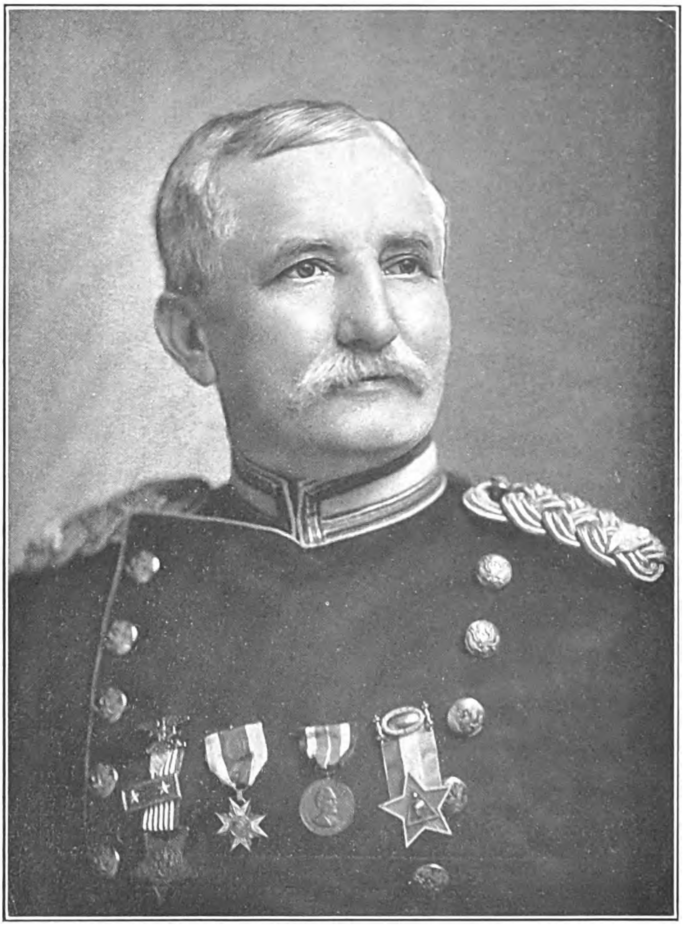

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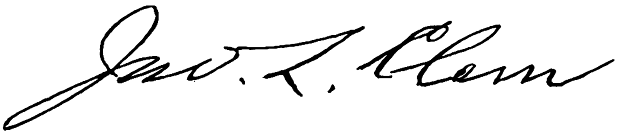

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**PEASLEE, Robert James,** chief justice, was born at Weare, N. H., Sept. 23, 1864, son of Robert and Persis Boardman (Dodge) Peaslee. From Joseph Peaslee, who came from Boston, England, to Salisbury, Mass., in 1638, and his wife Mary Johnson, the line of descent is through their son Joseph and his wife Ruth Barnard; their son John and his wife Mary Martin; their son Moses and his wife Mary Gove; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Hodgdon, and their son Moses and his wife Mary Johnson, who were the grandparents of Robert J. Peaslee. His father was a schoolteacher, farmer, lumberman and land surveyor. The son received his classical education in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., and Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and studied law at the Boston University law school where he was graduated LL.B. in 1886. He entered upon the practice of his profession the same year at Manchester, N. H., practicing alone until 1889, after which he was associated with William H. Drury until 1898. A vacancy occurring in the supreme court in the latter year Mr. Peaslee was appointed a justice of that court. He occupied a seat on the supreme bench until 1901, when, upon the creation of the superior court of New Hampshire, he was appointed, with three other justices of the supreme court, to organize the new tribunal. After six years' service in the superior court, upon the retirement of Justice Chase, he was again appointed to the supreme bench, taking his seat at the January session, 1908. He continued as a justice of the supreme court until 1924 when he was appointed chief justice. He was lecturer on municipal and constitutional law at Dartmouth College in 1887–89, and has lectured on domestic relations at the Boston University law school since 1911. He revised the city laws and ordinances of Manchester, N. H., in 1892, and in 1923 was appointed chairman of a state commission to revise the New Hampshire public laws. He was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association in 1923–24. Dartmouth College awarded him the honorary A.M. degree in 1898 and LL.D. in 1926. During the period of American participation in the World war Justice Peaslee was chairman of various Red Cross drives in New Hampshire. He is senior warden and treasurer of the board of trustees of Grace Episcopal Church, Manchester, N. H., is a member of the standing committee of the diocese of New Hampshire, and of the Intervale Country and Rotary clubs of Manchester. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 12, 1893, to Nellie Dorcas, daughter of Ezra Kimball, of Manchester, N. H., who died in 1915; and (2) Feb. 14, 1917, to Sarah Congdon, daughter of Louis L. Hazard, of Newport, R. I.

**CLEM, John Lincoln,** soldier, was born at Newark, O., Aug. 13, 1851, son of Roman and Mary (Weber) Clem. His father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, emigrated to America in 1849 and settled in Newark, O. Gen. Clem was educated in public schools and graduated at the U. S. army artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., in 1875. He is said to have been the youngest soldier in the Federal army during the civil war. In May, 1861, when not yet ten years old, he attempted to enlist as drummer in the 3d Ohio and the 22d Michigan infantry regiments, but was rejected; he was, however, permitted to accompany the latter regiment in its subsequent movements until at length he was beating the "long roll" in front of Shiloh in April, 1862. His fearlessness so won the confidence and admiration of the officers of the regiment, that on May 1, 1862, he was enlisted as a drummer in the 22d Michigan, and served afterwards also as a "marker." At Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) his drum was smashed by a piece of shell, which occurrence won for him the appellation of "Johnny Shiloh." He was promoted sergeant following the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, this appointment coming from Gen. Thomas, who placed him upon the roll of honor and attached him to the headquarters of the army of the Cumberland. Lossing ("The Civil War in America") makes particular mention of Clem's service at Chickamauga, where he shot a Confederate colonel, and he was further distinguished by receiving from a daughter of Chief Justice Chase, a medal inscribed "Sergt. Johnny Clem, 22d Michigan Volunteer Infantry, From N. M. C." Later he received the medal of the G. A. R. He was taken prisoner at Chattanooga, but being paroled after sixty-three days, participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone river (Murfreesboro), Resaca, Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Nashville, and other campaigns of the army of the Cumberland. After the war he was directed to qualify himself for a cadetship at the U. S. military academy, to which he had been appointed as cadet-at-large by Pres. Grant, upon the recommendations of Gens. Thomas and Logan. In 1871 Pres. Grant appointed him second lieutenant in the 24th U. S. infantry regiment, and he was promoted first lieutenant in 1874; captain, quartermaster department, 1882; major, 1895; lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general, 1901, quartermaster general, 1903; brigadier general, 1915, retiring as major general, Aug. 29, 1916. In 1879 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Galesville University in Wisconsin, where he served for three years. He was depot quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, 1886–88, later at Columbus barracks, O., Atlanta, Ga., and Portland, Ore.; chief quartermaster, department of the Columbia, 1896–99, Porto Rico, 1899–1901, the Philippines, 1903–06, Texas, 1906–09, and the central division, 1909–12; and a member of the quartermaster general's office, 1912–15. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (commander of the District of Columbia commandery, 1921–22) and a member of the G. A. R. (former senior vice-commander-in-chief), Society of the Army of the Cumberland (president), Military Order of the Spanish war, and the Masonic fraternity. Under the title, "Little Johnny Clem, the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," sketches of Gen. Clem have been published in the "Grand Army Journal" and elsewhere. He finds his chief recreation in intercourse with the rapidly thinning ranks of his companions in the civil war. Gen. Clem is chairman of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial Commission. He was married (1) May 24, 1875, to Anita Rosetta, daughter of Gen. William H. French, U. S. army, who died in 1899; and (2) Sept. 23, 1903, to Bessie, daughter of Daniel Sullivan, a Confederate soldier and banker, of San Antonio, Tex. He had a son by the first union, John Lincoln Clem, Jr., and a daughter by the second marriage, Anne Elizabeth Clem.

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**CRAVATH, Paul Drennan,** lawyer, was born at Berlin Heights, O., July 14, 1861, son of Erastus Milo and Ruth (Jackson) Cravath. His father (q.v.), a Congregational clergyman, was chaplain of the 101st O. volunteers in the civil war, and thereafter, as field secretary of the American Missionary Association, devoted his life to the education of negroes in the southern states. He founded a number of schools and colleges, in which thousands of students were educated, and during the last twenty-five years of his life he was president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Cravath's grandfather, Orin Berney Cravath, was a delegate to the first convention of the Republican party. Mr. Cravath received his preparatory education in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Collège de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, and then entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1882. He was trained for the legal profession at Columbia University law school, receiving the degree of LL.B. cum laude, in 1886, with the first prize in municipal law and the prize tutorship, which he held for a period of three years. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Cravath became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, one of his partners being Charles E. Hughes, later U. S. secretary of state. Subsequently he became senior member of the firm of Cravath & Houston and, in 1909, joined the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, which was succeeded by the firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, finally by Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood. Mr. Cravath's activities at the bar have been chiefly confined to corporation law. His firm has represented many important corporations and banking firms and has acted in the reorganizations of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., Chicago & Alton Railway Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Mr. Cravath has been prominently identified with the electrical industry, having been general counsel to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. for upwards of thirty-five years, and for several years a member of its board of directors, part of the time as chairman. Shortly after the United States entered the World war Pres. Wilson appointed him a member of the so-called House mission which was sent abroad to represent the United States in the inter-allied conference regarding the conduct of the war. The conference, consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, Japan and other allied nations, sat in both London and Paris in the month of December, 1917. One of the outcomes of the conference was the formation of the inter-allied council on war purchases and finance, of which Mr. Cravath and Oscar H. Crosby were the American members, Mr. Cravath serving in a capacity of advisory counsel with an office in London. The council functioned until the close of the war, dealing with problems connected with finance and the purchase of supplies and had charge of the distribution among the allies of the monetary advances made by the U. S. government. In recognition of these services Gen. Pershing awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal for "Exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the performance of duties of great responsibility as representative of the treasury department with the American expeditionary forces in effecting cooperation with the military board of allied supply during the World war"; he was made an honorary bencher of Gray's Inn, London, chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, grand officer of the Crown of Italy, commander of the Italian order of SS. Maurice and Lazzarus and officer of the Crown of Roumania. He is the author of "Great Britain's Part" (1917), which contains an account of his observations during a visit to the British army in France and "Letters Home from India and Irak" (1925), describing his travels in the Orient. Mr. Cravath has been much interested in musical affairs, having been president of the Institute of Musical Art, a director of the Juilliard School of Music, the Metropolitan Opera Company and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society. Mr. Cravath was married, Nov. 15, 1892, to Agnes Huntington, and has one daughter, Vera, wife of William Francis Gibbs, a naval architect, of New York city.

**MANWARING, Wilfred Hamilton,** pathologist, was born at Ashland, Va., Sept. 14, 1871, son of Theodore Perry and Mary Frances (Griswold) Manwaring, and of early New England ancestry.

He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1895 with the degree of B.S. and from the medical school of Johns Hopkins University in 1904 with the degree of M.D. In 1907–08 he was a travelling fellow in pathology and bacteriology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and he served as resident assistant, 1910–13. Since 1913 he has been professor of bacteriology and experimental pathology at the medical school of Stanford University, Calif. Much of his time is devoted to research work in experimental pathology, theoretical immunology and related subjects. He has investigated

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the physical chemistry of hemolytic serum, the mechanism of lecithin activation of cobra venom, the physiological mechanism of anaphylactic shock, the enzyme theory of antibody formation, parenteral denaturization of foreign proteins and the relation of serum antibodies to their precursors in living tissue. Dr. Manwaring is the author of numerous semipopular articles dealing with preventive medicine and public health and his books are: "The Physical Basis of Disease" (1924); "A Physician's Conversations with His Son" (1925); and "A Physician's Observations on South America" (1929). He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Experimental Pathology, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Association of Immunologists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and Society of American Bacteriologists, as well as a member of the Sigma Xi fraternity. In New York, N. Y., June 14, 1917, he was married to Ava P., daughter of Louis Mautner, of Saginaw, Mich., and their children are: John Hamilton and Frederick Wolcott Manwaring.

**ALLEN, Florence Ellinwood,** jurist, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 23, 1884, daughter of Clarence Emir and Corinne Marie (Tuckerman) Allen, and a descendant of Ira Allen, who came from England in 1650 and settled in Rhode Island. Her father, a professor of Greek and Latin, for reasons of health moved to Utah to teach. He was elected congressman when Utah was admitted to the Union, and for more than twenty-five years was engaged in metal mining. Under his tuition Florence Allen studied Greek and Latin, attended a seminary at New Lyme, O., of which her grandfather, Jacob Tuckerman, was principal and at the age of sixteen entered Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., where she edited the "College for Women" paper and was graduated A.B. in 1904 with Phi Beta Kappa membership. She had determined upon a musical career and after graduation, went to Berlin with her family to study music, at the same time serving as the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Musical Courier" and "Continental Times." In 1906 she resumed her academic studies at her alma mater, meantime acting as musical editor of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" and lecturer on music at the Laurel School. After obtaining the degree of M.A. in political science and constitutional law in 1908, she turned from music to law as her future work. She sought entrance to the Western Reserve law school but was denied admission because of her sex and so went to the University of Chicago to pursue her legal studies. During the year 1909–10 she was one of two women members of a law class of 100 men, and was one of the leaders of the class. After spending one year as legal investigator for the New York League for the Protection of Immigrants, she entered the New York University law school, and while a student lectured for the city's board of education on music and before various women's clubs in New York and Philadelphia on current political history. She received her law degree in 1913 and was admitted to the Ohio bar the following year. For a brief period she practiced her profession with Bartholomew, Leeper & White, in Cleveland, O. To enlarge her experience she served as a counselor for the Legal Aid Society without compensation. Establishing a clientele of her own as one of the few women lawyers then actively practicing law in Cleveland, she rapidly developed a large practice. In 1916 she appeared before the Ohio supreme court in a municipal suffrage case originating in East Cleveland, which turned upon the right of women to vote as conferred by the charter. She carried the case through the charter commission hearings, writing briefs and making arguments and successfully presented the issue to the supreme court, whose ruling established the right of women to vote in East Cleveland, Lakewood and Columbus. Another important case in which she appeared the following year related to the fraudulent referendum taken on the Reynolds presidential suffrage law passed by the Ohio legislature. She aided in the rejection of nine out of every ten signatures obtained in Cleveland and was associate counsel in subsequent court proceedings before the common pleas court of Franklin county and the state supreme court against Attorney-General Hogan, who represented the opposition. In 1918 she was chosen by the Cleveland street railway employes' union as arbitrator in the case of Yellon vs. the Cleveland Railway Company and the following year pleaded the cause of the Cleveland women street car conductors before the National War Labor Board. Miss Allen became assistant prosecutor of Cuyahoga county in 1919, the first woman to hold such a position in Ohio, and handled hundreds of cases during her two year term in that office. In 1920 she was elected judge of the court of common pleas on a non-partisan ticket against ten candidates, receiving the largest vote ever given to a candidate for the office and again was a forerunner of her sex in the law as the first to sit in a court of general jurisdiction, legal and equitable, civil and criminal. Elected for a six year term, she served only two, during which she tried 660 cases, seven of them for murder. In 1922 she was an independent nominee by petition for justice of the Ohio supreme court, one of six candidates to fill two vacancies, and was elected, being the first woman judge of a court of last resort. In 1928 she was re-elected by a majority of 352,000 votes. She has written a number of important decisions, among them one which held constitutional the Cleveland city manager plan, and the decision which upheld the constitutionality of the zoning ordinance of Cincinnati. Always to the forefront in suffrage work, she served as assistant secretary of the National Equal Suffrage League in 1911–13 and as a member of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association's executive board. Justice Allen is a Congregationalist in creed. In 1908 she published "Patris," a volume of poems. International peace has greatly interested her since the World war, in which she lost two brothers. She has visited Geneva during the sessions of the League of Nations, and made studies of the problems involved in world peace since 1911; she has frequently lectured on the outlawry of war. As a speaker of an appealing grace, force and eloquence, she reflects the clear and logical thinking that characterizes her work on the bench. She retains her attachment to music, notably as a pianist, and for other diversions enjoys vigorous walking, mountain climbing and outdoor sports.

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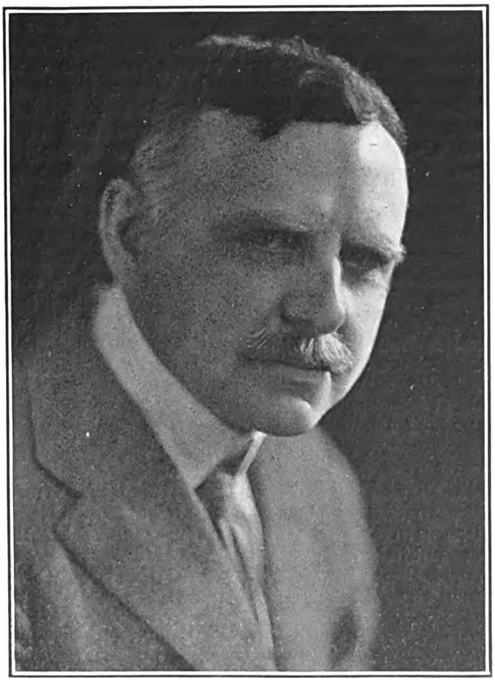
**WOLTERSDORF, Arthur Fred,** architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1870, son of Louis and Emma (Haeger) Woltersdorf. His father, an ornithologist and pharmacist, was a native of Prussia, his mother of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. The study of architecture was pursued in the offices of Bauer & Hill and Burnham & Root of Chicago, and included a two years' special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was supplemented still further by travel and study in Europe during 1892–93. After spending another year in the offices of several prominent eastern architects, he returned to Chicago, and in 1894 formed a partnership with Henry W. Hill under the name of Hill & Woltersdorf, which continued until Mr. Hill's retirement, Aug. 1, 1914. For the next five years Mr. Woltersdorf practiced alone; during 1919–23 he was senior partner of the architectural firm of Woltersdorf & Bernhard and since 1923 he has practiced under his own name. Among the numerous buildings designed by him or his firm are: Devoe & Raynolds Co.'s Chicago buildings, consisting of offices and factories; the Lambert Tree Estate building; Mirador office building; Chicago building for the Eastman Kodak Co.; the Gordon Baking Co. plant; the Edgewater Golf Club buildings; Abbot School for Boys, in Farmington, Me.; the Hippach Memorial Chapel in Green Ridge Cemetery, DuPage county, Ill.; the Thomas Church building, Chicago; St. Bede's College, Peru, Ill.; hospitals in Chicago and at LaPorte and Michi-



wauka, Ind.; warehouses and branch offices for the Advance-Rumley Co. at Saskatoon, Can., Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.; and numerous private residences, including those of Judge Eberhardt, Chicago, and of Thomas Templeton and John Bradshaw, Evanston, Ill. Mr. Woltersdorf is a member of the American Institute of Architects (fellow) and the Illinois Society of Architects (ex-president) and the University, Cliff Dwellers, and Architects clubs of Chicago. He is a frequent contributor to architectural periodicals and occasionally to the daily press on architectural subjects, on which his long and varied experience permit him to write interestingly and with authority. Throughout his life he has always been keenly interested in music, the drama and literature, of all of which he is a liberal patron. His creed is Lutheran.

**JACOBUS, David Schenck,** mechanical and electrical engineer, was born at Ridgefield, N. J., Jan. 20, 1862, son of Nicholas and Sarah Catherine (Carpenter) Jacobus. His earliest known American ancestor, Brant Jacobus, was born about 1692; was married to Elizabeth Barrie, widow of Henry Manderville and resided at Pequannock, N. J. From them the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife Maritje Kip; their son Nicholas and his wife Maritje Vreeland and their son David Jacobus and his wife Elizabeth Ryerson, grandparents of David Schenck Jacobus. He was graduated M.E. at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1884, and immediately thereafter was appointed instructor in the department of experimental mechanics, where he was associated closely with Prof. James E. Denton. He filled the position and that of assistant professor until 1897, when he was made professor of experimental mechanics and engineering physics. In connection with his college duties he made many investigations and reports on mechanical devices and processes, including the development of power and on power plants with reports as to methods of improving efficiency, besides tests of many steam engines, turbines, and other machinery. He made a study of refrigeration, acetylene gas and the apparatus for generating it, automatic sprinkler heads and fire sprinkler systems. He was in charge of the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering of the Stevens Institute. Since 1906 he has been advisory engineer of the Babcock & Wilcox Co. Prof. Jacobus is chairman of the executive committee of the boiler code committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on him by Stevens Institute in 1906. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (manager, 1900; vice-president, 1903 and president, 1916); the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (president 1907); the American Mathematical Society; the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president and chairman of section D, mechanical science and engineering, 1904), and the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; and is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Holland Society of New York. The long list of his professional papers which are valuable contributions to applied science, particularly in the department of steam engineering, are included in the transactions of the above-named societies, and in several leading technical journals. Prof. Jacobus was married, Apr. 5, 1899, to Laura, daughter of George Dinkel, of Jersey City, N. Y., and has two children, David D. and Laura C. Jacobus.

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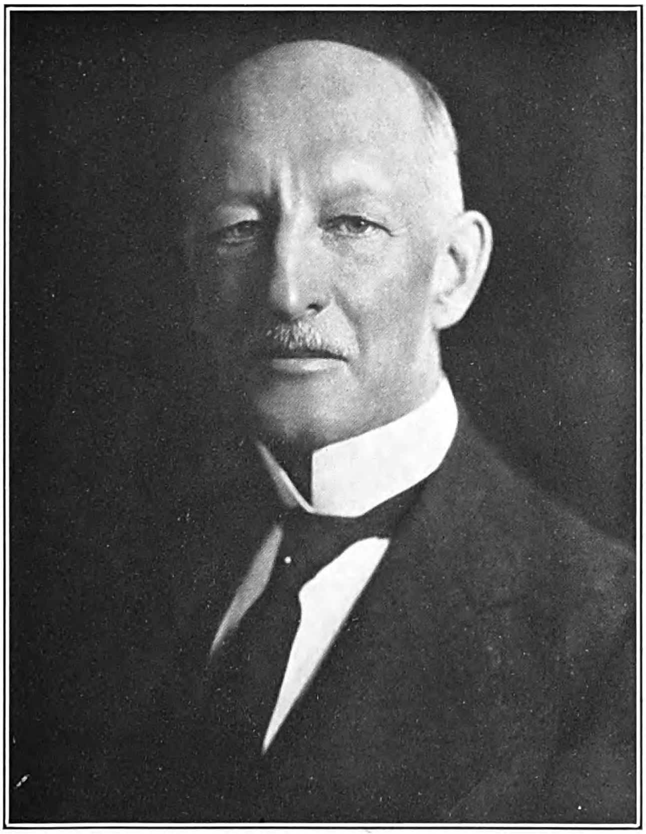

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Paul E. Kretzmann.

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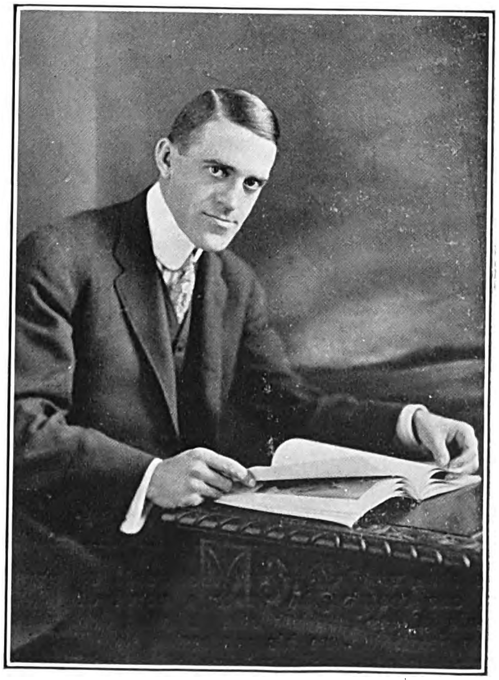
**KRETZMANN, Paul Edward,** clergyman, was born, Aug. 24, 1883, at Farmer's Retreat, Dearborn co., Ind., son of Carl H. E. and Elizabeth (Polack) Kretzmann. His father came from Hanover, Germany, in 1867 and held many important pastorates in Indiana and Ohio. Mr. Kretzmann was educated in the Cleveland Lutheran Latin school and was graduated A.B. at Concordia College, in 1902; A.M. at the University of Minnesota in 1913 and Ph.D. in 1915. His career as a teacher began in Rio Grande county, Colo., in 1904. He was pastor of St. Peter's Church in Lincoln county, Kans., 1905–07, and of Emmaus Church, Denver, Colo., 1907–12. He was instructor in science and mathematics at Concordia College, and was assistant pastor of the Bethlehem and St. Stephen's congregations in St. Paul, until 1919, when he became editor and production manager of the Concordia Publishing House in St. Louis, Mo. He has been director of extension division of Concordia Seminary since its establishment in 1924. Dr. Kretzmann has also been director of the Walther League School of Correspondence since 1925 and has written its text books. Since 1919 he has been assistant pastor of the Immanuel Congregation at St. Charles, Mo. Dr. Kretzmann is author of "Education Among the Jews" (1916); "The Liturgical Element in the Earliest Forms of the Medieval Drama" (1916); "Die Pastoralbriefe" (1918); "Popular Commentary of the Bible" (1921–24); "Knowing and Doing" (1923); "The Problems of Adolescence and Youth" (1925); "The Mysterious Ways of God" (1925); "Search the Scriptures" (1924 ff.); "While It Is Day" (1926); "Knowledge unto Salvation," "Boyhood in a Parsonage," "Travel Sketches and Travel Lessons," "A Fight for Life" (1927), and many magazine articles and poems. He edited "Concordia Teachers' Library," consisting of a history of education, and observations on the teaching of arithmetic, English and religion. In 1927 he was made managing editor of the "Concordia Cyclopedia" to which he has also contributed. Dr. Kretzmann is an accomplished musician, well known for his work in liturgics and hymnology, and for the past seven years has been an associate member of the Lutheran Intersynodical Hymnal Committee. He is also a member of the committee for revision of the Missouri Synod church hymnal and acting editor of a provisional hymnal. Among the librettos of which he is the author are "Unto Us," a Christmas cantata; "Agnus Dei," a Lenten cantata; "Soli Des Gloria," a cantata for the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Missouri Synod; "The Good Shepherd" for which Dr. J. F. Ohl, of Philadelphia, wrote the music and "In Dulci Jubilo," a Christmas song service. Since 1921 he has been secretary of the general Sunday school board of the Missouri Synod and since 1923 editor of the "Junior Bible Student" and the "Sunday School Teachers' Quarterly." He received the honorary degrees of B.D. (1920) and D.D. (1922) at Chicago Lutheran Seminary. Walking, bird study and mountain climbing are among his recreations. He is a member of the American Philological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, Medieval Academy of America, American Ornithological Union, Wilson Ornithological Club, Rocky Mountain Alpine Club, Hellenic Travellers Club and the Lambda Alpha Psi and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities. He was married, Aug. 29, 1907, to Louise Schroeder, daughter of Henry Schroeder of Beverly, Kans. They have five children: Dorothea, wife of George Fichter; Eleohora, Theodor, Caroline, and Hilda Kretzmann.

**FENNER, Robert Coyner,** engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1880, son of Rev. John Henry Fenner, a Methodist clergyman, and Emma Augusta (Elclip) Fenner. He was educated at Central high school, Philadelphia, and at Cornell University, graduating M.E. at the latter institution in 1903. He continued at Cornell as an instructor in physics for two years following his graduation, having previously, in 1903, completed research experiments on "Heat of Vaporization of Liquefied Air," which was published in "Physical Review" in 1904. During 1906–08 Mr. Fenner was engineer for the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., makers of electrical controllers, and for two years following was district manager of that company's Boston office. He was district manager of the Chicago office during 1911–15, when he was appointed vice-president and western manager of A. P. Munning & Co., manufacturers of electro-plating apparatus and supplies, 1916–18. Since 1919 he has practiced as a consulting engineer and analyst, dealing chiefly with industrial problems and including at times mergers and reorganizations. Mr. Fenner is a director of the Joyce-Watkins Co., the



C. F. Pease Co., Roth Brothers & Co., Reliance Bank & Trust Co., and Arthur J. O'Leary & Son, of Chicago, William H. Keller, Inc., Grand Haven, Mich., and the Wyoming Tie & Timber Co., Denver, Colo. He was for two years a member of the ways and means council of the Chicago Association of Commerce and for a like period chairman of the electrical division of the association. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Physical Society and Sigma Xi; the Union

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League Club, Chicago, Knollwood Club, Lake Forest, Ill., Evanston (Ill.) Country Club and Theta Xi fraternity. He is a Christian Scientist in his religious affiliation. Mr. Fenner was married, Feb. 12, 1908, to Sylvia M., daughter of Damon N. Coats, of Springfield, Mass. They have two daughters, Margaret Harris and Harriet Corson Fenner.

**SINCLAIR, Upton**, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1878, son of Upton Beall and Priscilla (Harden) Sinclair and grandson of Capt. Arthur Sinclair of the U. S. navy. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1897 and attended Columbia University for four years as a special student. His ability as a writer early manifested itself and during the last years of his college course he was receiving an income from the sale of juvenile fiction and the jokes and quips contributed to newspapers and other publications. During a part of his college career he was under contract to produce fiction at the rate of some 15,000 words weekly and so keen was his mental capacity that the labor involved was limited to

the time required to get the words on paper. On one occasion he wrote a novel of 60,000 words in less than a week. Having determined to make literature his profession he went into the wilds of Canada, where he lived in a rude shack and eked out a period of study and writing by fishing and shooting. The result of this exile was "Springtime and Harvest" (1901), with which he returned to New York confident of immediate success. The book was rejected by five publishers and the disappointed author, who had married on the strength of his hopes, was compelled again to resort to story-writing to earn enough money to publish his novel at his own expense. It failed with the public quite as signally as it did with the publishers, although at a later date the plates were bought by a publisher, who reissued the book under the title "King Midas." Mr. Sinclair now returned to his primitive life in Canada and wrote "Prince Hagen—a Phantasy" (1903), which was two years in finding a publisher and then failed to impress the public. His severe hardships and disappointments suggested the idea of a novel based on the bitter experiences of an unappreciated poet who lived in a garret until hunger drove him to suicide, and he wrought out the idea in "The Journal of Arthur Stirling" (1903), which, with the help of some of his friends, he contrived to pass as a genuine document. The book was genuine enough in that its essential features were portrayals of Sinclair's own inner experiences, but the hoax was discovered before the book had become a pronounced success. His next effort was "Manassas" (1904), a story of the civil war. Then the editor of a socialistic paper suggested that he write a story depicting labor conditions in the Chicago stockyards and he went to Chicago to get his subject matter at first hand. The result was "The Jungle" (1906), which first appeared as a serial in "The Appeal to Reason," a Socialist journal, and which for its thoroughness of investigation, its completeness and multiplicity of detail and its startling and horrifying disclosures, must be accorded first place in the literature of exposure. Its immediate effect was sensational and its ultimate influence far-reaching. It was translated into seventeen languages. Pres. Roosevelt sent for Mr. Sinclair to assure himself that the conditions and customs depicted were true and then ordered an official investigation of the Chicago stockyards, resulting in the passage of the pure food law of 1906. Meantime he had written a number of Socialistic pamphlets and had become so active in that movement that in 1906 he was nominated for congress on the Socialist ticket in New Jersey and became vice-president of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Having conceived the idea of a cooperative home colony, he interested a number of men and women in the Helicon Home Colony, which he established in 1906, on a nine-acre tract in Englewood, N. J. While not a believer in the "colony method" of social reform, this "home club" was designed by Mr. Sinclair to solve many domestic problems by applying to distribution the cooperative methods which socialism advocates in production. The enterprise ended in failure when Helicon Hall, with almost all the founder's possessions was destroyed by fire in 1907. All Mr. Sinclair's subsequent productions and his interest in public affairs are strongly colored by his socialistic convictions. In 1914 he conducted a silent picketing demonstration in front of the Standard Oil Building in New York city as a protest against the shooting of Colorado mine strikers by Rockefeller guards and was arrested for the picketing. He moved to Pasadena, Calif., the next year and has since resided in that state. He was socialist candidate for congress in 1920, for U. S. senator in 1922, and for governor in 1926. He is the founder of the California Civil Liberties Union. His published works, besides those already named, are: "The Industrial Republic" (1907), "The Overman" (1907), "The Metropolis" (1908), "The Moneychangers" (1908), "Samuel the Seeker" (1909), "The Fasting Cure" (1911), "Sylvia" (1913), "Damaged Goods" (1913), "Sylvia's Marriage" (1914), "The Cry for Jus-

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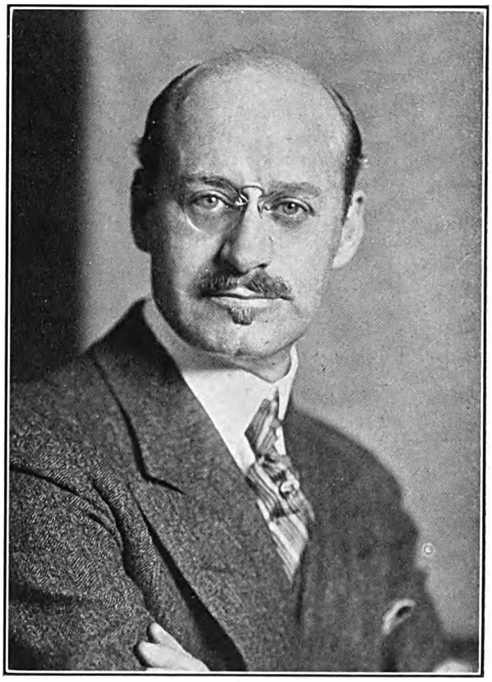
tice" (1915), "King Coal," a novel of the Colorado strike (1917), "The Profits of Religion" (1918), "Jimmie Higgins" (1919), "The Brass Check" (1919), an arraignment of commercialized newspapers and a plea for an endowed newspaper; "100 Per Cent—The Story of a Patriot" (1920), "They Call Me Carpenter" (1922), "The Book of Life" (1922), "The Goose Step—A Study of American Education" (1923), "Hell" (1923), a drama; "The Goslings—A Study of the American Schools" (1924), "Singing Jailbirds" (1924), a drama; "Mammonart" (1925), "Bill Porter" (1925), a drama; "Letters to Judd" (1926), "Spokesman's Secretary" (1926), "Oil!" (1927), "Money Writes!" (1927), and "Boston" (1928). He has printed his own books since 1916 and is one of the most widely read of living American writers in foreign countries. He edited and published a personal organ, "Upton Sinclair's," in 1918-19. Mr. Sinclair was twice married: (1), in 1900, to Meta H., daughter of William M. Fuller, of New York city; and (2), in 1913, having divorced his first wife in 1912, to Mary Craig, daughter of Judge A. McC. Kimbrough, of Greenwood, Miss. By his first union he has a son, David Sinclair.

**ROBINSON, Frederick Bertrand,** president of the College of the City of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1883, son of Henry Duval and Emma Louise (Ravn) Robinson. Mr. Robinson was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1904, studied abroad and was graduated M.A. at New York University in 1906 and Ph.D. in 1907. Joining the faculty of the College of the City of New York he advanced from minor positions to that of professor and head of the department of economics in 1918. During 1907-26 he was lecturer for the board of education of New York and in 1907-08 lecturer on economic theory at New York University graduate school. In 1910 he was assistant director of the evening sessions of the College of the City of New York, becoming director four years later. Under his direction the evening sessions of the college for adults and employed men increased its registration from 700 students to a present enrollment of over 14,000, the largest single division of the institution and the largest evening college in the world. The courses are offered in five centers of instruction, located in various boroughs of the city. Dr. Robinson has declared it to be his aim to place the facilities of City College within the reach of all and thus make the college an important and integral part of the public education system of New York city. He devised the bill creating the board of higher education of the city of New York, and was its first provost. During 1914-17 he was a member of the mayor's committee on public service training and in 1915 organized and directed at City College the first course of training for the civil service of New York. In 1919 he organized and was director of the first summer session of the college on an eight-week basis, so that one summer session should equal, in standard work, one-half term. He was appointed dean of the school of business and civic administration in 1920 and in 1926 became acting president of the college. In 1927, upon President Mezes's retirement, Dr. Robinson was elected president. Dr. Robinson is known in educational circles as an authority on evening collegiate and adult education and a specialist in the work of public colleges and universities. He was business manager and associate editor of the "City College Quarterly," 1908-18; editor of the "Public Speaking Review," 1913-14; associate editor of the "English Journal," 1915-22, and editor-in-chief of the College of the City of New York series in commerce, civics and technology, 1917. He is author of "Effective Public Speaking" (1914), and co-author of "Business Costs" (1921). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Manhattan College in 1927. He is a member of the Alliance Française, American-Scandinavian Foundation, American Economic Association, American Association of University Professors, American Council on Education (chairman, 1928), Association of Urban Universities (secretary-treasurer, 1914-27), City College Association of Alumni, City College Club and Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliation



is with the Presbyterian church and in politics he is a Democrat. He finds his recreation in etching and music and is fond of tramping and outdoor athletics. Dr. Robinson was married, June 30, 1909, to Julia Marie, daughter of George Randolph, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two children: Richard Randolph and Patricia Ravn Robinson.

**COLLADAY, Edward Francis,** lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., Feb. 15, 1877, son of Stephen Mershon and Cornelia H. (Wilkinson) Colladay. His father, a physician and a veteran of the 5th Mich. infantry in the civil war, practiced his profession first at Virginia, Ill., later at Hutchinson, Kans., where Mr. Colladay was educated in the public and high schools. He read law in the office of Judge F. F. Prigg and later in the office of Prigg & Williams at Hutchinson, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen years, after several months' experience as public prosecutor of his city. Later he continued his professional prepa-

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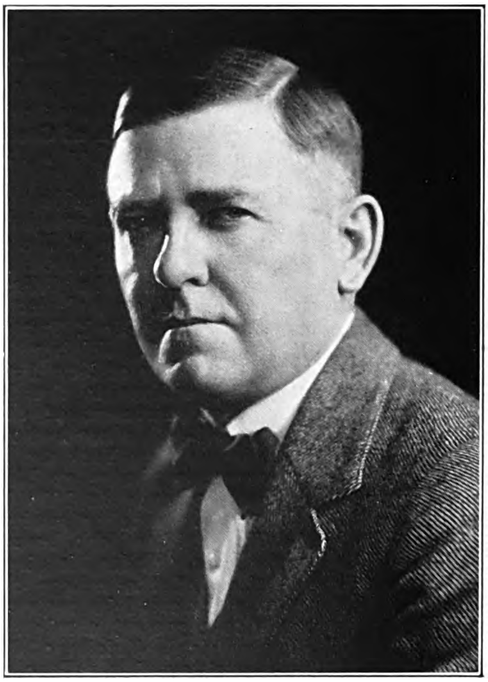
ration at Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated LL.B. in 1898 and LL.M. in 1899. He began practice in the District of Columbia in the year of his graduation and was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court in 1904. From 1902 to 1910 he was associated with Frank B. Crossthwaite in the firm of Crossthwaite & Colladay, and thereafter practiced alone until 1923 when he became the senior member of the firm of Colladay, Clifford & Pettus, in which his present partners are Edward Clifford, Benjamin B. Pettus and Joseph C. McGarraghy. Mr. Colladay's practice has been concerned chiefly with causes affecting the relations of citizens and the national government, with cases in international law, and with corporation and probate matters. He is counsel for the Second National Bank, the American University, and the Willard Hotel, and other corporations of New York and Washington. From the beginning of his career, he has been active in political and civic affairs, having been appointed a member of the Republican national committee representing the District of Columbia in January, 1917, and continuously thereafter having served on that committee through repeated elections. He was a member of the executive committee for the inauguration of Pres. Harding and was vice-chairman of the inaugural committee for the inauguration of Pres. Coolidge and was chairman of the inaugural committee for the reception of governors and distinguished guests for the inauguration of Pres. Hoover. He was president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations of Washington in 1915–16 and of the Washington board of trade in 1923–24; is chairman of the citizens' joint committee on fiscal relations between the federal government and the District of Columbia; also a member of the board of managers of the Associated Charities of Washington, and since 1920 has represented the District of Columbia at the national conferences on taxation held under the auspices of the National Tax Association. During the World war, he was fuel administrator for the District of Columbia and chairman of the ward gardens committee of Washington. He is a director of the Second National Bank and a trustee of the American University and first vice-president of the Congressional Country Club; a member of the American Bar Association and the bar associations of the District of Columbia and of New York city, the American Society of International Law, the Colombia Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of the American Institute of Banking. He is a Mason (past master) and a Knight Templar. He is a Presbyterian. His favorite recreations are golf, music and rose-growing. Mr. Colladay was married, Dec. 18, 1898, to Mrs. Cora Alice Cullinane, daughter of William McKendree Elmore, of Westmoreland county, Va. They are the parents of three sons: Stephen Francis, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C.; Edward Elmore, an engineer, and David Clement Colladay.

**SKOOG, Andrew Leonard,** neuropsychiatrist, was born at Carver, Minn., Jan. 10, 1877, son of John and Augusta Christine (Borg) Skoog, of Swedish descent, his grandparents having come to the United States from Sweden about 1850. After spending two years at the University of Colorado, he began the study of medicine and was graduated M.D. at the medical school of Northwestern University in 1902. He was assistant superintendent of the Kansas Hospital for Epileptics, in 1904–06 and physician to the Woodcroft Sanitarium at Pueblo, Colo., 1906–08. Going abroad, he was a research student at the University of Vienna, 1908–09, and at Queen's Square Hospital, London, in 1909. He was assistant professor, 1910–15, and since 1915 has been head of the department of nervous and mental diseases at the University of Kansas. Dr. Skoog's practice has been limited to nervous and mental diseases and his research work and writings have been concerned mainly with epilepsy, pernicious anemia, the spinal fluid and syphilis of the nervous system. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, Central Neuropsychiatric



Association and the Association for the Study of Nervous and Mental Diseases. His clubs include the Kansas City and Mission Hills Country. He was married at Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 21, 1910, to Anna Belle, daughter of John R. Gordon, of Denver, Colo., and they are the parents of Lura Marie Skoog.

**BERNSTEIN, Herman,** author and journalist, was born at Neustadt-Scherwindt, Russia, Sept. 21, 1876, son of David and Marie (Elson) Bernstein. His father was a merchant and Hebrew scholar. He emigrated to the United States in 1893 and his education, which was begun in Russia, was completed in this country, chiefly in private schools. He turned to journalism and literary work almost at once and after 1900 was a regular contributor to the New York "Evening Post," "Nation," "Ainslee's Magazine" and the "Independent." The New York "Times" sent him to Europe as a special correspondent in 1908, 1909 and 1911. During these trips Mr. Bernstein interviewed some of the most prominent individuals in Europe, including Witte, Metchnikoff, Bergson, Rodin, Shaw and Tolstoy, who

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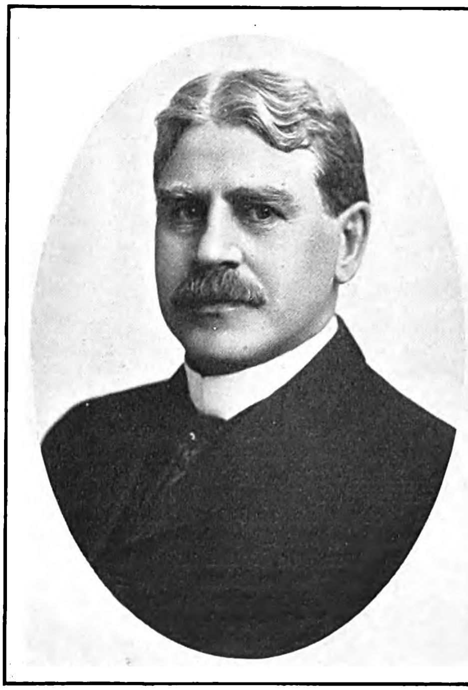
formed the subjects of his book, "With Master Minds" (1912). Returning to the United States he founded "The Day," a Jewish daily newspaper, in 1914, and was its editor until 1916; also publisher and editor-in-chief of the "American Hebrew," 1915–19. During the World war his part in American journalism was an important one. After making a study of the conditions of the Jewish people in the war stricken countries in 1915 and 1916, he was sent to Russia in 1917 by the New York "Herald" to describe the revolution and he observed the successive steps in the overthrow of the absolutism of the Czars and the establishment of the rule of the Soviets. Gaining access to the archives during the régime of the Russian provisional government, he secured an extensive correspondence that had passed between the Kaiser and Czar during the Russo-Japanese war, the nature of which caused an international sensation. This material he published in the New York "Herald" in 1917 and in a book, "The Willy-Nicky Correspondence" (1918) with a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. The New York "Herald" also sent him to Japan and Siberia with the A.E.F. in 1918 and to the Czecho-Slovak front in the Ural Mountains, and in 1919 made him special correspondent at the Peace Conference in Paris. In 1920–21 the New York "American" commissioned him to describe the new European states that had been created by the Treaty of Versailles. Since then he has made annual trips abroad for journalistic and literary purposes. He was editor of the "Jewish Tribune" during 1923–28. Mr. Bernstein has published a book of poems, "The Flight of Time" (1899); a volume of short stories, "In the Gates of Israel" (1902); a novel, "Contrite Hearts" (1905); a vigorous exposé of the anti-Semitic doctrines of the so-called "protocols of the wise men of Zion" in "The History of a Lie" (1921); two volumes of further interviews, "Celebrities of Our Time" (1925) and the "Road to Peace" (1926); and a study of "Herbert Hoover, the Man Who Brought America to the World" (1928). He is also well known for his translations from the Russian of "The Forged Coupon and Other Stories" by Leo Tolstoy; "Foma Gordeyev," a novel, and "Twenty Six and One," a collection of stories, by Maxim Gorky; the following stories and dramas by Leonid Andreyev: "The Seven Who Were Hanged," "Anathema," "The Sorrows of Belgium," "The Crushed Flower and Other Stories," "The Waltz of the Dogs," "Samson in Chains" and "Katerina"; and the stories and plays of Anton Chekhov. In addition, his adaptations of the following dramas, "The Command to Love," "The Mandarin," "The Phantom Lover," "Youth," and "The Right to Kill," have been produced in New York city. In 1927 Henry Ford, in a letter to Herman Bernstein, made a personal apology to him and a general retraction of the anti-Jewish articles published over several years in "The Dearborn Independent," as a result of which the famous Bernstein-Ford libel suit was settled out of court. Mr. Bernstein is a member of the New York Newspaper Club and the National Press Club of Washington, Authors' League, Dramatists' Guild, Academy of Political Science and the Judeans. He was married, Jan. 1, 1900, to Sophie Friedman and they have four children: Hilda, wife of Murray Gitlin, Dorothy, Violet and David Bernstein.

**MAGILL, Henry Purcell,** investment banker, was born at Clarksburg, O., Sept. 11, 1857, son of Henry Taylor and Sarah (Westerman) Magill, grandson of Charles and Katherine (Groff) Magill; great-grandson of Charles and Mary Buckner (Thruston) Magill; and great-great-grandson of John and Magdaline (Dickson) Magill. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, his pastorates including Washington Court House, O., and LaCrosse, Wis. Mr. Magill received his education in public schools at LaCrosse and there in 1871 he became a telegraph operator with the Southern Minnesota railroad and the next year was transferred in a similar capacity to Milwaukee. During 1874–81 he was clerk and telegraph operator on the Cincinnati Southern railway and in 1882 he formed a partnership with Isaac L. Overton to engage in railroad construction work. This firm assisted in the construction of the Nickel Plate and of the double track road of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western between Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the west fifty miles of the Shreveport, Texas & Pacific railroad in Louisiana. In 1884 Mr. Magill established the Exchange Bank of Henry P. Magill at La Crosse, Wis., which in 1887 was incorporated as the Exchange State Bank. As vice-president and cashier, he was the active



manager of the institution until 1896, when he organized the Security Savings Bank in the same city and was its cashier and manager until 1900. Meanwhile the firm of Henry P. Magill & Co., investment bankers, dealing in bonds, mortgages and insurance, which had been established in 1884, gradually claimed the greater part of his attention. The firm was moved to Chicago in 1899 where it has since continued, the National Mutual Church Insurance Co. being organized in Chicago in the same year, of which Mr. Magill is secretary and manager. He subsequently organized the Mutual Insurance Corp. of Chicago, the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of

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West Virginia and the Mutual Reinsurance Bureau (consisting of more than seventy mutual companies), of which he is chairman and treasurer. The Mutual Church & Home Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, of which he is also secretary, has been in continuous existence since it was established in 1891. He has been a trustee of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was lay delegate to the general conferences at Cleveland, O., 1896, and Chicago, 1900; has been president of the Methodist Social Union at Chicago, and of the National organization of deaconesses. He has served three terms as school trustee at Oak Park (Chicago), his suburban home. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Union League and Prairie clubs, Chicago and the City Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Magill was married, Oct. 21, 1879, to Carrie, daughter of William I. Moore, a merchant of Danville, Ky.

**DOHME, Alfred Robert Louis**, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15, 1867, son of Charles Emil and Ida (Schulz) Dohme, and grandson of Carl Dohme, a native of Obernkirchen, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1852 and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he erected several bank buildings of a special brown sandstone, imported from his quarry in Germany. His son, Charles E. Dohme, early in life became apprenticed to Alpheus P. Sharp, a retail pharmacist of Baltimore. Both he and his brother, Louis, studied at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and subsequently became partners of Mr. Sharp in the firm of Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists. From a small beginning the firm has grown to be one of the largest manufacturing pharmacists in the United States, doing a business of over $5,000,000 per annum. Alfred R. L. Dohme was educated at the Friends' School in Baltimore, and Johns Hopkins University, being graduated at the latter with the degree of A.B. in 1886. With three years of postgraduate work he earned the Ph.D. degree and then went abroad for special courses at the University of Berlin and the University of Strassburg. He also served as assistant in the laboratory of Prof. Fresenius at Wiesbaden. Upon his return in 1891 he entered his father's firm, Sharp & Dohme, as analytical chemist. He became superintendent of each department of the business in turn, to familiarize himself with every detail of the business. When it was incorporated in 1893 he was made chief chemist and later second vice-president, and upon the death of his father, president in 1911. During his seventeen years of control of the business it not only maintained its standing, but increased its reputation for the superior quality of all its products. He increased its assets from $2,372,950 to $5,475,700, besides increasing its dividends. But his greatest achievements have been in the field of chemical and drug research. By the application of modern systematic methods, Dr. Dohme has done valuable pioneer work in placing the drug business upon a scientific basis. His researches on cascara sagrada, histology of drugs and standardization of methods of analysis of drugs (1894) are now generally adopted, permitting a better control of the potency of poisonous drugs. The discovery that the most accurate methods of acidimetry could be applied to the analysis and determination of the active principles of vegetable drugs has proven of great value to medicine and pharmacy. As a member of the revision committee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, in charge of all drug assay work, he assisted in the revision of the eighth, ninth and tenth editions. In 1923 he began experimenting on the preparation of alkyl resorcinols of which several were known but had neither been studied nor found of value. He and his assistant chemists first produced the normal and iso-amyl, hexyl, heptyl, and the normal octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, lauryl, myristyl, stearyl and palmityl resorcinols, all of which possess marked germicidal properties and are also non-toxic. He found that as the amount of the alkyl introduced into the resorcinol grew, the germicidal properties increased and the toxic properties diminished, an ideal combination of conditions. Chemists since Pasteur's time have been trying to find just such products and the most successful was Ehrlich with his "salvarsan" the antisyphilitic, which, however, is toxic and must be used cautiously. Dr. Dohme's six membered alkyl or hexyl resorcinol has seventy-two times as high a phenol coefficient as phenol and is a germicidal product that is non-toxic and non-irritating. Used internally it produces germicidal urine, and is effective in all infected conditions of the urinary tract including the kidney; used externally as "solution S. T. thirty-seven," it destroys all germs on contact and is said to be the best known prophylactic against infectious diseases that enter through the nose or mouth. A recognized authority on all pharmaceutical subjects, Dr. Dohme has been contributing papers to pharmaceutical journals for more than twenty-five years. In 1920 he published "The Brotherhood of Man," a contribution to modern religious thought, emphasizing that the worship of creed must be replaced by a warmer and more life-giving reliance upon a faith that never dies and that will sustain humanity in its pressing needs. He is imbued with a love for his fellowmen and cherishes the conviction that until religion is unified and simplified civilization will not progress. He was a member of the reform league executive committee of Baltimore which overthrew the political ring in 1895 and secured good government for the city. For ten years he was president of the city wide congress, the leading civic organization of Baltimore. He was leader of the Roosevelt forces in Maryland in 1912 and delegate to the Republican national convention of 1916. He was instructor in pharmacy at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1900–12. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the chemical societies of Germany, France and England; the American Pharmaceutical Association; the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association; the University, Baltimore Country, Johns Hopkins, Chesapeake and Merchants clubs of Baltimore, and the Chemists' Club of New York. His favorite recreations are golf, billiards, motoring and tennis; he is a collector of paintings and is active in all musical affairs of Baltimore. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 15, 1893, to Emma Dorothy, daughter of George Blumner of Baltimore, who died in 1908; (2) Nov. 22, 1909, to Paula, daughter of Alvin Carl, of Boston, Mass. He has seven children: Dorothy, wife of Dr. R. J. Erickson; Adelyn, wife of Elias Breeskin; Frances Elizabeth, wife of E. W. Fairchild, Jr.; Ida Louise, B.S., Emily, Beatrice Elinor and Alvin Robert Louis Dohme.

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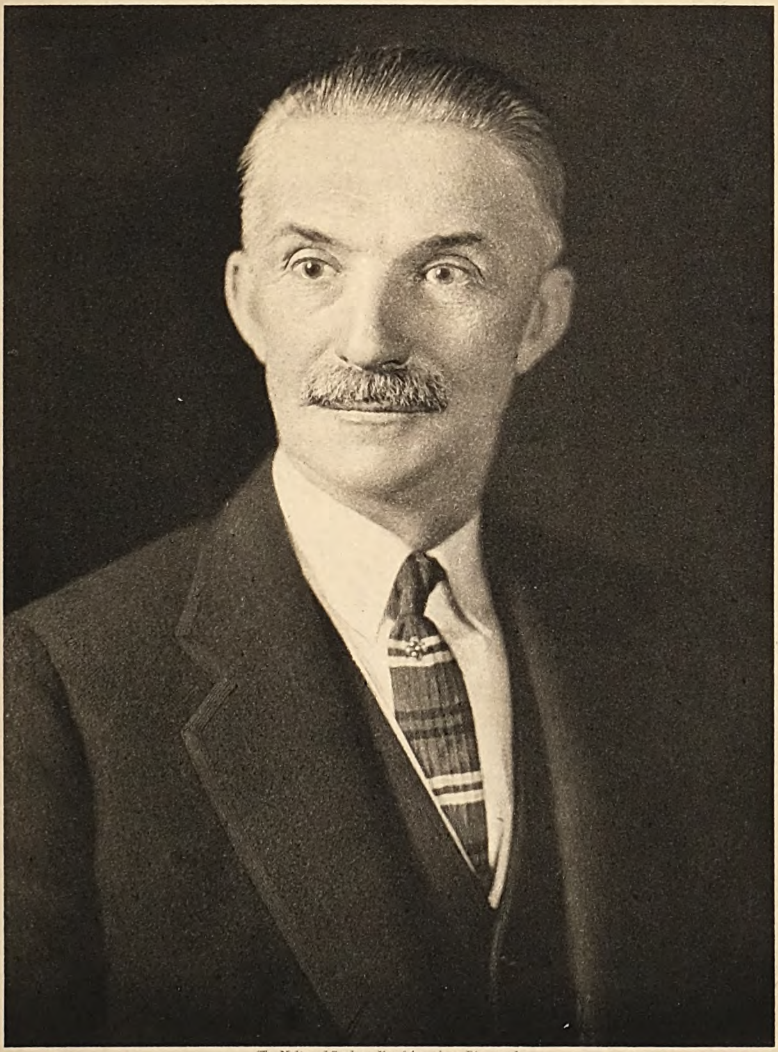

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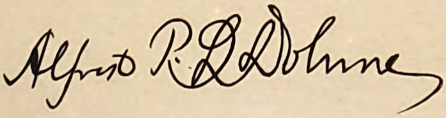

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Malcolm McGiffin

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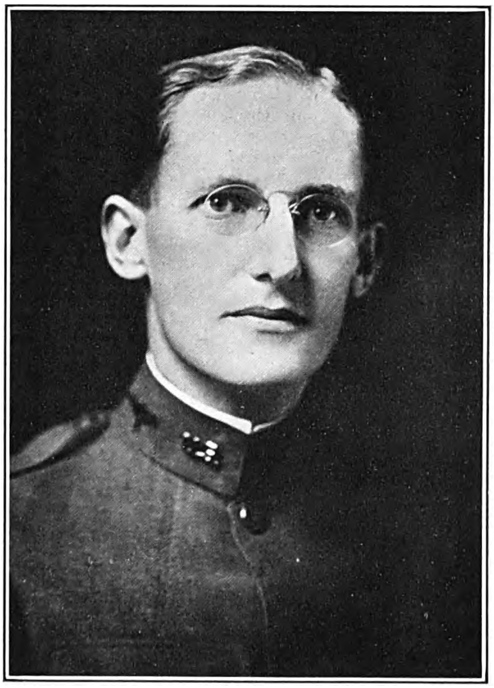
**McGIFFIN, Malcolm,** financier, was born at Corsica, Pa., June 14, 1872, son of John and Mary (McCormick) McGiffin. He was graduated at the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., with the degree of A.B. in 1897 and began the study of law with the firm of Patterson, Sterrett & Acheson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Admitted to the bar in 1902, he practiced law until 1903, but since that time has devoted himself to business. During 1904–05 he was associated with the Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and since 1905 he has been with the Fidelity Title and Trust Co. of that city. He served the company as assistant trust officer (1905–15), trust officer until 1918, and since that year has been its president. The Fidelity Title and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, was chartered in 1886. In 1896 the company's trust funds amounted to $5,369,820; in 1906 they had increased to $40,327,900; in 1916 to $63,880,735; in 1926 to $146,957,479, and in 1929 to $210,000,000. The Fidelity Company was one of the first companies to be organized with the purpose of serving as executor, trustee and administrator of trusts and estates. It also maintains a tax department that specializes in income tax service and a savings department. Mr. McGiffin is in addition vice-president and a director of the Union-Fidelity Title Insurance Co. and the Citizens' Traction Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; president of the John F. Scott Co.; director of the Jenkins Arcade Co., Stove and Range Co., Acheson Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh Aerial Survey Corp., Pittsburgh Aircraft Agency Corp., Pittsburgh Air Transport Corp., Pittsburgh Aviation Management Corp., Pittsburgh Aviation Securities Corp., and the American Surety Co. of New York city. In civic and philanthropic activities, he is a trustee of the Children's Service Bureau (treasurer), Kingsley Association, Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital (chairman, executive committee), and director of the Legal Aid Society. He is a member of the American, Pennsylvania state and Allegheny county bar associations, the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Allegheny Country and Fox Chapel Golf clubs, of Pittsburgh and the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York city. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mr. McGiffin is not married.

**KINGSBURY, Edwin Foster,** physicist, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1886, son of Edwin Lemuel and Sarah (Foster) Kingsbury. Henry Kingsbury, his first American ancestor, settled in Ipswich and Haverhill, Mass., prior to 1638 and from him and his wife Susanna the line continues through Joseph and Love (Ayer) Kingsbury; Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury; Ephriam and Martha (Smith) Kingsbury; Asa and Sarah (Huntington) Kingsbury; Asa and Lurena (Hartshorn) Kingsbury; John and Rhoda (Bates) Kingsbury; and Andrew Bates and Harriet (Waters) Kingsbury, the grandparents of Edwin Foster Kingsbury. He inherited a taste for the natural sciences from his father, who was an electrician, and took the scientific course at Colgate University where he was graduated B.S. in 1910. He began his professional career in the service of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia as engineer and physicist. He was a member of the staff of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 1919–20; of the Western Electric Company as physicist, 1920–25; and since the latter year has been physicist with the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York city. He has received letters patent in photometry, photography and metallurgy. They include an improved photometer in commercial use for measuring the intensities of lights of different colors, improvements in airplane and film cameras and new alloys for use in electrical circuits. His chief research work has been in photometry, physio-



logical optics, photography, radiation, metallurgy, the transmission of pictures by wire and television. Mr. Kingsbury has published papers on photometry, illuminating and electrical engineering. In 1919 he received the Longstreth medal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania for the published results of a study of the theory of the Welsbach mantle, in conjunction with Dr. Herbert E. Ives and Dr. Enoch Karrer. In 1912, he conducted an extensive investigation on the radiation efficiency of gas heaters for the American Gas Institute, the results of which led to the improved design of radiant gas heaters now in use in this country. Later, in conjunction with Dr. H. E. Ives, he formulated and published a theory of the flicker photometer based on the physical behavior of the eye. This photometer is used to measure lights of different colors and the theory advanced was the first one to explain successfully some of the little understood reactions of the eye. He also published the first accurate equation for the spectral visibility curve of the eye and assisted in an extensive research on precise methods of photometry and the luminous efficiency of various light sources. He also collaborated in the work which first accurately determined the value of the mechanical equivalent of light. In the World war he was employed chiefly on the design of airplane cameras for the U. S. air service in which he held a commission as first lieutenant and later as captain, and collabo-

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rated in building and testing their first successful camera using large size roll film. After the World war he engaged in further improving kodaks and later conducted an extensive research on electrical contacts and discharges in communication circuits. He has done considerable work on the development of telephotography and its commercial use in the Bell system. During the demonstration in April, 1927, by the Bell system of the first public exhibition of television he had technical charge of the station in Washington, D. C., at which the then Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and others were both seen and heard simultaneously in New York city. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, a member of the Optical Society of America and the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania. He was a major in the officers' reserve corps, U. S. army, 1919–29. He is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rutherford, N. J. Politically, he is a Republican. He was married, June 29, 1912, to Caroline Ellen, daughter of Winfred R. Woodcock, of Canastota, N. Y., and they have two children, Winfred Foster and Helen Edwina Kingsbury.

**RIDDLE, Oscar,** biologist, was born at Cincinnati, Ind., Sept. 27, 1877, son of Jonathan and Amanda Emeline (Carmichael) Riddle. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Indiana

University in 1902 and Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1907. He was instructor in biology in the Model and Training School at San Juan, Porto Rico, 1899–01, and a member of a natural history expedition to the Orinoco River and later to Cuba. After serving as an instructor of physiology at the Central high school in St. Louis (Mo.), 1903–05, he was assistant and instructor in zoology and experimental therapeutics, 1907–12. He went to Europe for travel and study in 1910–11 and upon his return to America was appointed research associate at Chicago and Cold Spring Harbor (N. Y.) by the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1912–14). Since 1914 he has been a member of the research staff at the station for experimental evolution of Carnegie Institution. Dr. Riddle has devoted a major part of his studies to the physiological and chemical aspects of organic development and heredity, conducting special investigations in the origin and development of melanin pigment, the physiology of reproduction, the nature, function and significance of the internal secretions and particularly in sex-reversal and the nature and metabolic basis of sexuality in organisms. He has published more than a hundred papers on these subjects and edited "The Posthumous Works of C. O. Whitman" (3 volumes), 1919. During the World war Dr. Riddle was a captain in the sanitary corps of the U. S. army, 1918–19. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine and a member of the Société Linneenne de Lyon, Internationale Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung, American Society of Zoologists, American Chemical Society, American Physiological Society, American Society of Naturalists, American Public Health Association, American Institute of the City of New York (trustee, 1928—), Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, National Institute of Social Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences and the Association for Study of Internal Secretions (president, 1928–29). Dr. Riddle is a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Gamma Alpha, Pi Gamma Mu and Sigma Xi fraternities and of the Chemists Club of New York. Politically he is an Independent. Dr. Riddle is unmarried.

**SAPIRO, Aaron** (Sap-ee-ro), lawyer, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1884, son of Jacob and Selina (Wascerwitz) Sapiro and grandson of Usher Sapiro, who emigrated from Russia to New York City about 1860. Orphaned at nine years of age, he was brought up in an asylum. He was graduated B.A. at the University of Cincinnati in 1904 and served as a student assistant in the history department during his post-graduate course, receiving his M.A. degree in 1905. He attended the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, intending to be a rabbi, but decided on the law for a profession and received his LL.B. degree from the University of California in 1911. With his admission to the San Francisco bar that year he became first counsel and secretary of the Industrial Accident Board of California and engaged in private practice, mainly in suits arising from the administration of the workers' compensation law, a re-draft of which, the basis of the present statute, he helped prepare. In 1913–14 he was a partner in the firm of Wise, Sapiro & Ehrlich, later Sapiro, Neylan & Ehrlich. Through his association as counsel with Harris Weinstock (q.v.), who investigated the European systems of rural credits and was state market director, and David Lubin (q.v.), founder of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, he became interested in cooperative marketing of farm products, the field of his later activities. In 1916 he was voluntary counsel to the California state rural credit commission headed by Col. Weinstock and came in contact with many growers of commodities seeking advice as to financing and marketing their crops. With this background he began to take an active part in organizing co-operative marketing associations on what be-

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Aaron Sapiro

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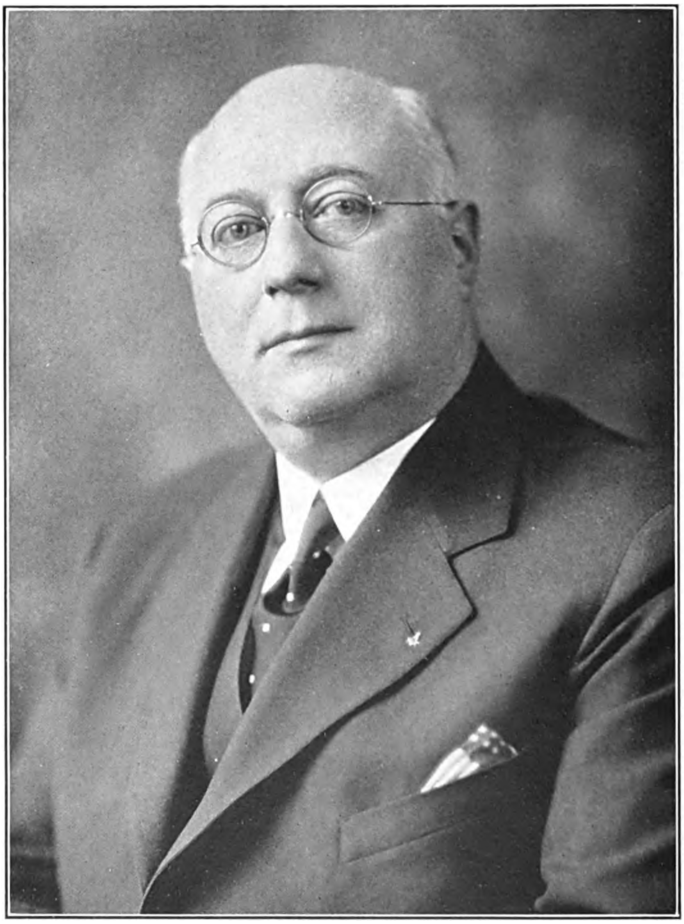

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

D. Julian Block

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came known as the Sapiro plan, under which farmers united to sell their products through a central office. These bodies were formed on a commodity or crop basis, with the state as a regional unit, instead of on a locality basis, guided by the fact that organizations which had hitherto failed functioned as local bodies covering various crops, while those which succeeded were centralized on one commodity and embraced state growers or large sections of them. The first cooperative body developed under the Sapiro plan was the California poultry raisers, followed by organization of the California Prune & Apricot Association and the Central California Berry Growers Association. After the world war period, when he served as sergeant-major in the 13th field artillery, stationed at Camp Lewis, he specialized in the law of combinations and cooperation, chiefly in relation to agriculture. His subsequent organization work under his plan resulted in the formation of bean, tomato, olive and fruit growers cooperative associations and dairymen in California; dairymen in Portland, Ore.; wheat producers in Washington, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana; cotton growers in leading southern states producing that staple and a national federation, the American Cotton Growers Exchange; the Burley Association composed of tobacco growers of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio and the dark tobacco growers of the first three named states; hay farmers of Washington state; poultry and potato producers in New Jersey; and the New York Canning Crop Association. The movement was also introduced in Canada. Coincidental with the growth of these poolings of farm products for sale through central agencies he framed a state measure, known afterwards as the standard cooperative marketing act, which was first adopted by the Texas legislature in 1921 and subsequently adopted by more than forty states. Between 1915 and 1927 he and his associates had founded some sixty cooperative groups, most of them now controlled by state statutes, embracing 750,000 farm families. Mr. Sapiro has defined his cooperative plan as wholly economic, with "economic remedies for economic ills" as its slogan. His task was made harder by the hostile propaganda of speculative middlemen, as his cooperative plan aimed at eliminating the speculator who stood between the farmer and consumer and substituted modern merchandising methods of group production and distribution for selling individual lots by farmers who knew nothing of market conditions and who took whatever was offered by the speculators. Attacks were made upon his integrity by the Dearborn "Independent," owned by Henry Ford, which charged him with being in a conspiracy of Jewish bankers to control American agriculture and the world's food markets. In 1925 he sued Ford's organ for libel, claiming $1,000,000 damages and the case ended in a mistrial, after which Ford published a complete retraction of all charges made against Sapiro and admitted that the latter's honor and motives had been unjustly impugned by the "Independent" articles and that their publication had retarded the advancement and development of cooperative marketing, which he now recognized promised substantial relief to farmers and growers. Mr. Sapiro practiced in Chicago and thereafter in New York. He has been counsel for the National Council of Cooperative Marketing Associations in the United States. He is a trustee of the Institute of Cooperation and a member of the National Child Welfare Committee and the American Legion. He was married, Nov. 17, 1913, to Janet, daughter of M. S. Arndt of Stockton, Calif., and has four children, Jean Louise, Andree, Stanley Milton and Leland Sapiro.

**BLOCK, D[avid] Julian,** chemist and electrical engineer, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 13, 1874, a son of Maurice Lawrence and Julia (Wolff) Block. He was educated in Paris, France, the Chicago School of Science and Heidelberg University, Germany, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1895. Always interested in the sciences and especially chemistry, he conducted chemical researches in a private laboratory during his student days, and at Armour Institute, Chicago, where he took special courses in chemistry and in the industrial arts. Meanwhile his professional career was begun in 1902 with Applegren & Block, electrical engineers of Chicago, and his first notable accomplishments were in the field of electrical engineering and electro-chemistry. In 1910 his first work on the brom-chlorine secondary cell was published and soon after, having decided to devote all of his time to chemistry, he established his own commercial laboratory. He was superintendent of the American Metalizing Co. during 1914–16 and thereafter director of the Block Chemical Laboratories during 1916–29, excepting the years 1920–24 when he was chemical director of the Sunbeam Chemical Co. and then the Stein-Hall Mfg. Co. His researches have been chiefly in connection with the creation of synthetic products such as synthetic sugar, synthetic gum-arabic, method of document protection by means of fluorescent salts and violet rays, kylite diaphragm for loudspeakers, a process to prevent caking of granular salts, "rit" dye soap, synthetic starches and dextrines, copper-carbon catalyzer for generation of formaldehyde, flour improvers, synthetic rubber, and a new method for introconversion of thermometric scales. Dr. Block has also developed numerous commercial products as consulting chemist for industrial enterprises. During the World war he made possible the first commercial production of synthetic mustard oil and erected the first American plants for the production of primuline, ichthyol, napthol yellow S, aspirin and methylene blue. Dr. Block is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History. He possesses an exceptionally analytical mind, is studious by nature and devotes his leisure to reading on a great many different subjects. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1903, to Tessie Marie, daughter of Frank Lupe, and they have three sons: William Julian, Richard Martin and Herbert Lawrence Block.

**HAYES, Everis Anson,** journalist, was born in Waterloo, Wis., Mar. 10, 1855, son of Anson Everis and Mary (Folsom) Hayes. The founder of the family in America was George Hayes who came from Scotland in 1680 and settled in Granby, Conn. From him and his wife, Abigail Dibble, the line descends through their son George; his son Benjamin, and his wife Martha Hecock; and their son Elizur, and his wife Sarah A. Pratt, grandparents of Everis Anson Hayes. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and later at-

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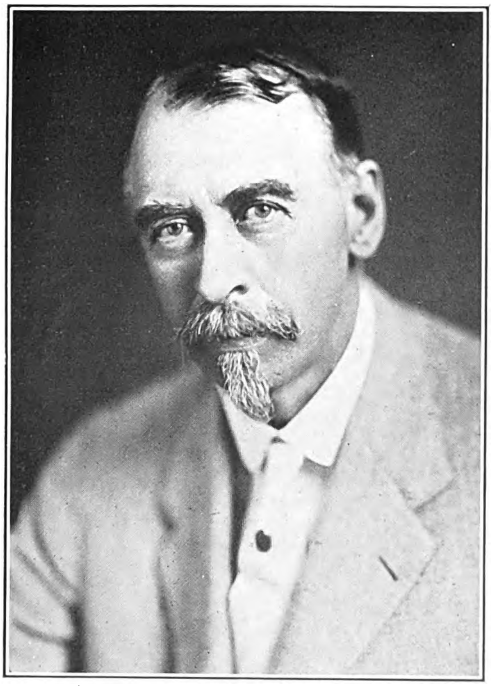
tended the California State Teachers College, San José, Calif., whither his parents had removed in 1872. After teaching school for one term in Santa Clara county, Calif., he began the study of law in the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1879. He practiced in Madison, Wis., until 1883, in the meantime pursuing the literary course at the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of B.L. in 1882. During 1883–85 he practiced law in Ashland, Wis., but then assumed the management of two iron mines, at Hurley, Wis., and Ironwood, Mich., in which with his mother and brother, he held the controlling interest. In 1887, they sold a one-half interest in the Ironwood mine, but for a number of years thereafter he continued to act as superintendent and manager of both properties. He removed to San José, Calif., in 1887, there planting the first prune orchard in that district, and until 1895 divided his attention between his fruit ranch in California and the family iron properties in Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1900 Mr. Hayes and his brother, Jay O. Hayes, entered the



newspaper publishing field, purchasing the San José "Herald," and a year later the San José "Mercury." Both were continued as separate newspapers until 1904, when they were combined under the name "Mercury-Herald." Through the columns of his newspapers, and as president of the Good Government League, Mr. Hayes waged a vigorous and effective campaign for clean government in California, and attained such political prominence that in 1904 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected to congress from the fifth California district. Through successive re-elections he continued a member of the national house of representatives until 1919, playing a conspicuous part in the legislation of that period. He was the accepted leader of the "insurgent" element in the house in the movement which culminated in the drastic limitation in the powers of the speaker in 1911. As the ranking Republican member of the house committee on banking and currency, he assisted in framing the Federal Reserve act in 1914, and he also served on the subcommittees which drafted the Federal Farm Loan act and the postal savings system. When the immigration law of 1917 was under consideration, Mr. Hayes succeeded in securing the insertion of a provision excluding all Asiatics from certain geographical boundaries. The senate, however, refused to accept this provision, at the instance of the secretary of state, but it was included in the immigration law of 1924. Mr. Hayes is president of the Hayes Mining Co. and the Harmony Iron Co., operating mines in Michigan and Wisconsin, and vice-president of the Mercury-Herald Publishing Co., San José. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the California Historical Society and the San José Commercial Club. During 1896–1902 he was president of the Good Government League of Santa Clara county, Calif. Mr. Hayes is a member of the True Life Church of San José and is the author of two religious books, "In the Light of Today" (1925) and "Sermons, By a Layman" (1927). He was married: (1) at Madison, Wis., Oct. 11, 1884, to Nettie L., daughter of Clinton H. Porter, of Radolph, Wis., who died in 1892; and (2) July 18, 1893, to Mary L., daughter of Dwight Bassett, of Whitewater, Wis. His children are: Sibyl Charity, Anson Clinton, Harold Cecil, Phyllis Celestia, wife of Capt. Robert A. Griffin, Loy Bassett and Abraham Folsom Hayes.

**McLAUGHLIN, Agnes Winifred,** lawyer, was born at Lancaster, N. H., daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Hopkins) McLaughlin. Following her graduation at the Lancaster high school she took a business course at the Burdett business College, Boston, Mass., and later was a special student at the University of Maine and at New York University. She obtained her legal education by private study and at Fordham University law school, where she received the LL.B. degree in 1922. Her practical training in the legal profession began, however, in 1908 when she was employed as a stenographer by F. C. Cleaveland, a Lancaster lawyer. Later she became a court stenographer and began to study law. She was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1917, being the first woman admitted to practice in the courts of that state on examination. In recognition of this distinction her portrait has been hung in the lawyers' room at the state library in Concord, N. H. She was admitted to the bar in New York in 1924 and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of her profession in New York city, where she has won recognition as one of the leading women in the profession. She specializes in wills and trusts and is special adviser to one of the large financial institutions of New York on legal questions concerning changes of property titles. In 1928 she was appointed a member of the advisory committee of New York University law school. Being deeply interested in the question of the fair division of property between man and wife, Miss McLaughlin secured the endorsement of the National Association of Women Lawyers, New York council, of the work being done by the commission for the investigation of defects in the law of estates. The findings of this commission were submitted to the

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New York state legislature and in 1929 were incorporated into a new law affecting dower rights and similar domestic problems. As president, Miss McLaughlin, in 1928, inaugurated the idea of study groups, as part of the service of the National Association of Women Lawyers, for the purpose of developing the confidence of a newly admitted attorney; providing a forum for the discussion of legal problems, both theoretical and actual; and bringing to the attention of the members the fact that specialists exist in law as in other professions, and to these specialists should be brought such questions as need expert advice. Miss McLaughlin is a member of the American Bar Association, National Association of Women Lawyers (vice-president, president of the New York council), New York County Lawyers' Association, League of American Pen Women (treasurer 1925–27, counsel 1926–29). English-Speaking Union, the Dante League (secretary 1921–24), and the Loiterers and Newman clubs. A Democrat in her political sympathies, she has been a member of the New York county Democratic committee since 1920. She is a Roman Catholic in her religious faith. Miss McLaughlin has lectured and written on patriotic subjects and is a contributor to law and insurance publications. She is deeply interested in music, literature and travel and has devoted much study to the subject of international peace.

**HEINTZELMAN, Arthur William,** artist, was born at Newark, N. J., Nov. 22, 1891, son of Robert and Adolphine (Sturn) Heintzelman. His parents removed to Providence, R. I., shortly after his birth, where the father was a manufacturer and designer of jewelry. He early developed artistic talents and studied for eight years in the Rhode Island School of Design where he won the Providence Art Club scholarship, the post-graduate scholarship, the school's competitive medal and a traveling scholarship given by the alumni. This last enabled him to spend a year and a half in Europe studying in Holland, France, Belgium, Spain and England. On his return in 1910 he was appointed head of the fine arts department of the Detroit School of Design, although but nineteen years of age. During 1914–19 he was instructor in the department of fine arts at the Rhode Island School of Design. Meanwhile he devoted his spare time to painting, specializing in figure and portrait work. Since 1919, however, he has worked entirely with dry-point and etching and in these mediums has won international acclaim. His first prints were exhibited in Boston in 1917 and attracted the favorable attention of the critics. Two years later an exhibition of etchings at Keppel's in New York city was received with enthusiasm and he was elected to membership in several societies of etchers. Among his prints of that period are: "The Story Teller," "Fenner's Pond," "The Philosopher," "Baby Cranston," "Sands at Russell's Island," "The Black Hat," "The Squall," "The Sun Bath," "Draped Head, Small," "Draped Head, Large," "In the Twilight," "A Sultry Afternoon," "The Pilgrim," "Head with Black Drape," "Three Score and Ten," "The Artist—Portrait Study of an Old Man," and "A Country Blacksmith." In these early plates Mr. Heintzelman's work shows the influence of the old masters, especially of Rembrandt and Van Dyck. His choice of subjects shows versatility and originality while his execution indicates a fine feeling for the delicate line, a thorough knowledge of drawing and a sympathetic understanding of his subject. Since 1921 he has occupied a studio in Paris and made occasional visits to Italy, Spain, Switzerland and France for study and etching. The most outstanding of his later plates are "Merci," "Grandmere Forain," "Musicien Montmartrois," "Proprietaire de Cayeux," "Mother and Child," "Little Head No. 2," "Little Head No. 3," "Poissonerie," "Objet d'Art," "The Shawl," "The Poet," "Pecheur de St. Valery," "Mater Dolorosa," "Les Trois Maries," "Golgotha," "Cafe Montmartrois," "Mise au Tombeau," "Prelude," "Chanteur Populaire," "La Balyeuse," "Gamin de Borgio," "Maternity," "Convalescence," "Pierrot," "Le Chevrier," "Vieille Femme de Sestri Levante," "Paysanne Endormie," "Famille Suisse," "Pecheur Basque," "Fille du Marbrier

Carrare," "Jeune mere Basque et enfant," "Les Gitanes a Perpignan." Mr. Heintzelman has won the Barnett and Noyes prizes of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers; several Logan prizes of the Chicago society; the Charles E. Lea prize of the Print Club of Philadelphia and the first prize in the 1920 exhibition of the California Society. He excels with the dry-point as well as the bitten line and in both America and Europe is recognized as one of the leading etchers of the day. Examples of his etchings are to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Art Institutes of Detroit and Chicago, the Rhode Island School of Design, the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, and the Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cleveland, O., Museums of Art, the Luxembourg Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale in France, the British Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum in England. Mr. Heintzelman is a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum, and a member of the

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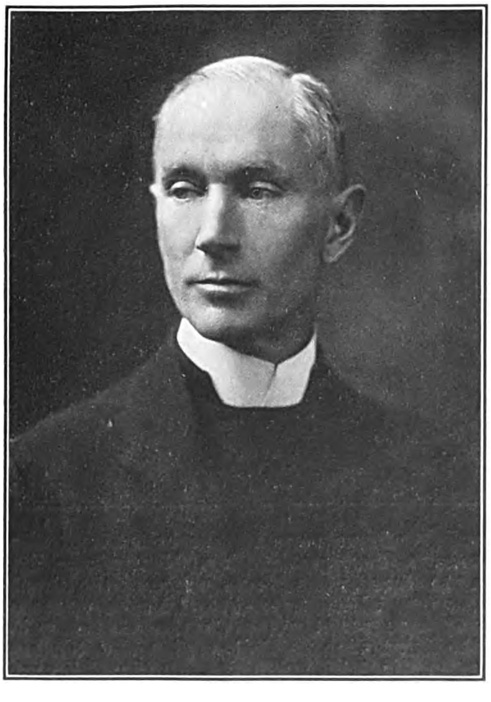
Chicago, Brooklyn and California societies of Etchers, the Print Makers of Los Angeles, the Salmagundi Club of New York, the Providence Art Club, the Societe Graveur en Noir and the Société Nationale de Beaux Arts of France. He was married, June 9, 1914, to Katherine Tickner, daughter of Adolph Sloman, a lawyer of Detroit, Mich., and they have two sons, John Cranston and Malcolm Roland Heintzelman.

**PAINE, George Lyman**, clergyman, was born at Waltham, Mass., July 29, 1874, son of Robert Treat and Lydia Williams (Lyman) Paine. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas (Payne), who came from England, 1622 or 1624, and settled at Yarmouth, Mass., marrying Mary Snow. From them the line descends through James, who married Bethiah Thacher; Thomas 2nd, who married Eunice Treat; Robert Treat, who married Sally Cobb, and who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was a member of congress from Massachusetts, 1777–78, and judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts; Charles, who married Sarah Cushing; and Charles Cushing, who married Fanny Cabot, and was the grandfather of George L. Paine. His father was a founder of Boston's Organized Charities (president for twenty-five years) and of Wells Memorial Institute. The son attended the Hop-



kinson School in Boston and was graduated at Harvard University with the degrees of A.B. in 1896 and A.M. in 1897. He then entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., receiving the degree B.D. in 1900, and later did graduate work at Yale University. Ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was assistant at St. Mark's in the Bowery, New York, 1900–02. During 1902–11 he was rector of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, Mass., and of St. Paul's Church at New Haven, Conn., 1911–18. He was executive secretary (for the state of Connecticut) of a nation wide campaign for the Episcopal church, 1919–21. In 1923 he was chosen executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, which position he still holds. During the World war he was Y.M.C.A. secretary in the Foyer du Soldat with the French army (July, 1918, to July, 1919). Mr. Paine is a member of the Union, Twentieth Century, Harvard and University clubs of Boston, the Oakley Country Club, Belmont, Mass., and the Harvard Club of New York. He was married in Boston, in 1899, to Clara A. May, and has two children: George Lyman, Jr., architect, and Alfred White Paine.

**MURPHY, Henry Killam**, architect, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10, 1877, son of John and Alice Button (Killam) Murphy, and grandson of John Murphy who came from Ireland and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1840. His father was for many years treasurer of The Henry Killam Co., carriage manufacturers, of New Haven, founded by his maternal grandfather, Henry Killam, in 1848. The son was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated at Yale with the A.B. degree in 1899. He received the degree B.F.A. from Yale in 1913. His active professional career started in 1901 with Tracy & Swartwout, architects, of New York city. He remained with this firm until 1905 and after another year in the service of the architectural firm of Delano & Aldrich, opened an office of his own in New York city. Two years later he formed a partnership with Richard Henry Dana, Jr., which continued until 1921. He was senior partner in the firm of Murphy, McGill & Hamlin during 1921–23 and since the latter year he has practiced alone. Among the most important buildings and groups of buildings designed by him are the home-office building of the Security Insurance Co., New Haven, Conn.; a housing development for the U. S. shipping board at Waterbury, Conn., during the World war; the residence of Prof. William Lyon Phelps in New Haven, which was chosen by the American Institute of Architects as the best example of residential design for inclusion in a special exhibition of colonial architecture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, in 1915; the Pacific building, at Manila, P. I., for the International Banking Corporation; the Robert Dollar building, at Shanghai, China, for the Dollar Steamship Co. (the largest American building in China); the Yenching group of some forty main buildings for Peking University, China, and the Yale-in-China buildings, at Changsha, China, for the Yale Foreign Missionary Society. All buildings in the last two groups are adaptations of pure Chinese architecture. The firm of Murphy & Dana won the architectural competition for a group of new buildings, costing $1,000,000, for the Loomis Institute, a school for boys, at Windsor, Conn., in 1913. Mr. Murphy was retained in 1926, as consulting architect for city-planning and port-development by the city of Canton, China. He is a trustee of Lingnan University, China; and a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the American Federation of Arts, the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Art Centre of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 20, 1905, to Edna Mitchell, daughter of Edward

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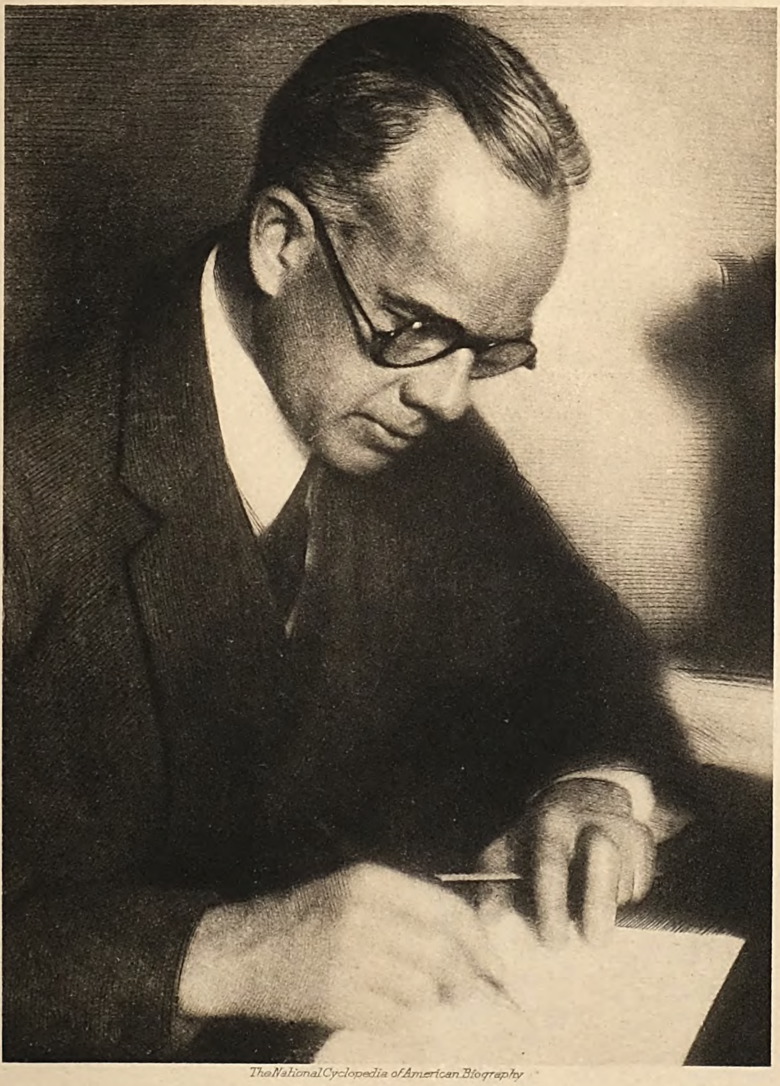

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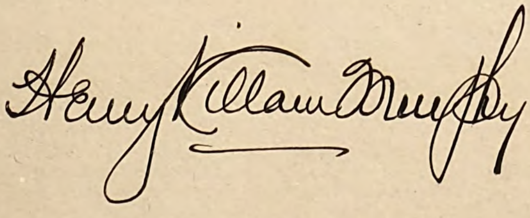

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

W. J. Holliday

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M. Cook, of New York city, who died in 1918, and (2) Dec. 3, 1920, to Ethel, daughter of Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University.

**HOLLIDAY, Wallace Trevor,** lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Mar. 10, 1884, son of William Wallace and Mary Belle (McDonald) Holliday. After a public school education in Cleveland he was graduated A.B. at Cornell University in 1905 and LL.B. at Harvard University law school in 1908. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in that year and began to practice law in Cleveland with the firm of Kline, Tolles & Morley. In 1913 he was a partner with Kline, Clevenger, Buss & Holliday and in 1925, senior partner of Holliday, Grossman & McAfee. Virgil P. Kline, with whom he had commenced his law practice, was an attorney for the Standard Oil Co., and upon his death in 1917, Mr. Holliday succeeded him as general counsel of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. Following is a summary of the most important cases in which Mr. Holliday appeared, each case being carried to successful issue. He obtained a decision from the U. S. supreme court upholding the principle that a franchise granted by a proper state authority to a utility company is a contract which may not be voided at the will of the granting authority—Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. vs. Ohio State, ex. rel. Pontius (245 U. S. 574). By decision of special master, C. M. Dale (Dec. 1, 1927), the defendant was relieved of charges brought in the U. S. district court, northern district of Illinois, of conspiring to secure a monopoly in the manufacture and distribution of gasoline — United States vs. Standard Oil Cos. of Indiana and Ohio. In a third case, Standard Oil Co. vs. City of Piqua, O., a decision was handed down in the U. S. district court, southern district of Ohio (January, 1928), declaring that a city ordinance which required the specific gravity and endpoint test results of gasoline to be posted in each service station was unconstitutional. Mr. Holliday continued as counsel of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, until April, 1928, when he was elected president of the company, giving up the practice of law. His other business associations include directorships of Apex Electrical Mfg. Co., Elf Motor Co., Collinwood Shale Brick & Supply Co., and National City Bank. Mr. Holliday is a member of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations, the Union, University, Rowfant, Mid-Day and Cleveland Athletic clubs, of Cleveland, and the Harvard Club, of New York. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married at Logan, O., Dec. 28, 1910, to Nellie B., daughter of H. W. Stiers, of Haydenville, O., and they have three children: Samuel, James and Margaret Louise Holliday.

**MATHER, Alonzo Clark,** manufacturer, was born at Fairfield, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1848, son of William (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Buell) Mather, and a descendant of the famous Mather family which was established at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635 by Richard Mather; the line being traced through Timothy and Catharine (Atherton) Mather; Atherton and Rebecca (Stoughton) Mather; William 1st and Silence (Buttolph) Mather; William 2nd and Martha (Dickinson) Mather; and Moses and Sarah (Dresser) Mather, who were his grandparents. He was trained at the Fairfield preparatory school and for several years was variously employed, first in Utica, N. Y., and later in Quincy, Ill. In 1875 he settled in Chicago, Ill., established the wholesale mercantile firm of Alonzo C. Mather & Co., and conducted it for five years. His attention being drawn to the lack of facilities on railroads for the proper handling of live stock in transit, Mr. Mather's humane impulses prompted him to study the problem with the result that in 1880 he designed a stock car in which cattle could be shipped long distances without being unloaded at intermediate points for feeding and watering. To manufacture the car he organized, in 1881, the Mather Humane Stock Transportation Co., of which he has since been president. The company developed into an important industrial enterprise, manufacturing large numbers of the Mather stock cars in which, it was estimated at one time, no less than 5,000,000 head of cattle were annually transported to market. The Mather stock car was not only successful in avoiding the maiming and crippling of cattle, which had formerly been seemingly unavoidable,

but estimates revealed that the car effected a saving in weight shrinkage of twenty pounds per head by providing means for adequate feeding during shipment. In recognition of this achievement Mr. Mather was awarded a gold medal by the American Humane Society in 1883. He also designed and manufactured refrigerator cars for the transportation of meat products and these are used in large numbers on the railroads of the country. For many years Mr. Mather devoted himself to arousing public interest in the construction of an international bridge over the Niagara river, connecting Buffalo, with Fort Erie, Ont. His plan, which he set forth as early as 1893, included a harbor at Fort Erie and the harnessing of the water flowing between the abutments of the bridge to produce electrical energy. The plan received the sanction of the Canadian government and a bill endorsing it

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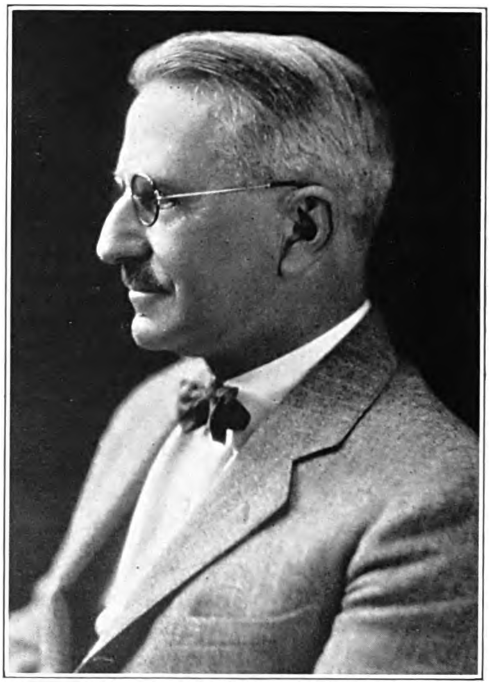
was passed by the legislature of New York state, but before the project could be matured the U. S. congress passed a measure prohibiting the construction of international bridges without its consent and the plan had to be abandoned at that time. Later, on the exact spot suggested by him, the peace bridge was built and dedicated in 1927. In 1926 Mr. Mather presented a six-acre park, named Mather Park in his honor, to the Queen Victoria park commission of Ontario, near the Canadian end of the peace bridge. Mr. Mather is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Union League, Press and Manufacturers' clubs of Chicago. He was one of the first members of the 1st Ill. national guard. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Mather has been married three times: (1), Jan. 22, 1878, to Martha C. Johnson, of Chicago, who died in 1879; (2), Aug. 4, 1880, to Louise Eames, of Ottawa, Ill., and (3), Oct. 28, 1914, to Irene Argyle Ward, of New York city. He had, by the first marriage, one daughter, Martha J. Mather.

**KAHN, Albert,** architect, was born at Rhaunen, Westphalia, Germany, Mar. 21, 1869, son of Joseph and Rosalie (Cohn) Kahn. He received his early education in the schools of Luxemburg and came to America with his parents in 1881, the family settling in Detroit, Mich. His father was a teacher. He began to study architecture in Detroit in 1883 with the firm of Mason & Rice and in 1890–91 studied abroad on a scholarship awarded by the "American Architect." He remained with the firm of Mason & Rice until 1894 when he became a member of the firm of Nettleton, Kahn & Trowbridge, architects. Since 1900 he has practiced independently. His work has in general been restricted to the field of commercial and industrial architecture, representative buildings which his firm has designed and erected being the General Motors building, one of the largest office buildings in the world, the Fisher building, awarded the New York Architectural League's silver medal, the "Evening News," Detroit "Free Press," First National Bank, Security Trust Co., Detroit Trust Co. and the National Bank of Commerce buildings, all in Detroit; the Highland Park State Bank building, Highland Park, Mich., and the Mahoning National Bank building, Youngstown, O. The firm has designed industrial plants for the Ford Motor Co. (buildings at Highland Park, River Rouge and Dearborn, Mich.), Packard Motor Car Co., Hudson Motor Car Co., Paige Motor Car Co. and the Cadillac Motor Car Co. Since 1920 Mr. Kahn has served as consulting architect for the University of Michigan, designing several of the University's newer buildings, including the literary, physics, medical and natural science buildings, university hospital and the Hill auditorium. The Detroit Golf, Detroit Athletic and Franklin Hills Country clubhouses, all of Detroit, and the Standard Club building of Chicago, Ill., also were designed by Mr. Kahn's firm. During the World war he was architect for army aviation field buildings and the designer of the permanent experimental station of the U. S. air service at Langley Field, Va. He is a city commissioner of the Detroit Institute of Arts and is a member of the national building code committee organized by Herbert Hoover during his term as secretary of the U. S. department of commerce. Mr. Kahn is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Architectural League of New York City, the Scarabs, Bloomfield Hills Country, Bloomfield Open Hunt, Detroit Golf, Detroit Yacht, Tam O'Shanter and Franklin Hills Country clubs, of Detroit. He was married in Detroit, Sept. 14, 1896, to Ernes-



tine, daughter of Adolph Krolik, and has four children: Lydia, wife of Harry Winston, Dr. Edgar, Ruth and Rosalie Kahn.

**CROWELL, Merle,** editor, was born in North Newport, Me., Dec. 28, 1888, son of Wilson Daniel and Lydia (Coburn) Crowell. The farm on which he was born was his home until he was twenty-one years old. After finishing a four-year course at Corinna Union Academy, he took two additional years of preparatory work at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and was graduated in 1906. He won a Colby College scholarship for holding the highest rank in his class but a breakdown in health prevented him from completing his course at Colby. In 1909, he went to New York city with the intention of obtaining newspaper work or studying law. After struggling with odd jobs for two years, and making occasional minor newspaper contributions as a side line, he obtained a position as reporter on the "Evening Sun" and remained with that newspaper until 1915 when he became associated with the "American Magazine" as staff writer and associate editor. John M. Siddal (q.v.) had just become editor of the magazine and was inaugurating a number of radical editorial changes. Instead of dealing with principles and ideas in the abstract, Siddall introduced articles of more personal interest which were of primary concern in the daily life of the average human being, such as personal stories of the struggles and successes of prominent men and women and the methods by which they meet the problems of life. The policy was a means of increasing the magazine's circulation from 400,000 in 1915 to 2,000,000 in 1923. Mr.

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Merle Crowell

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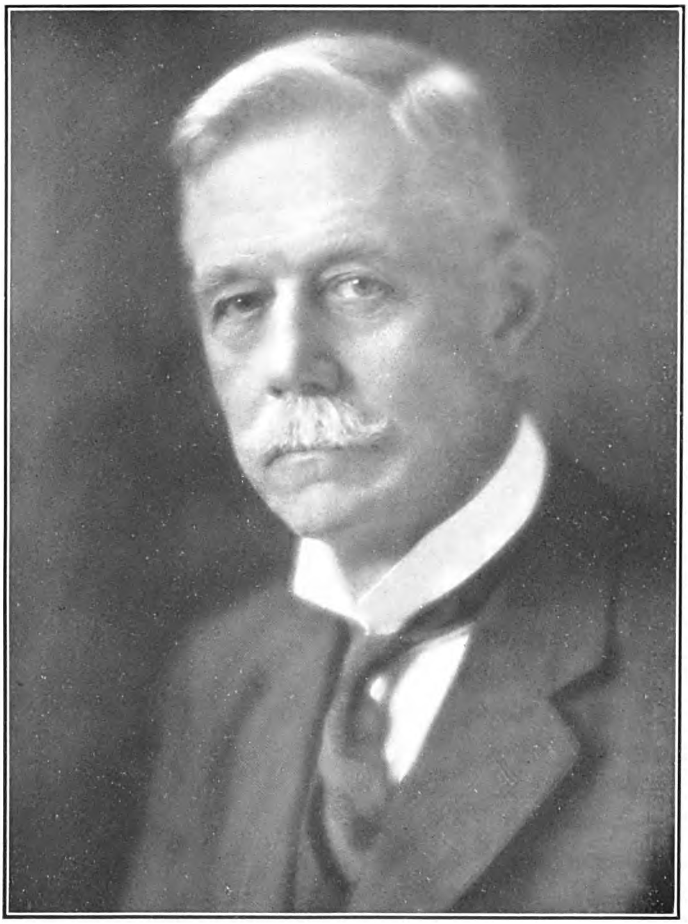

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Irving K Pond

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Crowell, as associate editor, specialized on personal achievement stories with a business background. He secured personal articles for the first time from Charles M. Schwab, J. Ogden Armour and other business men of large affairs, or wrote of interesting interviews with them. The beginning of the World war found him in the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and after a brief period of service at Washington and Hoboken, N. J., he was sent to the port of embarkation at Newport News, Va., where he was commissioned captain and made personnel adjutant of the port, in charge of the personnel problems of the many officers and soldiers who were shipped overseas from that port. Discharged in May, 1919, with the rank of major, he returned to his editorial work with the "American Magazine." When Mr. Siddall died in 1923, Mr. Crowell succeeded him as editor-in-chief of the "American Magazine," a position he now holds. Under Mr. Crowell's management the magazine's monthly circulation has grown to 2,200,000, the largest of any general monthly magazine in the world. Its editorial offices are in New York and it is published in Springfield, O., where its present owners, the Crowell Publishing Co., of which Mr. Crowell is director, have one of the largest and best equipped publishing houses in the United States. Mr. Crowell is also a director of the Chappaqua National Bank and a member of the National Arts Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and honorary member of the national journalistic fraternity, Pi Delta Epsilon. He is an occasional contributor of verse to newspapers and magazines and his poem "A Crimson Cloud," was designated in Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse" for 1928, as among the best of the year. He was married, Sept. 3, 1921, to Mary Brewer, daughter of J. Fred Leonard, of Benton, N. H., and they have two sons: Robert Norman and Gordon Crowell.

**POND, Irving Kane**, architect, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 1, 1857, son of Elihu Bartlit and Mary Barlow (Allen) Pond, and descended from Samuel Pond of Groton, Suffolk, England, who came to America in 1630 and settled at Windsor, Conn. From Samuel and his wife, Sarah Ware, the line of descent is traced through Samuel, a deputy to the general court, and Miriam (Blatchley) Pond; Samuel and Abigail (Goodrich) Pond; Philip and Thankful (Frisbie) Pond; Dan and Mabel (Munson) Pond; Benjamin, who was a judge of the New York court, a representative in the New York legislature and a member of congress in 1812, and Abigail (Ashley) Pond; Jared and Statira (Bartlit) Pond, who were the grandparents of Irving K. Pond. Mr. Pond's father was a journalist, publishing first the Coldwater "Sentinel" and subsequently the Ann Arbor "Argus"; he was the first president of the Michigan Press Association, served in the Michigan state senate (1859), and played an important part in building up the public school system in Michigan. Irving K. Pond was educated in the public schools at Ann Arbor, and was graduated C.E. at the University of Michigan, in 1879. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1879, and for four years was engaged as an architectural draftsman. After a year devoted to travel and study in Europe, he returned to Chicago and in 1886 began the practice of architecture with his brother, Allen B. Pond (q.v.) under the name of Pond & Pond. In 1926 the firm name was changed to Pond & Pond, Martin and Lloyd, upon the admission of two younger partners. With his brother he designed a number of notable public and private buildings, including social settlements: The Hull House group, the Chicago commons, the Henry Booth house for the Chicago Ethical Society, Northwestern University Settlement and Gads Hill Center; school and college buildings: Michigan union, University of Michigan league building, Purdue union, Michigan State College union, University of Kansas union, University of Michigan physical laboratory, the Baptist Training School for Nurses in Chicago, the Benham (W. Va.) School for the Wisconsin Steel Co., and the Lake Forest Academy buildings; church buildings: particularly notable, the Hyde Park Congregational Church and the Ravenswood Presbyterian Church, Chicago; hotels: the Whitcomb hotel, St. Joseph, Mich., and Ojibway Park hotel, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.; office buildings: The Royal Neighbors of America building, Rock Island, Ill., and the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance building, Lansing, Mich.; residences: the Wilson house in Kenosha, Wis., the Coonley (Logan) and Head (Perkins) houses in Chicago; and the U. S. post office building at Kankakee, Ill. Mr. Irving Pond was chiefly responsible for developing the distinctive style for which Pond & Pond have become widely known. This style is characterized by a simplicity approaching austerity, freedom from slavish imitation of any particular historic style or period and a restraint in the handling of an idea that recalls the Greek spirit of design. It achieves beauty by the rhythmic use of mass and color, and strives for dignity, graciousness and charm. These characteristics are particularly to be noted in the City Club building in Chicago, the Michigan union and the Michigan league buildings at Ann Arbor. With his brother, he was the first gold medallist of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Pond is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects (president, 1910–11), honorary member of the German Institute of Architects (Berlin), corresponding member of the Austrian Central Society of Architects (Vienna), and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; a founder of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club; an honorary member of the South Bend, San Francisco and Los Angeles Architectural clubs, and a member of the Chicago Literary (president), University, City, Cliff Dwellers, and Little Room clubs, and the society of Midland Authors. He has contributed to various technical and literary magazines numerous essays, reviews, articles and reports on architectural and kindred subjects, and is the author of "The Meaning of Architecture," (1918). He has maintained an extraordinarily alert and youthful body. He practiced acrobatics as a boy and he was still turning hand-springs and aerial somersaults when he reached his seventy-second birthday. Indeed, he possessed at seventy greater agility of body than most men have at twenty, and he probably possessed, in some respects, greater mental alertness. He has regarded acrobatics as something more than a body-conditioner; it has been to him a fine art as satisfying as the art of music, and he has practiced it assiduously. In political faith he is an independent Democrat; he is interested in policies and organizations leading to civic and social improvement and for the advancement of the fine

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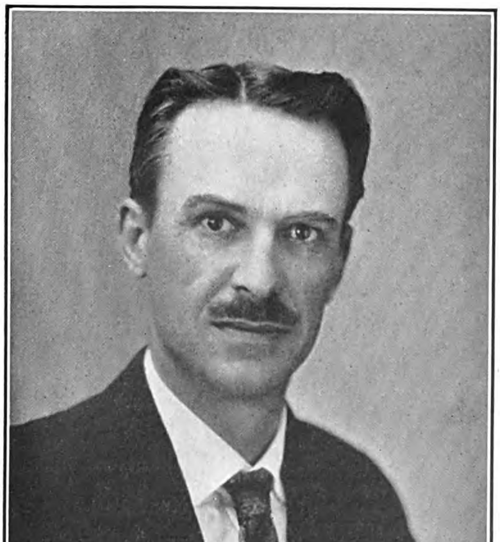
arts. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Architects in Rome and Venice in 1911, in which year his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He was married, June 9, 1929, to Katharine L. de Nancrède, of Ann Arbor, Mich., daughter of Charles B. de Nancrède, who was for many years professor of surgery and director of the surgical clinics at the University of Michigan.

**TURLEY, Louis Alvin,** pathologist, was born at Bever, Utah, Feb. 6, 1879, son of Jacob Omner and Louisa Ann (Woodhouse) Turley. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Idaho in 1903; M.A. at Harvard University in 1906; and Ph.D. at Harvard University in 1916. While an undergraduate in the University of Idaho he discovered the location of the egg depository of the elm leaf roller; the presence of a peach blossom destroying cricket and a new species of fly. As a graduate student at Harvard he did research work in psychology; was the first to trace out the uriniferous tubules in adult human beings; determined the nature of the compensatory changes in chronic kidney conditions, and of the lesions in influenza; and determined the histogenesis of spinous-cell carcinoma. Dr. Turley was professor of science at the State Normal



School, Lewiston, Ida., 1903–04, and professor of biology at Southwestern State Normal School, Weatherford, Okla., 1907–08. Joining the medical faculty of the University of Oklahoma in 1908 he has remained there until the present time, serving as state bacteriologist 1908–12, and as assistant dean of the medical school since 1920. In the latter position he was influential in raising the standard of the medical school to first-class rating; carried on research work in medicine; and organized bacteriological laboratories for the state. He is consulting pathologist to St. Anthony's Hospital, Oklahoma City; El Reno Sanitarium, El Reno, Okla.; Central State Hospital (psychopathic), Norman, Okla.; and pathologist to the Medical Arts Laboratory, Oklahoma City. He has contributed a number of articles to current medical literature and is the author of "The Efficiency of the Electrolytic Treatment of Sewage Effluent" (1914); "Some Observations on Chronic Nephritis" (1920); "Evidence of the Function from the Pathology of the Kidney Tubule" (1920); "Relation of the Bacteriology to the Pathology of the Tonsils and the Relation of Either or Both to Symptomatology" (1920); "Cancers of the Cervix" (1922); "Causes of Tumors" (1924); "Fibrosis of the Glomeruli in Chronic Nephritis" (1924); "Spinous Cell Carcinoma" (1924), and "Multiple Miliary Adenomas of the Kidney Cortex" (1924). Dr. Turley is an associate fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Oklahoma Academy of Medicine and Cleveland County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and the Norman (Okla.) Country Club. He was married, in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 16, 1905, to Anna Gertrude, daughter of Patrick Henry King.

**ROGERS, Warren Lincoln,** P. E. bishop coadjutor of Ohio, was born at Allentown, N. J., Nov. 14, 1877, son of Samuel Hartshorne and Josephine (Lincoln) Rogers. His father was of Quaker ancestry and his mother a daughter of Rev. Warren Lincoln, a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln. After a public school education in Detroit, he was for several years a clerk with the American Car & Foundry Co. in that city. In his youth he engaged in religious work in Baptist churches, serving as lay preacher for some time in Birmingham, Mich., and he selected the church for his life work. While a student in the University of Michigan, he became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church; he was president of the university Y.M.C.A. and the Student Christian Association, and for two years was student traveling secretary of the Michigan Y.M.C.A. Following his graduation at Michigan in 1907, he studied for the ministry at the Union and General Theological seminaries in New York. He was student pastor in Sound Beach, Conn., lay assistant at St. Matthew's Church in New York city and chaplain for Teachers College of Columbia University. In 1911 he received the degree of B.D. from Union Seminary, magna cum laude and in the following year the degree of B.D. from General Theological Seminary and was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Charles David Williams in Detroit, in 1911. His first charge was St. Thomas' Church in Detroit where he remained two years. After serving as associate rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1913–16), he was rector of St. John's Church, Jersey City, for four years. As this pastorate covered the period of the World war he gave his services as a volunteer chaplain at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, for five years (1920–25), where he served on the Michigan diocesan executive council, headed the department on missions, was secretary of the diocesan standing committee, president of the Detroit council of churches, comprising some sixteen denominations, and was popularly known as the "Radio dean" through the wide broadcasting of his sermons. He was also a founder of the Wranglers Club, composed of clergy of various creeds, including Jewish and Unitarian, and took an active part in city affairs, especially as a

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Warren Lincoln Rogers

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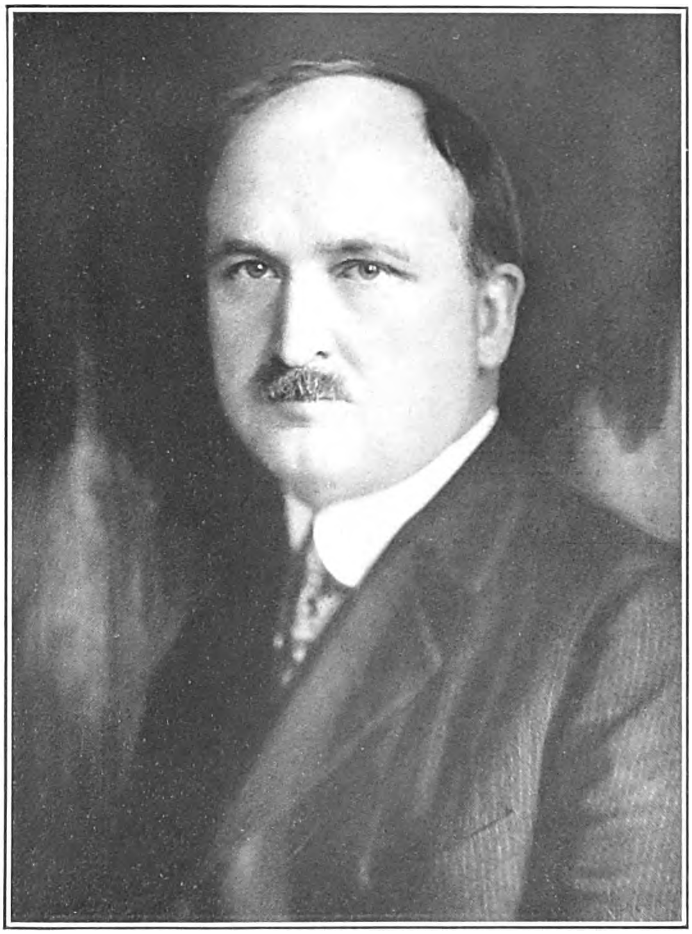

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Fred H. Albee.

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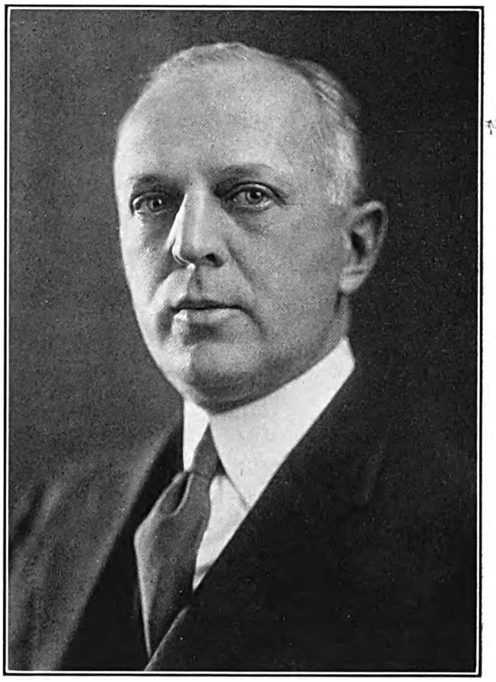
member of the chamber of commerce and other local organizations. Twice he came within a few ballots of being elected bishop of Michigan at diocesan conventions, receiving the second largest vote on both occasions. In 1925 he was elected coadjutor-bishop of Ohio to assist Bishop William A. Leonard and on April 30 was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, ten bishops officiating in the rites. As dean and bishop he has been one of the most active and influential members of the Episcopal clergy in the states of Michigan and Ohio. He has been a constant Lenten noonday preacher in such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Syracuse and Richmond, and is a director of the denomination's church pension fund, the largest fund of its kind in the world. After the World war he took a deep interest in Near East relief, visiting orphanages and refugee camps in Greece, Turkey and Palestine in 1923 and 1925, and delivered addresses in many cities, notably one at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, which was widely published. International peace is also one of his many interests, as a member of the American Peace Society and of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. As a delegate of the Episcopal church Bishop Rogers attended the World Conference on Christian Life and Work in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1925, and the World Conference on Faith and Order in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927. He was exchange preacher to Great Britain in 1929, appearing in many cathedrals and before many groups in that country in the interests of Anglo-American friendship. He is a trustee of Kenyon College, Gambier, O., of which he holds the honorary degree of D.D., conferred in 1925; president of the Harcourt School for Girls, Gambier; chaplain-general of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses; and a director of the University Club in Cleveland. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity (33d degree). Bishop Rogers was married, June 29, 1911, to Helen Clingen, daughter of Warren C. Speakman, of West Chester, Pa., who died in 1919.

**SCOTT, Frederick Hossack,** merchant, was born at Ottawa, Ill., Apr. 10, 1879, son of John Edwin and Harriet Emma (Hossack) Scott. His father (1843–1918), a native of Rathfriland, Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1856, settling first at Westport, N. Y., and two years later at Mendota, Ill., where he conducted a dry goods business. Following his graduation at Princeton University in 1900, the son entered his father's dry goods business, J. E. Scott & Co., at Ottawa, Ill., and on July 1, 1901, entered the employ of Carson Pirie Scott & Co., with which members of his family had been connected since 1858. The firm was originally established at LaSalle, Ill., in 1854, by John T. Pirie and Samuel Carson, and the following year was moved to Amboy, Ill. Later branch stores were opened at Mendota, Galena and Polo, Ill., and in 1864 headquarters were established in Chicago with a wholesale store to supply the branch stores as well as other Chicago merchants; a retail store was opened in Chicago in 1866. The business grew so rapidly that by 1870 offices were established in New York city and foreign purchasing agencies in Manchester, England, Paris, France and Chemnitz, Germany. Carson Pirie Scott & Co. acquired the Charles Gossage & Co. business in 1883, the Schlesinger and Mayer business in 1904, and the John V. Farwell Co., in 1925. After entering the firm in 1901, Mr. Scott familiarized himself with every department of the business and in 1913 he was admitted as a partner. Since its incorporation in 1919, he has been a managing director. He is an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Chicago crime commission. During the World war he filled various active posts with the Y.M.C.A. and in 1918 he was chairman of the personnel committee of the central department, National War Work Council. His clubs are the Attic, Industrial, Princeton, Saddle and Cycle, University, Casino, In-



dian Hill and Nassau. In religion he is a Congregationalist. Mr. Scott was married at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 2, 1902, to Helen Christine, daughter of Dr. Edward Hutchings Webster, and they have four children: Emily Carol, wife of F. Langdon Hubbard, Isabel Lindsay, wife of Albert Keep; Frederick Hossack, Jr., and Edward Webster Scott.

**ALBEE, Fred Houdlett,** surgeon, was born at Alna, Me., Apr. 13, 1876, son of Freling Huysen and Mary Charlotte (Houdlett) Albee, a descendant of Benjamin Albee. He was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1899 and M.D. at the Harvard medical school in 1903. After two years spent as house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, he began the practice of surgery in Waterbury, Conn. Here, in 1910, he performed an operation known as arthrodesis of the hip, for which there was no precedent in surgical literature and which attracted the attention of surgeons throughout the world. The patient, a policeman, made a brilliant recovery and returned to his former occupation. Later he read a paper on the technic of the operation, at the Sixteenth International Medical Congress at Budapest in 1919. While practicing in Waterbury he spent three

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days each week as a voluntary assistant in the orthopedic clinic of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and in 1906 he established himself permanently in New York where besides engaging in private practice, he became clinical assistant to the Post-Graduate Hospital, assistant in orthopedic surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and radiographer and clinical assistant in the Hospital of Ruptured and Crippled. He was made assistant professor and head of the department of orthopedic surgery at Cornell University medical school in 1911, director of the department of orthopedic surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital and medical school in 1915, and professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Vermont in 1916. The last two positions he still holds. He also became consulting surgeon to numerous hospitals and to the Pennsylvania and Seaboard Air Line railroads. Dr. Albee has made two notable contributions to surgery: (1) The use of the autogenous bone graft to repair crippling defects and arrest disease in the bony structure of the human body, notably in the spine, hip and jaw, and (2) the motor driven machine tools for cutting and modeling bones which make such operations possible. These instruments, known collectively as the "bone mill," devised in 1912, enable the surgeon to do at the operating table many of the things that can be done with metal and wood in a machine shop with similar automatic machinery. A part of the Albee "bone mill" is a circular saw with a regulated speed of 7,000 revolutions a minute, the cutting taking place so quickly that it is impossible for the patient's nervous system to transmit to the brain any sense of pain, thus diminishing shock and making possible operations which a patient could not withstand otherwise. He developed the technic of several original operations with the autogenous bone graft principle the most notable of which, perhaps, are his spinal graft for the treatment of Pott's disease, the bone-peg and the reconstruction operations for ununited fractures of the hip, in which inlay bone grafts are morticed and fitted to their bony beds as carefully as is wood by the cabinet-makers. For bone graft operations he invented an ingenious attachment to his "bone mill" by means of which tiny pegs of living human bone are threaded like screws and used to hold in place certain bony grafts, in place of the metal screws formerly used, which insures firm union and stimulates bone growth and repair. Dr. Albee's operation for Pott's disease, first described in 1911, attracted widespread interest. He has lectured on and demonstrated with moving pictures his methods of bone grafting in nearly every capital in Europe. By introducing them at the military hospitals in France during the World war he practically revolutionized French methods of bone surgery. When the United States entered the war he was a major in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, and aided Col. Samuel Lloyd in organizing post-graduate unit No. 8 for overseas service. Realizing the necessity for proper facilities for handling wounded soldiers promptly on debarkation, he was largely instrumental in establishing reconstruction hospital No. 3, later known as general hospital No. 3, at Colonia, N. J., which was the first general hospital erected by the government during the war. The hospital comprised 110 buildings erected on 200 acres of ground donated by Charles D. Freeman of Colonia at a cost of $3,500,000. Dr. Albee was its chief surgeon and director with the rank of colonel and during its period of operation from July, 1918, to October, 1919, 2,000 patients with serious bone injuries were received for treatment on arrival from France. He was interested in the mental and psychologic aspect of postoperative treatment and established at the hospital a curative workshop where patients upon leaving their beds, could do men's work, rather than occupational therapy, in a normal industrial atmosphere, but under close supervision. The experiment was so successful that the following year he established with Frederick G. Elton of the New York state rehabilitation bureau a curative workshop in New York city, where many men, who otherwise would become a burden on society, found their way back to self support. In 1919 he was instrumental in having the New Jersey legislature create a state rehabilitation commission, of which he was appointed chairman by four successive governors and in 1927 he established "The Rehabilitation Journal," of which he is editor-in-chief. Throughout the war he also served as a member of the orthopedic advisory council to the surgeon general of the army, and in 1918 gave a course in bone plastic surgery and orthopedic reconstruction surgery to the medical corps in conjunction with Dr. Robert W. Lovett of Boston. He attended the inter-allied congress on rehabilitation in Rome in 1919 as official representative of the U. S. army medical corps; delivered the opening address at the surgical congress in Paris in 1922; represented the U. S. army medical corps at the Netherlands orthopedic congress in Amsterdam in 1923, and was honorary president of the fourth international congress on reconstruction surgery at Amsterdam in 1925. He is professor of bone plastic surgery at the international clinics held each summer at the University of Paris. In 1927 he gave a series of lectures on bone surgery at the University of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, and the universities of Cluj, Jassy, and Bucharest, Roumania, and in 1928 in South America and Africa. He is the author of "Bone Graft Surgery" (1915), "Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery" (1919, Spanish edition, 1928); and many articles on surgical subjects published in scientific journals. He is a member of the American Orthopedic Association (president, 1928), American College of Surgeons (fellow), American Medical Association, Pan-American Medical Association, the Phi Chi and Kappa Sigma fraternities, and the B.P.O.E. Dr. Albee has extensive real estate interests in Florida where he built the towns of Venice and Nokomis. He is president of the Venice-Nokomis Bank, the Nokomis Realty Co. and is a director of the First Bank & Trust Co., of Sarasota, Fla. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1916 and Bowdoin College in 1917, and Roumania decorated him with the Order of Great Officer of the Crown of Roumania in 1927. Tennis, gardening and fruit growing are his favorite recreations. He was married, Feb. 2, 1907, to Louella May, daughter of William E. Berry, of Williamsport, Pa., and has one son, Fred H. Albee, Jr.

**LEWARS, Elsie Singmaster,** (Mrs. Harold Lewars), author, was born at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Aug. 29, 1879, daughter of John Alden and

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Caroline (Hoopes) Singmaster, of Pennsylvania German ancestry dating from 1749. Her father was a Lutheran minister who held pastorates in Pennsylvania and Brooklyn, N. Y., was president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, from 1906 until 1926, presided over the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1915, and in 1918 assisted in founding the United Lutheran Church. She received her preliminary education in public schools, chiefly at Allentown, Pa., then studied at Cornell University and was graduated A. B. at Radcliffe College in 1907, specializing in English. Her early work, chiefly short fiction based upon her intimate knowledge of the Pennsylvania Germans, appeared in leading periodicals, including the "Atlantic Monthly," "Century," "Harpers," "Scribner's," "McClure's," "Youth's Companion," "Saturday Evening Post," and other magazines, to which she continues to contribute. Gettysburg also gave her the background for some of her best stories. She wrote the following juvenile books, "When Sarah Saved the Day" (1909) and "When Sarah Went to School" (1910), to which were added "Emmeline" (1916), "The Long Journey" (1917), "John Baring's House" (1917), "A Boy at Gettysburg" (1924); "Sewing Susie" (1927); "Virginia's Bandit" (1929), and "You Make Your Own Luck" (1929). She is also the author of five historical studies, "A Short Life of Martin Luther" (1917), "History of the Lutheran Missions" (1917), "The Book of the United States" (1926), "The Book of the Constitution" (1926) and "The Book of the Colonies" (1927). Her more matured work in fiction, which has won for her a definite place in American literature, is represented by her novels, "Katy Gaumer" (1915), "Basil Everman" (1920), "Ellen Levis" (1921), "Bennett Malin" (1922), "The Hidden Road" (1923), and "Keller's Anna Ruth" (1926). "Gettysburg: Stories of the Red Harvest and the Aftermath" (1913), "Bred in the Bone" (1925), and "What Everybody Wanted" (1928) contain many of her short stories in book form. She is a sympathetic and able interpreter of a racial group, the Pennsylvania Germans, whose pronounced and distinctive traits she has portrayed in finished studies which, while interwoven with local color, yield their real effectiveness through their characterizations, the author working upon them, like a painter from the living figure, with her material at hand and living with it as a compatriot of her subjects. She was awarded the honorary degree of Litt.D. at Gettysburg College, 1916, and Muhlenberg College, 1929. She was married, Apr. 17, 1912, to Harold Lewars, who died in 1915.

**FAVILL, John,** neuropsychiatrist, was born in Madison, Wis., Sept. 9, 1886, son of Dr. Henry Baird and Susan Cleveland (Pratt) Favill and a direct descendant of John Favill, who came from England and settled in Manheim, Herkimer co., N. Y., before the revolutionary war. From John Favill and his wife, Nancy Lewis, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Guile to their son Dr. John and his wife Louisa Baird, the grandparents of Dr. John Favill. His father was an eminent physician of Chicago, the first president of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and, at various times, president of the Chicago Medical Society, City Club of Chicago, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, Municipal Voters' League and the National Dairy Council. John Favill was graduated at Yale University in 1909 with the degree of A.B., receiving the M.D. degree from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1913. After completing a medical internship at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he returned to Chicago and assisted his father in the practice of internal medicine until the latter's death in 1916. During the World war Dr. Favill was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army, at first serving in base hospitals in this country. From Aug. 7, 1918, to May 24, 1919, he served in base hospitals Nos. 14 and 120 of the A.E.F. in France and was promoted to the rank of captain. He is now a major, medical corps reserve, U. S. army. Since his return from France he has limited his practice to neurology and psychiatry.

He was assistant in medicine at Rush Medical College, 1915–21, and instructor in nervous and mental diseases, 1921–24; assistant physician to St. Luke's Hospital, 1916–20, assistant neurologist, 1921–24, junior neurologist, 1925–28, and senior neurologist since 1929; physician to the Central Free Dispensary, 1915–16, and neurologist since 1922; psychiatrist to the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, 1920–21; neurologist to St. Luke's Dispensary, 1921–26; consulting neurologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1923–25; attending neurologist to Cook County Hospital since 1921; and associate clinical professor of neurology at the University of Chicago since 1929. Dr. Favill is the author of "Henry Baird Favill: Life, Tributes, Writings" (1917), a memorial volume to his father, and has contributed numerous articles to various medical journals, including: "Voluntary Acceleration of the Rate of the Heart-Beat" (1917, with P. D. White); "Psychopathic Personality" (1923); "An Explanation of the Mechanism of Induced Rotary and Vertical Nystagmus" (1925); and "The

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Twenty-six Normally Possible Forms of Rotationally Induced Nystagmus" (1928). He is especially interested in the psychoneuroses, behavior disturbances and mental hygiene in general and has been encouraged to work with the seeds of insanity and crime rather than with the fully developed conditions. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, Chicago Neurological Society (president, 1926–28), Central Neuropsychiatric Association, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Neurological Association, Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, Society of Medical History of Chicago and Chicago Society of Internal Medicine. He is also a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, American Birth Control League, American Society for Psychical Research, Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S., Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S., National Dairy Association, American Unitarian Association, and the American Legion. He was married in New York city, June 20, 1917, to Rhea Helen, daughter of Seth Stalcup.

**ERNST, Alwin Charles,** accountant, was born in Cleveland, O., July 26, 1881, son of John Charles and Mary (Hertel) Ernst. He was educated at West high school and at business college. He began his business career in the office of a practicing public accountant in Cleveland and then spent a year in the factory office of one of Cleveland's large manufacturing companies under the direct supervision of the chief executive of the company, thereby acquiring a practical insight into factory operations, costs, system and management. In 1902 he became chief of staff of the Audit Co., of Cleveland, then the leading accounting company in Cleveland, in which he had acquired a financial interest. With this basic experience he organized in 1903, at Cleveland, in association with a brother, the firm of Ernst & Ernst, public accountants, auditors and systematizers. This association lasted less than four years when the brother withdrew and A. C. Ernst continued as managing partner. The firm grew steadily, building up an extensive clientele among manufacturing, mercantile, financial, railroad and public service companies, and undertaking governmental and industrial commissions of national and international scope. It opened offices in Chicago, Ill., in 1908, in New York city in 1909, and later in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and forty-one other cities of the United States, and established correspondent connections in the principal foreign countries. The contribution of Ernst & Ernst to the evolution of accounting, financing, business organization and control is considerable. Stressing from the beginning the necessity of careful analysis of book figures and the determination of underlying facts, it assumed an important part in the development of higher auditing standards. Its consistent advocacy of budgetary control, improved methods of labor payment and of organization, aided materially in upbuilding efficient industrial operation following the World war and the depression of 1921. Further, it formulated uniform accounting methods for such business groups as automotive distributors, clothing manufacturers, department stores, wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, stoker manufacturers, lumber and building supply distributors, brick manufacturers, cotton seed oil millers, paper box manufacturers, wholesale paper dealers, seed growers and distributors, etc. The firm has undertaken the reorganization, refinancing and consolidation of large enterprises in many fields of business and the examination of the finances of counties and municipalities in various parts of the United States. In 1926 the Ernst & Ernst "Weekly Bulletin" was established in Washington, D. C., a publication devoted to business, financial and legislative information, which quickly reached authoritative standing and came to be frequently quoted in the national newspaper and periodical press. Following the disastrous Ohio flood in 1913, Mr. Ernst was appointed by Gov. Cox and the Red Cross-Ohio flood relief commission to serve as secretary of a committee to conduct a continuous audit of the distributions for relief. At this time he also audited the independent funds of the Dayton citizens' relief committee and the system installed for both funds was approved by the auditors of the U. S. treasury department. In 1915 Gov. Willis appointed him a member of the Ohio state board of accountancy for a three year period. During the World war Mr. Ernst served as a member of the committee of three to formulate a plan for handling the first Liberty loan; he organized the auditing units at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cleveland, for bankers handling the loan organization, and supervised the accounting details of the Federal Reserve banks of Cleveland and St. Louis during the first Liberty loan. He has been the auditor of the community chest of Cleveland since the war, and in 1924 he was employed by the U. S. government to investigate postal service costs. He is chairman of the advisory board of the College of Wooster (O.), and a trustee of the Cleveland Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Hathaway-Brown School, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum and an incorporator of the Hiram Home settlement. He is a member of the Cleveland chamber of commerce, Automobile Club of America, the Union, Cleveland Athletic, Chagrin Valley Hunt and Mid-Day clubs of Cleveland, and the Bankers and Recess clubs of New York. He is a constant reader of economic and biographical works and an occasional contributor to business magazines. Being a lover of horses, he maintains a large stable of fine English and Irish hunting and saddle horses. Politically he is a Republican. His firm was appointed auditors of the Hoover presidential campaign in 1928. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church and is a member of the commission on unified finances and the national capital commission of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1903, to Charlotta Elizabeth, daughter of James Fawcett, of Cleveland, and has four daughters: Ruth Ernst Reno, Frances Nettie, Harriett Alice and Allayne Claire Ernst.

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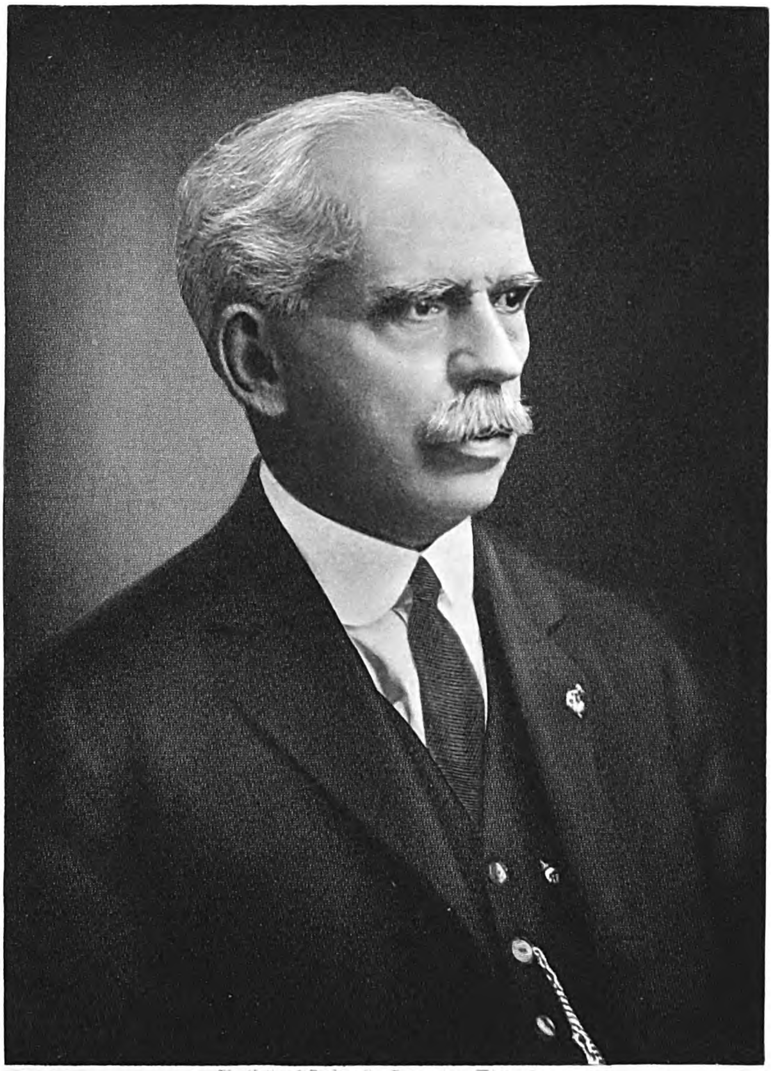

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

J. Brodie Smith

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**STANFIELD, Robert Nelson,** wool grower and U. S. senator (1921–27), was born in Umatilla county, Ore., July 9, 1877, son of Robert Nelson and Harriet T. (Townsend) Stanfield. His father was a pioneer agriculturalist and stock-raiser in California and Oregon. The son attended the public schools of his county and the Eastern Oregon State Normal College. At the age of nineteen the management of a large ranch devolved upon him by the death of his father, and he subsequently devoted himself to the raising of sheep and the marketing of wool. He enlarged his ranch to 3,000,000 acres and by 1925 had 400,000 head of sheep, 100,000 of which were sold annually for mutton, and produced annually 3,000,000 pounds of wool, making him the largest producer of mutton and wool in the United States. His active interest in politics began in 1913, and his affiliations were first with the Democratic party. Taking exception to Mr. Bryan's silver policy in 1896 and the free trade policy of the party, however, he became a Republican, was elected to the Oregon house of representatives in 1913, 1915 and again in 1917, serving as speaker of the house during his third term. He supported the direct election of senators, the Oregon general primary system, initiative and referendum within the state, prohibition and equal franchise. In 1917 he was delegate for the governor of Oregon to participate in organizing the Council of National Defense in Washington, D. C., and during 1919–20 he was a member of the Oregon land settlement commission. In the latter year Mr. Stanfield was elected U. S. senator for the six-year term by a majority of 16,500, which included not only the Republican vote but the support of a local group of Democrats. While in congress, he opposed the League of Nations and supported the Four-Power Pact; advocated an American merchant marine but opposed the ship subsidy bill in the 67th congress chiefly upon the ground of its discrimination against slow-going cargo. He was a staunch defender of the protective tariff which he considers a means of preserving an adequate standard of living among American laboring classes. As chairman of the public lands committee, he was interested in a home builders' bill patterned after the Federal Farm Land Loan law, also the civil service pension retirement, and the enactment of comprehensive laws to supplant departmental rules and regulations as far as practicable in all executive departments of government. Mr. Stanfield is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the B. P. O. E. and the Commercial Club, Portland, and attends the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite diversion is horse-back riding. He was married Sept. 19, 1897, to Inez Estell, daughter of John F. Hill, of Felix, Ore., and they have one child, Barbara Inez Stanfield.

**SMITH, J[oseph] Brodie,** business executive, was born at Richville, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1861, son of William Priest and Sarah (Hungerford) Smith, the family tracing descent from Silas Smith, who emigrated from England with the Plymouth company in the early part of the 17th century and settled at Taunton, Mass. The line runs through Silas' son Silas and his wife, Hannah Gazine; Samuel, who served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Abigail Wright; Daniel and his wife, Susan Holmes, who were the grandparents of J. Brodie Smith. Mr. Smith's father, a lumber manufacturer of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., was colonel of the 36th regiment, N. Y. state militia, and associate judge of the county court. Mr. Smith was educated at the Union Free School, Richville, N. Y., and subsequently pursued the study of mathematics and electricity. In 1878, when he was only seventeen years of age, he constructed a telegraph line between two New York villages. He removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1880, where he engaged in the drug business with his brother, Amasa D. Smith, becoming a registered pharmacist in both New Hampshire and New York. Meanwhile he continued to study electricity and thus laid the foundation for a knowledge of this subject which has made him a recognized authority in applied electricity. In 1885 he retired from the drug business to engage in electrical contracting, and was appointed superintendent of the municipal fire alarm telegraph service of Manchester. He was a dominant factor in the development of most of the electrical business in Manchester and its vicinity, excepting only the telephone and telegraph services. When the Ben Franklin Electric Co. of Manchester was organized in 1886, Mr. Smith was its first superintendent. When this company was consolidated with the Manchester Electric Light Co., he continued as superintendent and, in 1894, was made a director. The first alternating current incandescent lights for commercial purposes and the first electric motor used for power in the city of Manchester were installed under Mr. Smith's supervision. In 1896 he was elected general manager and a director of the Manchester Electric Co., successor to the Manchester Electric Light Co., and in 1900, when the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co. secured control, he was continued as general manager and director, being elected vice-president in 1905. The latter company was merged in the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Nov. 1, 1926, and Mr. Smith was again elected vice-president, general manager and director, his present positions. He is also general manager and assistant treasurer of the Manchester Street Railway and Manchester & Nashua Street Railway, subsidiaries of the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire. Owning all of the electric light and power companies in the Manchester section and possessing valuable water power sites in that and other parts of the state, the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire supplies light and power to more than fifty per cent of the population of New Hampshire. Mr. Smith is a member of the National Electric Light Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is secretary and treasurer of the Association of Public Utilities of New Hampshire. Apart from his interests in the electrical industry, he is president and a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank; president of the board of water commissioners of Manchester; a member of the council of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences; president of the board of trustees of the Elliot Hospital of Manchester, and was two years president of the New Hampshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. On Apr. 3, 1916, he was appointed a New Hampshire director and an associate member of the U. S. naval consulting board. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester Rotary Club (treasurer), the Derryfield Club, Ridgely Lodge, I.O.O.F., and the Masonic fraternity (33d degree, A.A.S.R.). He is chair-

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man of the board of trustees of the Masonic Home at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Smith was married, July 14, 1909, to Charlotte Dodd Stewartson, M.D., of Manchester, a graduate of Tufts Medical College (1900), and a practicing physician in Manchester since 1901.

**MILLER, Stephen Ivan**, educator, was born at Howell, Mich., July 4, 1874, son of Stephen Isaac and Betsy Rebecca (Hosley) Miller and a descendant of Jacob Muller, one of the early Dutch settlers in the Hudson River Valley, New York. He was a student at the University of Michigan during 1894–97, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1896, and was graduated A.B. at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1898. He pursued post-graduate studies with his wife at the University of Heidelberg during 1900–02 and was a student at the University of Michigan in 1902–03, where he was assistant in economics in 1903–04. He taught schools in Pasadena and Los Angeles, Calif., and in Leland Stanford, Jr., University during 1912–14, and after a year in graduate study at Harvard he returned to Leland Stanford in 1915 as assistant professor of economics. He was a special investigator for the Federal Trade Commission in 1917 and then became dean of the school of business administration at the University of Washington, where in addition to his other duties, he served as professor of military history and transportation to the student army training corps and directed a war course in personnel training, and later acted as counsellor for the federal board of vocational education for the Pacific Northwest. Under Mr. Miller's leadership the University of Washington's school of business administration developed into the third largest institution of its kind in the country, the enrollment increasing from sixteen when he took charge to 1,375 five years later. He built up a faculty of teachers with business as well as college training, introduced the practice of requiring students to work in business offices during part of the course in order to put class-room theories into practice, and, by personal appeals and addresses to business organizations, enlisted the interest and coöperation of business men in the work of the school. In 1923 he was appointed educational director of the American Institute of Banking, an adjunct of the American Bankers' Association organized in 1900 to provide facilities for educating bank employees and those wishing to enter the profession of banking. It is operated through local organizations of bankers, known as chapters in the larger cities, and units in places too small to support chapters, and provides courses of study under the supervision of instructors. The average cost to the students is from twenty-five to fifty cents per week. The Institute in 1928 was composed of 200 chapters, with a membership of 57,000 and 500 instructors. As educational director Mr. Miller had charge of all educational activities of the Institute, supervising the preparation of courses and textbooks, making recommendations concerning educational policy and assisting and advising in the work of all chapters and units. In 1927 Dr. Miller became executive manager, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, an organization of 28,000 manufacturers, wholesale merchants and bankers, established in 1896. The organization's principal activities are centered in service departments known as (1) the credit interchange bureaus department, which supplies sellers of wholesale merchandise with information and experience concerning retail buyers; (2) the adjustment bureaus department, which aids and protects both debtors and creditors in handling the affairs of embarrassed or insolvent estates; and (3) the credit protection department, which brings commercial criminals to justice. He has lectured throughout the United States on economic subjects and is the author of "Investment" (1924) and "Standard Economics" (1926) of the American Institute of Banking textbook series. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Southern California in 1927. He is a member of the American Economic Association, and the Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Kappa Psi and Beta Gamma Sigma fraternities; was

president of the Seattle Kiwanis Club, acting governor of the Pacific northwest division of Kiwanis clubs and chairman of the International Kiwanis business methods committee. He is a Republican in his political affiliation and a Unitarian in religious faith. He was married Sept. 16, 1896, to Florence I., daughter of Charles E. Dunston, of Fowlerville, Mich., and has a daughter, Charlotte Lahring Miller.

**McCLINTOCK, Walter**, ethnologist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 25, 1870, son of Oliver and Clara Courtney (Childs) McClintock. His father (q.v.) was one of the leading merchants of Pittsburgh and for several years was president of Pennsylvania College for Women. Mr. McClintock prepared for college at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, and was graduated at Yale University with the A.B. degree in 1891. He began his career in his father's carpet business and for two years was with Jones & Laughlin, Ltd. In 1896 he went into northwestern Montana with a government forestry expedition. After the government work was completed he remained in that region with an Indian guide, Siksikaikoan, a famous scout, and

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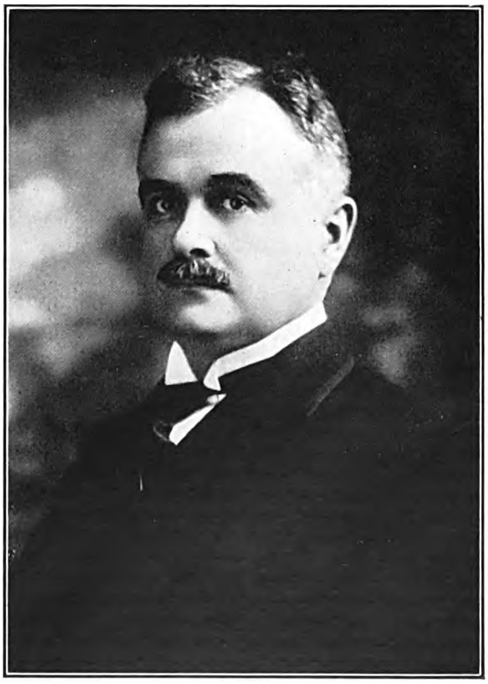
became so interested in the Blackfoot Indians that he lived among them for a while. He was adopted by a tribal chief, "Mad Wolf," in a religious ceremony and in a second ceremony was made a member of the Blackfoot tribe. Accompanying them on their travels and hunting expeditions, he made use of every opportunity for study and observation. He spent fifteen years gathering material about their life, customs, legends and religious ceremonies, with cameras, moving picture machine, phonographs and notebooks. In 1907 he delivered a lecture on the Blackfoot tribe at the White House in Washington before Pres. and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the cabinet, U. S. supreme court, diplomatic corps and other notables and later in the same year delivered a series of lectures in German before the Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin, illustrated with colored lantern motion pictures and Indian songs. He delivered the same lecture before the Royal Institution in London, the Royal Dublin Society, Ireland, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and scientific societies and educational institutions in England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark and the United States. Mr. McClintock is the author of "Leben, Bräuche, Legenden der Schwarzfussindianer in Montana" (1908); "Medizinal und Nutzpflanzen der Schwarzfussindianer" (1909); "The Old North Trail" (1910); and "Old Indian Trails" (1923). The fidelity with which these volumes picture and interpret Indian lore and customs, together with the charm of the author's literary style, received high praise at home and abroad. The London "Athenaeum" commented on the "uncommon case of a white man who, being at once sufficiently sympathetic and sufficiently unsophisticated, has managed to acquire the Indian point of view even whilst not entirely surrendering his own." Mr. McClintock received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1911 and in recognition of his work the U. S. department of the interior named "McClintock Peak" in Glacier National Park, in his honor. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the Authors' Club of London and a research fellow in ethnology at the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.

**BUDER, Gustavus Adolphus**, lawyer, publisher and financier, was born at Cairo, Ill., Jan. 7, 1871, son of William F. and Susan (Rassieur) Buder. His father was a jeweler. Mr. Buder attended the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., including Central high school, and was graduated at the college of law of Washington University in 1892 with the degree LL.B. Upon being admitted to the Missouri bar he began the practice of his profession in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Rassieur & Buder, with Leo S. Rassieur, with whom he was associated until 1907, when, with his brother, Oscar E. Buder, he formed the firm of Buder & Buder, which still continues and is one of the leading law firms of St. Louis. One of his most notable legal victories was in the anti-trust case brought by the government in 1912 against the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., of which he is a director and general attorney, in the federal district court for the eastern district of Michigan, southern division. Mr. Buder was chief counsel for the defendants and the decision, rendered March 3, 1913, exonerated the company, its officers and directors from all wrongdoing; stipulating, however, that the Burroughs Company should not thereafter acquire a controlling interest in any competing company without the permission of the court. Since 1912 Mr. Buder has been president of the American Press, publisher of the St. Louis "Times" and editor and publisher of "The Times," giving half of his time to the duties of this position and the remainder to his law practice. He was also president of the Westliche Post Publishing Co., publisher of a German language newspaper during 1914–18. Mr. Buder is a director and general attorney of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, and the Selden-Breck Construction Co. of St. Louis, Mo. During the Spanish-American war he served as a private in the 1st Missouri volunteer artillery, battery A, participating in the Porto Rico expedition. In the World war he was captain of a Red Cross team in every Red Cross campaign and of a team in every Liberty bond campaign, in all of which his team was among the first to raise its quota. He also served as chairman of the St. Louis committee in charge of "Belgian Babies' day" in 1918, at which time the collection made in St. Louis far exceeded its quota and was the largest raised by any city. In recognition of this achievement he was decorated by the Belgian government in 1919 with the rank of chevalier of the Order of Leopold. For nine years Mr. Buder was a member



of the St. Louis public library board. He was formerly president and for fifteen years has been a director in the St. Louis Park and Playground Association and he was formerly vice-president, and for ten years a director in the Municipal Theatre Association of St. Louis. For thirty years he was president and a director of the Century Boat Club and he is a member of the St. Louis, the Advertising, the City, the Elks, the Automobile, and the Rotary clubs, St. Louis; the B.P.O.E., the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Press Association, the

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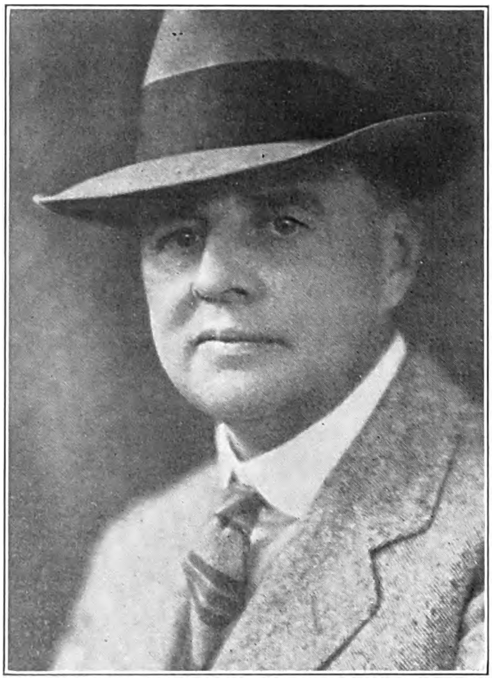
St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association, the National Press Association, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Veiled Prophet Organization (St. Louis), the St. Louis Zoological Board, the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is also a member of the Detroit Club of Detroit. Politically, he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Unitarian Society. Baseball, bowling, rowing and swimming are his favorite diversions. He was married, June 6, 1899, to Lydia Dorothy, daughter of M. F. Feuerbacher, of St. Louis, Mo. They have one son, Gustavus Adolphus Buder, Jr., who is associated with his father in the practice of law.

**AUSTIN, Louis Winslow,** physicist, was born at Orwell, Vt., Oct. 30, 1867, son of Lewis Augustine and Mary Louise (Taft) Austin. He traces descent from Richard Anthony Austin who emigrated with his wife and two sons from Bishopstoke, Hampshire, England, to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638, settling in Rowley, Mass. The line is through Richard's son Anthony Austin, and his wife Esther Huggins; their son Anthony and his second wife Elizabeth King; their son Zephaniah and his wife Sarah Eggleston; their son Anthony and his wife Charlotte Brooks; and their son John and his wife Olive Whitcomb, who were Dr. Austin's grandparents. His father was professor of Latin at Middlebury College, Vermont, and Rollins College, Florida. The son received his A.B. degree at Middlebury College in 1889 and was a graduate student at the University of Strassburg, Germany, in 1889–90. He was a fellow at Clark University in 1890–91 and then returned to the University of Strassburg for two more years of study and research, receiving the Ph.D. degree there in 1893. In 1920 he was given the degree of D.Sc. by Middlebury College. He was instructor and assistant professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin during 1893–1901. In that period he studied some of the problems of gravitation and the magnetic change of length of iron in alternating magnetic fields. He was in the service of the German government for two years as a member of the staff of the Phys-Tech. Reichsanstalt in Berlin, conducting investigations of the disintegration of metals at high temperatures and the specific heat of gases at high temperatures. Since 1904 he has been at the U. S. bureau of standards where for most of the time he made a study of radio science. He was head of the U. S. naval radio research laboratory at that bureau from 1908 to 1923 and chief radio expert for the U. S. navy department during the World war. Since 1923 he has been chief of the laboratory for special radio transmission research at the bureau of standards. Dr. Austin is recognized as one of the leading radio engineers of the United States and has made various contributions to the development of radio transmission and allied problems. He has published a large number of papers in various scientific periodicals containing measurements of radio signals and atmospheric disturbances. With Dr. Louis Cohen he derived the generally accepted formula for daylight radio transmission over salt water (Bull. B. of S. VII, 1911, and XI, 1914), and first showed the form of the complete antenna resistance curve (Jour. Wash. Acad. I, 1911, and Bull. B. of S., 1912). He showed the relation between effective resistance and frequency in radiotelegraphic condensers (Proc. Ins. Radio Eng., 1913) and gave a formula for antenna capacity (Jour. Wash. Acad., IX, 1919). He also determined the direction of atmospheric disturbances at various points in the United States and Porto Rico (Jour. Franklin Inst., 1921) and measured the wave front angle of signals and atmospheric disturbances (Jour. Wash. Acad., 1921). He was a delegate to the Radiotelegraphic Conference in London in 1912, to the Technical Radiotelegraphic Conference in Paris in 1921 and to the International Research Council in Brussels in 1922. He was also a member of the technical advisory committee of the Limitation of Arms Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1921. In 1926 he went to Tokio, Japan, as American delegate to the Pan-Pacific Science Congress and in 1927 was a member of the International Radio Conference at Washington. In 1928 he was appointed chairman of the committee of radio investigation of the International Society for the Study of the Arctic Regions by Means of Airships, of which Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is the president. Dr. Austin's work in 1927 and 1928 was largely a study of the relation of solar activity to radio phenomena. In 1927 he was awarded the gold medal of the Institute of Radio Engineers. He is a member of the American Physical Society, Institute of Radio Engineers (president, 1914), Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, Societé Française de



Physique, Washington Academy of Sciences and the Franklin Institute and is vice-president of the International Union of Scientific Radiotelegraphy (president, American section). In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married, Aug. 16, 1898, to Laura A., daughter of Willis Osborne, journalist, of La Crosse, Wis.

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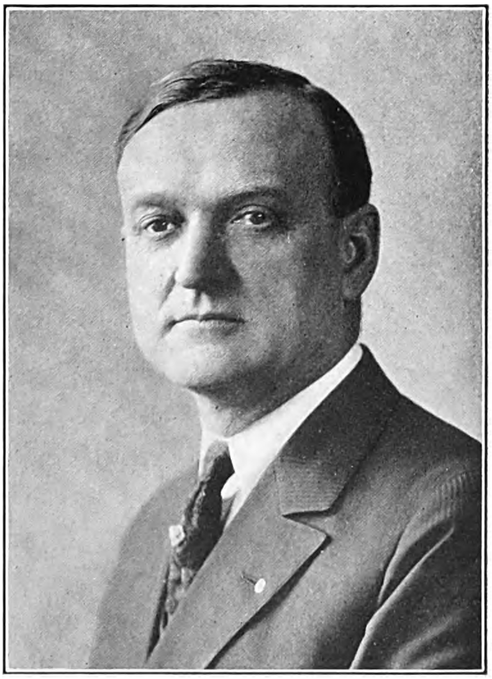
**HARPER, Samuel Alain,** lawyer and author, was born at Orland, Ind., Sept. 7, 1875, son of Chester S. and Emma (Taylor) Harper and grandson of Samuel Harper who came from near Lonaonderry, Ireland, and settled in Miami county, Ohio, about 1818. From the Waterloo (Ind.) high school he entered the Kent College of Law, Chicago, for a year and attended both the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, receiving there the degree of LL.B. in 1899. He began the practice of his profession at Auburn, Ind., in partnership with Frank S. Roby (later judge of the appellate court of Indiana) under the firm name of Roby and Harper. He was chief deputy prosecuting attorney for the 35th judicial district of Indiana during 1899–1900 and, moving to Chicago, Ill., in 1901, was attorney of the Illinois state insurance department two years and attorney for the Illinois department of factory inspection during 1904–08. As secretary and attorney for the Illinois industrial commission in 1909 he drafted an extensive code of labor laws for the state and the following year served as attorney for both the Illinois commission on employers' liability and the Illinois commission on occupational diseases, personally drafting the original workmen's compensation and occupational disease laws of Illinois. The Illinois compensation law was one of the first in the United States of the elective type and in the investigation preceding the law Mr. Harper conferred with students of the then new system in a number of American states and studied the provisions and operations of laws of this character in England, Germany and other foreign countries, resulting in his recommending to the Illinois commission a substitution of the workmen's compensation plan for the old common law doctrine of employers' liability. He originated the single-bill plan of elective compensation law, wherein common law defenses are abolished, if the law is accepted by the employer, a plan that was later adopted by practically every state in the union. The occupational disease law was the first statute of the kind in the United States and was prepared by him without any guiding precedent after a review of the investigations made by the Illinois commission appointed by Gov. Deneen to study this subject. It has since been adopted as a model by many other states. He also drafted many other modern employment statutes for Illinois, during the incumbency of Gov. Deneen. In addition to the work done in his own state he has acted as unofficial adviser on labor laws and legislation to the states of Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Harper has specialized for many years in insurance, corporation and constitutional law. He was counsel in a number of cases in the supreme court of Illinois where important questions of constitutional law were first decided. Among these were two cases in the supreme court of Illinois involving the constitutionality of legislation limiting the number of hours of labor for women, commonly called "The Women's Ten Hour Law," reported as Ritchie & Company vs. Wayman, 244 Ill., 509, and People vs. Elerding, 254 Ill. 579. In the Ritchie case, he was associated on the briefs for the attorney general of Illinois and for the director of the state department of factory inspection with Hon. Louis D. Brandeis and in the Elerding case he was associated on the brief for the attorney general of the state with Hon. Edgar A. Bancroft, who was United States Ambassador to Japan in 1924–25. Both these cases sustained the constitutionality of the Illinois women's ten hour law. In Deibeikis vs. Link-Belt Company reported in 261 Ill. 454, Mr. Harper was asked to represent the Link-Belt Company in a case in the supreme court of Illinois, testing the constitutionality of the new Illinois workmen's compensation act, in which the court supporting his contentions, declared the act constitutional. In Streeter vs. Western Wheel Scraper Company reported in 254 Ill. 244, he was special counsel to make an oral argument before the state supreme court in support of the so-called health, safety and comfort act of Illinois, requiring the guarding of dangerous machinery, places, etc., in the state's industries, in which case the law was interpreted and enforced. He was a member of the firm of Bradley, Harper and Eheim during 1909–18; was general attorney for a group of insurance companies, 1919–25 and in 1926 resumed the general practice of law with his former associates under the name of Bradley, Williams, Harper & Farrell, the firm since 1928 being Bradley, Williams & Harper. With Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop and others, Mr. Harper was one of the



founders and for many years a director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, a pioneer movement organized in 1908 to assist in the prevention and after-care of insane cases. Many similar societies have since been organized in other states, and they are all now associated in the National Society for Mental Hygiene. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago bar associations, the Illinois Audubon Society, the Society of Midland Authors, Allied Arts Association, and the Indiana Society of Chicago; was a charter member of the Michigan Union, a founder member of the Collegiate Club, formerly vice-president of the

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Prairie Club and director of the Hamilton Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is a lover of good literature and his favorite outdoor recreations are walking, nature study and golf. He is the author of "Harper on Workmen's Compensation" (1914, 2nd ed., 1920), the first book published in America on this subject of the law, "Twelve Months with the Birds and Poets" (1914), "My Woods" (1917), nature studies, "A Hoosier Tramp" (1928), "Man's High Adventure" (1929), and of numerous contributions to legal and literary journals. He has been for a number of years an associate editor of "The Stepladder," the official publication of the Bookfellows. He was married, Mar. 30, 1904 to Mary C., daughter of Samuel McKibbin of McKeesport, Pa. and had one son, Samuel A. now deceased.

**VOLK, [Stephen Arnold] Douglas,** artist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1856, son of Leonard Wells and Emily Clarissa (Barlow) Volk. His father (q.v.) was the celebrated sculptor of Lincoln busts and statues and his mother a first cousin of Stephen A. Douglas after whom he was named. His boyhood was spent in Chicago where his father had a studio. His home environment was conducive to the development of his artistic tendencies and he showed his bent in essaying several small copies of paintings in his father's collection. In 1870 he accompanied his parents to Italy, where the elder Volk engaged in executing important sculptural work. In Rome, Douglas made the acquaintance of several artists, whom he joined in various sketching trips, which further stirred his interest in painting, and soon after began to study art at St. Luke's Academy in that city. When his parents went back to Chicago in 1871, on account of the great fire, he decided to continue his art studies and, under the kindly guidance of several American artists including George Inness, he made many sketches of landscapes and scenes in Rome and Venice. He was a pupil of Jean L. Gerome in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and in 1875 his first picture, "In Brittany," was shown in the Salon, he being the youngest artist among the exhibitors of that year. His painting, "Vanity," was chosen for exhibition at the Philadelphia centennial exposition in 1876. Another period of study in Paris under Gerome followed and, in 1878, he was again an exhibitor in the Salon with a portrait of Miss Tuttle. Returning to the United States in 1879, he was offered and accepted a professorship at Cooper Institute, New York city, where he settled and opened a studio. His more important paintings of that period were "In the Studio" (1880); "The Puritan Maiden" (1881); "The Puritan Captives" (1882); "Accused of Witchcraft" (1884); and "The Bride" (1886), and he became a frequent exhibitor at various art exhibitions. In 1886, Mr. Volk went to the University of Minnesota to organize a school of arts under the auspices of the Minneapolis Fine Art Society. He was a director of the Minneapolis school until 1893 and also served that year on the national art jury of the World's Fair in Chicago, where his "Puritan Maiden," and "Mending the Canoe," and a portrait of Mrs. Thomas Lowry were exhibited. He then returned to New York to teach at the Art Students' League, and was instructor there for several years, meantime becoming actively interested in art instruction as a part of public education. His ideas of art teaching are published in a pamphlet, "Art Education in the Public School." Later at Center Lovell, Me., where he maintains a summer home and studio, he and his family organized a movement for the cultivation of handicrafts, especially the revival of early New England rug weaving. Their efforts resulted in the weaving of a new type of wool rug named the "Sabatos," hand-made and vegetable dyed, for which Mrs. Volk devised a knotted pile or nap. One of these rugs, woven by her, received a silver medal (the only award made in this class) at the St. Louis exposition in 1904. He was instructor of the portrait class at Cooper Institute during 1906–12 and at the National Academy of Design, 1910–17. Mr. Volk has painted a number of portraits of Lincoln, which represent his outstanding work as a portraitist. He had unusual opportunity to study Lincoln's lineaments, physique, and character through his father's intimacy with the great emancipator, and he sought to interpret the martyred president's character to the world through his art. One of his Lincoln portraits is in the permanent collection of the Albright Gallery at Buffalo; another called "With Malice Towards None," is owned by the Portland Museum, and a third "Breasting the Winds," is owned by William Sloane of Norfolk, Va., and is to be housed in the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences. Douglas Volk's other portraits include those of King Albert of Belgium, Gen. Pershing and Lloyd George, painted from life, for the collection of World war heroes in the National Gallery, Washington, D. C.; his wife and son on one canvas in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; his daughter Marion in the Rochester (N. Y.) Memorial Art Gallery; Dr. Felix Adler and "Little Mildred" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; Frank L. Babbott, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, painted for that institution; John Cotton Dana, the librarian, for the Newark (N. J.) Art Museum; Bainbridge Colby, ex-secretary of state, for the U. S. state department, Washington, D. C.; Gov. Alfred E. Smith, for the state capitol at Albany, N. Y., and George D. Pratt, president, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Among his other paintings are "Accused of Witchcraft" in the Corcoran Gallery and "Boy with the Arrow" in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.; "Maiden's Reverie" in the Pittsfield (Mass.) art museum; "Reverie" in the Montclair (N. J.) museum; "Among the Lilies" in the National Arts Club, New York city; "Adoration" in the Hackley art gallery, Muskegon, Mich.; "By the Pond" in the Omaha (Neb.) art gallery; "Puritan Mother and Child" in the Carnegie Institute collection, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the mural decorations, "Father Hennepin" and "The Battle of Missionary Ridge" in the Minnesota state capitol, St. Paul, and "Fur Trading Period" in the court house, Des Moines, Ia. His paintings have received the following awards: medal at the Chicago Columbian exposition in 1893; the Shaw prize of the Society of American Artists in 1899 for the best figure painting by an American artist; first prize at the Colonial exhibition, Boston, in 1899; silver medals at the Buffalo exposition in 1901 and at the Charleston, S. C., exposition in 1902; the Carnegie prize of the Society of American Artists in 1903; silver medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904; a gold medal at the Charleston art exposition in 1907; the Proctor portrait prize in 1910; the Saltus gold medal 1911; and the Maynard portrait prize

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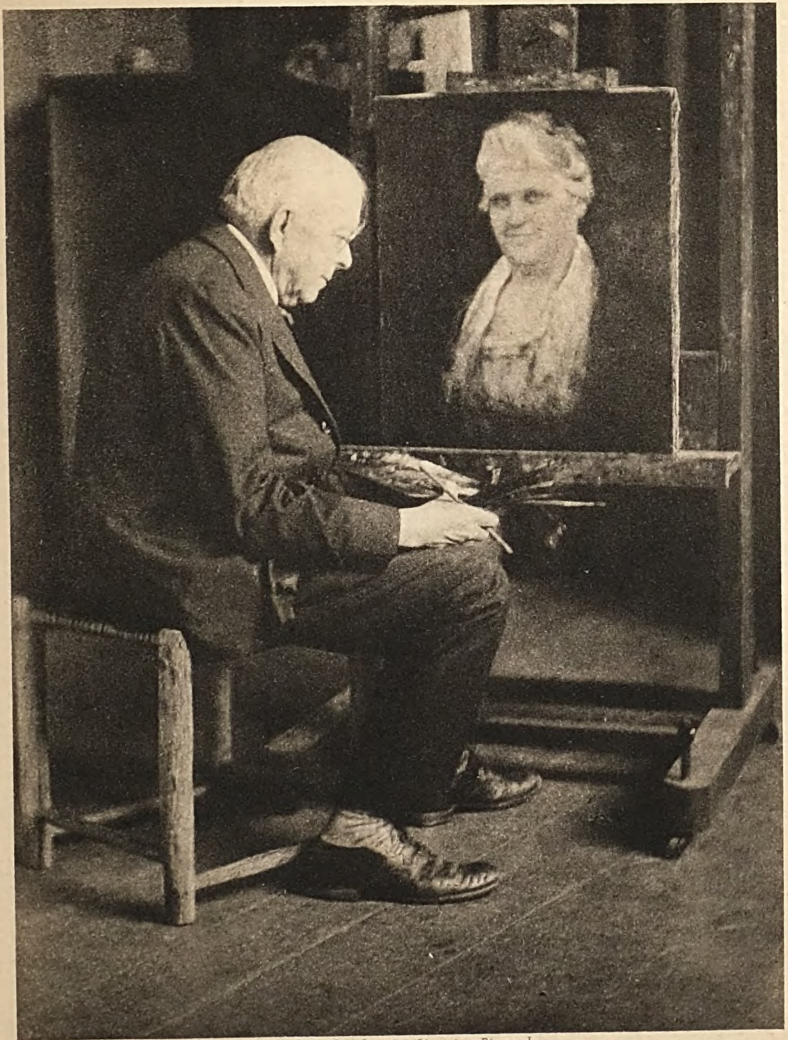
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S. A. Douglas Volk.

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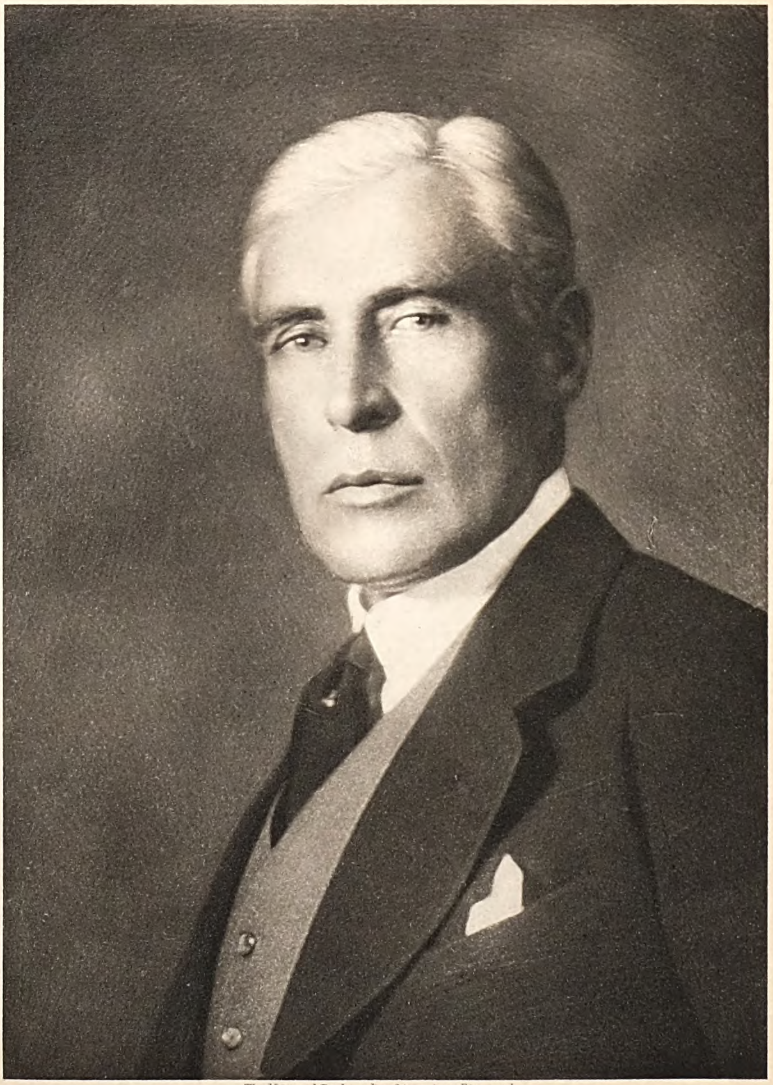
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Walton Martin

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of the National Academy of Design; gold medals at the San Francisco exposition in 1915 and at the National Arts Club of New York in 1915 and the Beck gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1917. King Albert of Belgium created him an officer of the order of Leopold II in 1920. While primarily a figure painter with an unerring eye for natural effects in the treatment of his subjects, Douglas Volk has also shown a marked skill in his landscape backgrounds, notably in rural settings and pine forests. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1898, and a member of the National Academy in 1899; he is a member of the American Federation of Arts, National Society of Portrait Painters, American Institute of Arts and Letters, Society of Mural Painters, Architectural League of New York, National Arts Association and Internationale Societé des Beaux Arts et des Lettres. He was married, June 25, 1881, to Marion B., daughter of William Larrabee, of Chicago, and had four children: Marion, wife of Dr. Ezra R. Bridge, Leonard D. (deceased), Wendell and Gerome Douglas Volk.

**MARTIN, Walton,** surgeon, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1869, son of Kingsley and Clementine Walton (Allen) Martin, and a descendant of John Martin, of Ottery, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1658 or 1660 and settled in Swansea, Mass. From John Martin the line is through Edward and Judith (Upham) Martin; John and Joana (Esten) Martin; John and Mercy (Thurber) Martin; Benjamin and Sarah (Kingsley) Martin; Thomas and Hannah (Hicks) Martin, and Benjamin and Sally (Coats) Martin, who were Dr. Martin's grandparents. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, with the Ph.B. degree in 1889. He obtained his M.D. degree in 1892 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and began his active medical career three years later in New York city, specializing in surgery. In addition to a large private practice, he has been associated with the teaching staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1895, serving as an assistant demonstrator in anatomy during 1895–1901; instructor in surgery, 1901–09; associate in surgery, 1909–13, and professor of clinical surgery since 1913. He was also surgeon-in-chief of the clinic at Roosevelt hospital, 1901–03; assistant surgeon of Roosevelt hospital, 1903–09; assistant surgeon at St. Luke's hospital, 1903–07, associate attending surgeon, 1907–13, and attending surgeon since 1913. He is consulting surgeon to the White Plains (N. Y.) hospital, Vassar Brothers hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Loomis sanitarium. In 1914 he established a military hospital in the zone of the French army at Juilly, France, and continued in charge for a year. Dr. Martin is the reviser of Green's "Pathology" (1897); translator of Von Bergmann's "Surgery"; author of "Quiz Compend of Chemistry" (1899); and articles on ligations of arteries in continuity in "Operative Therapeusis" (Johnson, 1915); on infection in "Nelson's Loose-leaf Surgery" and Lewis, "Practice of Surgery," and a number of articles on infection and kindred subjects in the "Annals of Surgery." He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons and a member of the New York Surgical Society (president, 1925–27), the Societé Internationale de Chirurgie, and the University and Century clubs of New York city. Dr. Martin was married, Jan. 28, 1921, to Charlotte Bronson Sorchan, daughter of Hollis Hunnewell, of Boston, Mass.

**ROOT, William Thomas, Jr.,** psychologist, was born at Concordia, Kans., June 2, 1882, son of William Thomas and Katherine (York) Root. From the Los Angeles State Normal School he entered Leland Stanford University where he received the degrees of A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. From 1913 to 1918 he was a teacher at the Los Angeles State Normal after which he spent two years in the Buckel Foundation as a fellow. Since 1920 he has been professor of educational psychology and director of the psychological clinic at the University of Pittsburgh. The clinic, opened by J. Wallace Wallin in 1912, was among the first in the United States. In 1929 Dr. Root was appointed head of the department of psychology at the university. He also does psychological work at the Western penitentiary, where he is member of the board and is chairman of paroles and education and is on the board of advisers for the Community School of Pittsburgh. Dr. Root has written for the "American Journal of Psychology," the "Journal of Educational Psychology" and "Childhood

Education," of which he is an editor, and other periodicals. He has done considerable research on the subject of intelligence tests. Among other monographs he is author of "A Socio-Psychological Study of Fifty-three Supernormal Children" (1921) and "A Psychological and Educational Survey of 1916 Prisoners in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania" (1927). Dr. Root is member of the American Statistical Association, and the American Psychological Association and is a fellow of the Buckel Foundation for Research. His avocations are music and gardening. He was married, June 27, 1914,

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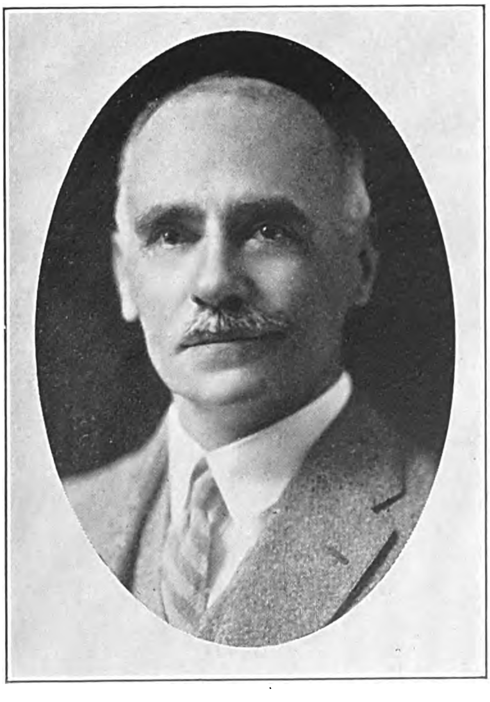
to Ida, daughter of Calvin S. Nyce, and they have one child, William Calvin Root.

**GRYLLS, Humphry John Maxwell**, architect, was born at Liskeard, Cornwall, England, Mar. 8, 1865, son of Humphry and Henrietta (Fox) Grylls. He came to America in 1881, settling in Detroit, Mich., where, having selected the profession of architecture for his career, he entered the office of William E. Brown, an architect, in 1883. Two years later he joined the firm of William Scott & Co. and was admitted to a partnership in 1889, at which time the name was changed to John Scott & Co. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Roland Gies as Grylls & Gies, and upon this partnership being dissolved two years later he became a member of the firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, with which he has since been associated. The firm is one of the foremost architectural and engineering organizations in Detroit and has acquired an extensive patronage in that city and elsewhere. Some of the more prominent buildings in Detroit which it designed include the Fyfe, Edison, Recreation, Gregory, Mayer & Thom, Municipal court, Edson Moore, Saturday Night, Union Trust, Greater Penobscot and Bell Telephone office buildings; the Ernst Kern and J. L. Hudson stores; Orpheum theatre; factory



buildings for Dodge Brothers Motor Co., Diamond Manufacturing Co., Buhl Stamping Co., Chrysler Motor Car Corp., Maxwell Motor Co., Detroit Gear & Machine Co., and the Detroit United Railway Co.; an addition to Hotel Statler; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jefferson Presbyterian Church, Central Methodist Church and the Grace Church parish house; the Women's Exchange building, and a number of the private residences. Outside of Detroit the firm's commissions have included the plotting of the city of Marysville, Mich.; the Pease memorial auditorium and administration building at the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., and the chemical laboratory, Yost Field house and intramural building at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Mr. Grylls, whose broad experience, travel and continuous study have gained for him a wide professional reputation, has contributed in an important measure to the firm's success and through it to the upbuilding of Detroit and other cities of Michigan. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Detroit Chapter American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects, Society of Arts and Crafts (director), and the Masonic fraternity; the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Grosse Pointe, Witenagemote, Detroit Automobile and the Players clubs. He is a Republican in his political views and an Episcopalian in his religious faith, being senior warden of the Church of the Messiah and a member of the Diocesan Church Club. He was married, Oct. 4, 1893, to Mary, daughter of Moses W. Field, of Detroit. They have four sons: Humphry M. K., R. Gerveys F., M. Miles and John R. J. Grylls.

**BURNSIDE, Morris Claibourne**, engineer, was born at Henderson, W. Va., Apr. 3, 1887, son of Capt. Edwin Ambrose and Minnie Belle (Morris) Burnside. The family was established in America by Robert Burnside, who emigrated with his wife, Esther, from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1730, and settled in Bath county, Va. From them the line descends through James, who took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in the so-called Lord Dunmore's war, Oct. 10, 1774; James 2d; Joseph and Lucinda (Slack) Burnside; Joseph 2d, and Elizabeth Jane (Martin) Burnside, who were the grandparents of Morris C. Burnside. His father was a distinguished engineer; vice-president of the National Board of Steam Navigation and the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. Mr. Burnside received a public school education, studied engineering and science at West Virginia University for three years and in 1910 entered the engineering department of the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., where he remained four years. He was assistant to the general superintendent of the plant of Dodge Bros., Inc., automobile manufacturers of Detroit, during 1914–17, and after the United States entered the World war he recruited, trained and mustered into the 50th regiment, Mich. state guard, company L, of which he was captain. In January, 1918, he was commissioned captain in the aviation section of the U. S. signal corps and appointed chief engineer officer at the aviation depot at Dallas, Tex. Within three weeks he personally recruited the 1,200 skilled mechanics required to man the post, which was a complete manufacturing and aviation repair plant, serving all training fields in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. After organizing this force he had charge of all engineering, manufacturing and testing at the plant and also acted as summary courts-martial officer. He was promoted to major in the aviation service, August, 1918. After the war he was, successively, factory manager and assistant to the general manager of the Jefferson Forge Products Co., Detroit; general sales manager of the Ireland & Mathews Manufacturing Co., makers of brass and steel stampings for the automobile and plumbing trade, and during 1925–27 was engaged in practice as a consulting industrial engineer. Dur-

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M. C. Burnside

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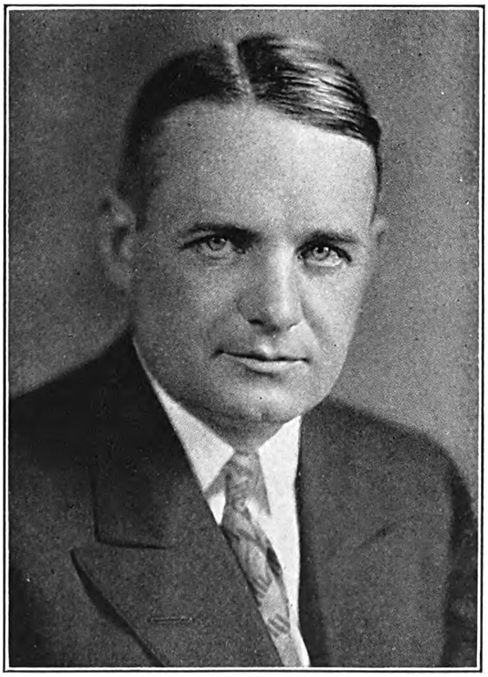
ing the latter period he was also president of the Midland Engineering Co., of Detroit, manufacturers' technical and sales representatives. In 1928 he became general manager of the Absopure Frigerator Co., Detroit, which was reorganized in 1929 as the Absopure Refrigeration Corp., Mr. Burnside becoming director and general manager. Mr. Burnside is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion and the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. He is also a member of the Military Order of the World War, the Sojourners Club, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Air Service Veterans, Detroit Yacht, and Cadillac Athletic clubs, Detroit. He is a 32nd degree Mason. Mr. Burnside is a man of forceful personality, is persistent and decisive; he is interested in history, chemistry, geology, physics and general science. He was married, Jan. 1, 1914, to Louise M., daughter of Sanford W. Buck, a prominent Michigan banker, of Gaylord, Mich., and has one daughter, Barbara Lee Burnside.

**TIMME, Walter,** neurologist and endocrinologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 24, 1874, son of Frederick J. E. and Emma (Wirth) Timme. His father, a musician, settled in New York in 1871 and was associated with Leopold Damrosch in organizing the Oratorio Society. The son was graduated B.S. at the College of the City of New York in 1893 and received his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University in 1896. More intensive study and research problems were undertaken in Berlin, Munich and Paris for some years. From the beginning of his professional career in New York he specialized in neurology and the newer department of endocrinology, winning distinction as a pioneer in the investigation and practice of internal glandular activities, disorders and therapeutics. His observations on the pituitary gland have been particularly noteworthy. He was chief of the neurological department of the Vanderbilt Clinic during 1914–16 and assistant neurologist to the Neurological Institute, 1916–19, and has been attending neurologist since 1919 and clinical professor of neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1923. During the period of the World war, he was military director of the Neurological Institute in charge of instruction in neurology for officers of the U. S. army medical corps. Later he became the first professor of neuro-endocrinology at Columbia. His researches in the physiology and pathology of the endocrine system and on the sympathetic nerves have been recorded in numerous monographs and a published volume, "Lectures on Endocrinology" (1924). He was the first to describe a pluriglandular disease of the internal glandular system, now known to the profession as "Timme's syndrome." Dr. Timme is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Therapeutic Society, the American Neurological Society, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases (founder in 1919 and president in 1919–25 and 1928–29), the New York Neurological Society (president, 1919–21), and the American Society for the Study of Internal Secretions (president, 1924– ). His clubs include the Columbia University and Phi Delta Theta, both of New York city. He was married in June, 1901, to Ida Helen, daughter of Henry M. Haar, of New York city.

**DONOVAN, William Joseph,** soldier and lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1883, son of Timothy P. and Anna (Lennon) Donovan. He was educated at St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute, Buffalo, Niagara and Columbia universities, receiving the A.B. degree at the last. He was graduated LL.B. at the Columbia Law School in 1907, was admitted to the New York bar and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo as an associate in the law firm of Love & Keating. In 1912 he formed a partnership with Bradley Goodyear. The firm of Donovan & Goodyear was later merged with O'Brian and Hamlin as O'Brian, Hamlin, Donovan & Goodyear and upon Mr. Hamlin's withdrawal it became O'Brian, Donovan & Goodyear. The firm was dissolved in 1920 and the partnership of Donovan & Goodyear was resumed; when Goodyear withdrew in 1923 it became Donovan, Raichle & Depew. In 1919 he went to Siberia with Ambassador Morris on a mission to inves-



tigate the Kolchak government. He was appointed counsel for the New York State Fuel Administration in 1922 and U. S. attorney for the western district of New York. On his initiative a customs conference was held at Ottawa, Can., which drafted a treaty between Canada and the United States providing for cooperation in preventing international crimes, such as violation of narcotic and prohibition laws, customs statutes and enlarging the scope of extradition. The treaty was approved by the U. S. senate in 1925. He succeeded in breaking up a gang of traffickers in narcotic drugs in seventeen counties in western New York. In 1924 Pres. Coolidge appointed him assistant attorney general of the United States, to have charge of criminal matters throughout

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the country. In his capacity as assistant attorney general, he has on numerous occasions appeared on behalf of the government in the argument of cases before the supreme court of the United States. He brought about the indictment of thirty-two persons, including New York Central railroad employees and "fences," in connection with the systematic robbery of freight valued at millions of dollars annually between New York and Buffalo; twenty were convicted and sentenced. Later he caused the indictment under the Elkins Act of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. charged respectively with receiving and granting rebates; both roads pleaded guilty and paid fines of $40,000 each. Subsequently, the New York Central, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley railroads were similarly prosecuted, convicted and fined. On account of close proximity to the Canadian border, flagrant violations of the prohibition laws were rampant in Niagara frontier cities. Donovan enlisted the cooperation of state, county and city officials, including the state constabulary, district attorneys, police and sheriffs and enforced the law without respect of persons. His military career began in 1912 when he enlisted in Troop I, 1st cavalry, N. Y. national guard. He was with his troop for nine months on the Rio Grande border when trouble with Mexico threatened in 1916. In the world war he was assistant chief of staff of the 27th division N. Y. national guard, later becoming major and brigade adjutant of the 51st brigade. When the 42nd (Rainbow) division was formed, he was assigned to the 165th infantry and subsequently was colonel of the "Fighting 69th." He was in active service overseas for twenty-one months and was thrice wounded in action. Among his comrades he bore the sobriquet "Wild Bill." He received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action, and the Distinguished Service Medal, being one of the only two Americans who received those three decorations in the World war. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France; received the Croix de Guerre with star and palm from France and the Croce al Merito di Guerra from Italy. He is now in the Organized Reserve Corps of the U. S. army, as colonel of cavalry. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Erie County Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the city of New York, the American Legion and the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He was married July 15, 1914, to Ruth, daughter of Dexter P. Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y. and they have two children: David Rumsey and Patricia Donovan.

**BRACELEN, Charles Michael,** lawyer, was born at Humboldt, Neb., Jan. 11, 1878, son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Donahue) Bracelen and grandson of Henry Bracelen, who emigrated from Ireland in 1834. After a public school education, Mr. Bracelen entered the University of Nebraska in 1895 but interrupted his course to serve for two years as principal of the high school at Humboldt and later for one year as principal of the high school at Blair, Neb. He was graduated A.B. at the university in 1902 and divided his time during the ensuing four years between teaching in the high schools of Lincoln and Omaha, Neb., and studying law at the university law school in Lincoln, 1902–03 and at Creighton University, Omaha, 1903–06. He moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1906 and worked for a year in the legal department of the Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd. In 1907 he was appointed attorney in Minneapolis for the Aetna Life group of insurance companies and at the same time engaged in the general practice of law, in which he continued until 1918, in partnership with Neil M. Cronin. Mr. Bracelen was trial attorney for the Great Northern Railway Co., Union Pacific and other railroad companies, as well as for such corporations as the Aetna Insurance and affiliated companies until he moved to New York in 1918. In New York city he served as assistant attorney for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. When the government assumed control of the telephone and telegraph systems of the country in August, 1918, as a war measure, Mr. Bracelen temporarily severed his connection with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to enter the service of the government as special counsel for the postmaster-general. In this capacity Mr. Bracelen was in charge of certain important litigations involving the postmaster-general's war administration of the wire systems. It was the government's policy to make the telephone and telegraph services self-sustaining, necessitating an increase in rates. The postmaster-general's orders for increased rates were resisted by the state authorities generally on the ground that he could exercise no such authority over intrastate rates. Suits were instituted in about half the states, in state or federal courts. Mr. Bracelen personally argued the government's cases before the federal courts in Nebraska, Indiana and Pennsylvania and before state courts in Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts. The state suits, which, in effect, challenged directly the war powers of the national government, constituted one of the most important and significant litigations developed by the World war and attracted nationwide interest. At the hearing before the U. S. district court in Indianapolis, sixteen states were represented by distinguished counsel. The federal authority was finally upheld by the U. S. supreme court. When the telephone and telegraph systems were returned to private management in 1919, Mr. Bracelen re-entered the service of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. as attorney for the general and long lines departments. He was appointed general solicitor for both departments in 1921; was elected vice-president in 1924 and vice-president and general counsel, Jan. 1, 1926. In this position he has charge of the legal affairs of the company and in a consulting capacity advises the associated operating companies of the Bell System in legal affairs. Mr. Bracelen is a director of the 195 Broadway Corp. and the 205 Broadway Corp.; is a member of the University Club, New York, Westchester Hills Golf Club, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was married, Aug. 7, 1900, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Michael Thornton, of Falls City, Neb. Mrs. Bracelen died in 1924. He has one daughter, Ellen, who married John L. Flood.

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William H. Barrett.

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**BASSETT, William Hastings,** metallurgist, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Mar. 7, 1868, son of William Albert and Almira Durfee (Mayhew) Bassett, and a descendant of William Bassett, who came from Holland in the ship "Fortune," 1621, to Plymouth, Mass.; located at Duxbury, Mass., and subsequently settled at Bridgewater, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Tilden and from them the line of descent is traced through Nathaniel and Dorcas (Joyce) Bassett; Nathan and Mary Crowe (Crowell) Bassett; Nathaniel and Sarah (Chase) Bassett; Richard and Phebe (Phillips) Bassett; Richard and Phebe (Mathews) Bassett; and William C. and Harriet (Luther) Bassett, who were the grandparents of William Hastings Bassett. He was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891, and in that year began his professional career with the Pope's Island Corp., New Bedford. He was instructor in chemistry at the Swain Free School, New Bedford, 1895–1900; and chemist for the New Jersey Zinc Co., Newark, 1900–02, and the Coe Brass Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., 1902–03. In 1903 he was appointed metallurgist of the American Brass Co., and since 1912 he has been technical superintendent and metallurgist with that corporation, which has headquarters at Waterbury, Conn. In 1925 he was awarded the James Douglas gold medal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, for his achievements in non-ferrous metallurgy. Mr. Bassett is a pioneer metallurgist of the American brass industry, and by leading the way in securing a relatively pure quality of refined copper and zinc, he has probably done more to place the industry on its present scientific basis than any other individual. He was the first to apply the spectroscope to routine work in the non-ferrous metal industry and also the first to apply the microscope to the metallography of copper and copper alloys. In addition, he developed methods for the microscopic examination of copper and its alloys, making it possible to study the relations between crystal size, heat treatment and physical properties, and to apply metallography to manufacturing control. He has done original work on standardization of methods of chemical analysis of copper and its alloys; improvements in the methods of manufacture of condenser tubes; development of methods of control in the manufacture of brass tubes, rods and shapes, to eliminate "season" cracking; elimination of waste by correcting processes of manufacture and devising methods of recovery of waste materials; preparation of standard specifications for non-ferrous metals, their alloys and finished products. During the World war he was a member of the U. S. war department advisory committee for airplane materials and is at present a member of the metallurgical advisory board of the U. S. army ordnance department and chairman of the non-ferrous division of the metallurgical advisory committee of the U. S. bureau of standards. He has been a director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers since 1922, and was president of that society in 1930–31. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, Institute of Metals (British), American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Chemical Society, Society for Chemical Industry (British), American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Automotive Engineers, Franklin Institute, and Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Metallkunde; the Engineers' and Chemists' clubs of New York, the Waterbury and University clubs, Waterbury, Conn., and the Lake Placid (N. Y.) Club. He is a Mason (32d degree) and since 1914 he has been a deacon in the First Congregational Church, Cheshire, Conn. Politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in farming and gardening. Mr. Bassett was married, Nov. 3, 1892, to Sarah Hedge, daughter of Edward B. Whiting, a dry goods merchant, of New Bedford, Mass., and they had three children: Alice Whiting, William Hastings and Edward Whiting Bassett.

**FRANCE, Joseph Irwin,** physician and U. S. senator (1917–23), was born at Port Deposit, Md., Oct. 11, 1873, son of Joseph Henry and Hannah Fletcher (James) France. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1895 and having been awarded the Elihu Root scholarship in physical science, pursued advanced studies at the University of Leipzig and on his return was graduated M.D. at the medical department of Clark University of Massachusetts in 1897. He was head of the department of natural science of the Jacob Tome Institute for four years, resigning to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1903. He practiced his profession in Baltimore for two years, attracting attention for his progressive views upon professional and public questions. He was elected to the state senate in 1906 as a Republican, served two terms, and in 1908 was a delegate to the national Republican convention. In the senatorial contest of 1916 the chief issue was "conservatism" versus "radicalism." Dr. France received the Republican nomination to the U. S. senate in the primary and by the support of a number of insurgent Democratic votes, won in the election as a "conservative" over David J. Lewis. His progressive tendencies became prominent at the close of the World war in his vigorous defense of the Soviet government in Russia and his opposition to all entangling alliances with foreign powers. In the absence of authoritative information relative to the Soviet government, he made an extensive tour of Russia to ascertain the truth. His direct observations and conferences abroad confirmed him in his two chief policies. While in the senate he opposed the League of Nations, the four-power pact of the Pacific, the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, the last of which was made an issue in his unsuccessful campaign for re-election to the senate. In 1918 he introduced a bill providing for a quinquennial instead of a decennial census of the United States; and in 1919 he introduced bills to create an executive department of health, to repeal the espionage act, and to revive the incorporation of the medical society of the District of Columbia; he supported the tariff policies of President Harding. His defeat for re-election to the senate in 1922 was largely due to the superficial charges of radicalism and bolshevism incurred by his tour of investigation and his defense of the Soviet government. Upon his retirement from the senate in 1923, he organized The Republic International Corporation, of which he is president. He is the author of a number of articles on medical, economic and political subjects. He is a trustee of Hamilton College; fellow of the American Medical Association; and a member of the Theta

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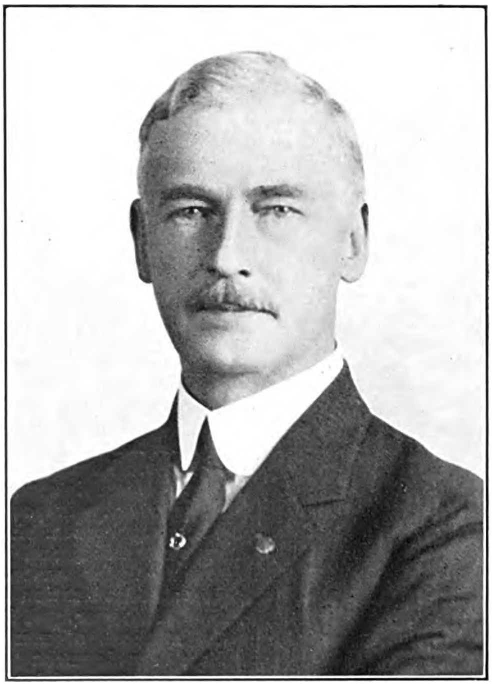
Delta Chi fraternity. His creed is Presbyterian. He was married, June 24, 1903, to Evelyn S. (Nesbitt) Tome, daughter of Henry Clay Nesbitt, of Port Deposit, Md.; and (2), in Paris, France, July 13, 1927, to Tatiana Vladimirovna Dechtereva.

**SCHWEINITZ, George Edmund de,** ophthalmologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1858, son of Edmund Alexander and Lydia (de Tschirschky) de Schweinitz. His father (q.v.) was a bishop of the Moravian church. He was graduated at the Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1876 with the degree of A.B., later receiving his A.M. from the same institution. He received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania medical school in 1881, winning the Hodge gold medal for proficiency in anatomy. Immediately he was made resident physician to the Children's Hospital and the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, both of Philadelphia, and served with those institutions for two years. His practice, begun in 1883, was at first general in character but since 1887 he has specialized in ophthalmology exclusively. He has done considerable research work, chiefly with respect to the toxic amblyopias, the pathogenesis of iridocyclitis, the mechanism of papilledema, the effect of intraocular injections of antiseptic substances and the pathology of the eye. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Children's Hospital during 1885–92; professor of ophthalmology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 1891–92; first clinical and later full professor of ophthalmology at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1892–1902, and professor of ophthalmology at the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, 1902–24. He is consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital and professor of ophthalmology at the graduate school of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania since 1924. During the World war he was commissioned major in the reserve corps, April, 1917, and was on duty in France and England from November 1917, to March, 1918. On his return he was commissioned lieut.-colonel and was on duty in the surgeon general's office in charge of ophthalmology until April, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from active service. He was commissioned colonel in the officers reserve corps, in 1919; brigadier-general in 1923 and the same rank in the auxiliary medical corps, 1927. For his war work both the surgeon general and the secretary of war wrote him personal letters of commendation. Dr. de Schweinitz is a director of the Philadelphia Library Company; member and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook, Pa.; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the board of medical affairs of the university's trustees. He is the author of "Diseases of the Eye" (1892, 10th edition, 1924); "The Toxic Amblyopias: Being the Alvarenga Prize Essay of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia" (1894); "An American Textbook of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat" (1899, edited with Dr. B. Alexander Randall); "The Ophthalmic Year Book" (1905–09, with Dr. Edward Jackson and Dr. T. B. Schneidemann); "Pulsating Exophthalmos: Its Etiology, Symptomatology, Pathogenesis and Treatment" (1908, with Dr. T. B. Holloway); and American edition of Haab's "Operative Ophthalmology, External Diseases of the Eye and Ophthalmoscopy," 3 vols. (3d edition, 1909). He is also the author of the following essays: "The Pathogenesis of Chronic Uveitis" (1913); "Concerning Certain Ocular Aspects of Pituitary Body Disorders" (the Bowman lecture, London, 1923) and "Au Sujet de Certaines Manifestations Oculaires des Foyers Infectieux a l'Exclusion de celles que l'on attribue communément a ce Facteur Étiologique (Étude Clinique)" (Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société Française d'Ophtalmologie, 1924), and several hundred addresses and journal articles relating to ophthalmological and neurological subjects. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Medical Association (president, 1922), American Ophthalmological Society (president, 1916), Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology of the United States, the Neurological Society and Academy of Natural Sciences of



Philadelphia, Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, Société Française d'Ophtalmologie, the Sigma Xi society, and the International Council of Ophthalmology 1927–29. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1914; that of L.H.D. by the Moravian College in 1922 and Sc.D. by the University of Michigan in 1923 and Harvard University in 1927. A bronze plaquette was awarded him by the Société Française d'Ophtalmologie in 1924, the Huguenot Cross was received from the Huguenot Society, Pennsylvania chapter in 1925; the Howe medal for research in ophthalmology from the American Medical Association in 1927, and the Leslie Dana medal of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in 1930.

**MURPHREE, Albert Alexander,** president of the University of Florida, was born at Walnut Grove, Ala., Apr. 29, 1870, son of Jesse Ellis and Helen (Cornelius) Murphree, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, a native of Alabama, was a farmer and merchant; served

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as captain in the Confederate army during the civil war, and subsequently held positions of trust in Blount and Etowah counties, Ala. The son received his preliminary education at Walnut Grove Academy and College, where he was a student during 1880-87. He was graduated at Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn., in 1892, and at the University of Nashville in 1894, receiving A.M. degree from the latter in 1902. He began teaching in rural sections of Tennessee in 1887; was superintendent of the Cullman (Ala.) city schools in 1892, and principal of City High School, Cleburne, Tex., 1894-95. In the latter year he became professor of mathematics in the West Florida Seminary (now Florida State College), Tallahassee, and served as president of that institution during 1897–1905, its title changing to Florida State College during his regime, in 1901. During 1905–09 he was president of the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee. Since July 1, 1909, he has been president of the University of Florida, Gainesville. Within this period the property of the university has increased one and three-quarter million dollars in value; the student body from 47 to 1,836, and the faculty from 22 to 115 members. He is president of the Carnegie Library Board of Gainesville and of the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce; was president of the Florida Baptist convention, 1923 and 1924, and he is a member of the Florida Historical Society (director), the National Education Association, the National Association of State Universities (vice-president, 1921), the Florida State Educational Association (president, 1906), the Southern Commission of Higher Institutions of Learning, the Masonic, Kappa Alpha, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He was editor of the "Florida School Exponent" during 1907–09. Politically he is a Democrat, and served as aide de camp with rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Gov. Hardee of Florida. His chief recreation is golf. Pres. Murphree is known for his deep sympathy with people and good causes; his good humor, and his open-mindedness. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rollins College, Fla., in 1909, and from the University of Alabama in 1919. He was married, July 27, 1897, to Jennie, daughter of Col. John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, Fla., vice-president of the Florida Central & Peninsula (now the Seaboard) railroad. He has four children: Alberta, Martha, John A. H., and Albert A. Murphree, Jr.

**WELLING, Richard Ward Greene**, lawyer, was born in North Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 27, 1858, son of Charles Hunt and Katherine Celia (Greene) Welling. He is descended from Thomas Welling, who settled at Jamaica, Long Island, before 1689, the line of descent being through his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Creed; their son William; his son William, who married Mary Snowden; their son John, who married Mary Hart, and their son John, who married Elizabeth Hunt, and was Mr. Welling's grandfather. After graduating A.B. at Harvard University in 1880, he studied two years at the Harvard Law School, and in 1883, was admitted to the bar of New York, where he has since practiced. He took post-graduate work at New York University, receiving the degree of Pd.M. from that institution in 1911. For more than forty years Mr. Welling has been actively identified with municipal and political reforms in New York. He was one of the original members of the City Reform Club organized in 1882 and its president during the fight against election frauds (1888–92), the Central Park speedway repeal (1892), investigation of the police department (1887–92), fight against the excise commissioners, resulting in mandamus of them (56 Hun 626), and other notable municipal campaigns. He was one of the organizers of the Commonwealth Club (1889), notably participating in its ballot reform fight, the People's Municipal League and the City Club (1892). Though reared in the Republican party, he bolted the Republican ticket in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign and was a delegate to the "anti-snap" convention at Syracuse which nominated Cleveland. He was chairman of the committee of the City Club which organized twenty-five "Good Government" clubs, later serving as president of Club "D," which worked for the removal of District Attorney Fellows (1894), and chairman of the municipal government committee, which published a report on water-waste in New York (1897), and member of the Merchants' Association anti-Ramapo water committee. As a member of the Citizens' Union he was chairman of the committee on certificates of nomination and of the committee on speakers and meetings in the campaigns which finally elected Mayor Seth Low (1901), the campaign which elected William Travers Jerome district attorney; and also chairman of the latter committee in the "judiciary nominators" campaign and the Gaynor-Bannard mayoralty campaign. A mem-

ber of the first naval battalion of New York, he was ensign on the U. S. S. "Glacier" in the Spanish war and was a lieutenant of the fleet naval reserve during the World war in command of the Montauk Point, L. I., "naval base 4" 1917–19, where he successfully applied the principle of self-government or "discipline by consent." Mr. Welling has been a director of the National Arts Club, the Tenement House Build-

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ing Co., Talapoosa Mining Co. and the Charles H. Welling Co. He is chairman of the School Citizens' Committee, now the Self-Government Committee, the object of which he explained before the National Education Association in 1904 to be the encouragement of the teaching and practise of citizenship in the schools. His greatest interest, apart from his profession, is in the committee's work. He was president of the George Junior Republic during 1924–27, which is a village and school at Freeville, N. Y., founded by William R. George (q.v.). Mr. Welling has been secretary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since 1906; he is also a director of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Central Park Association, the Municipal Art Society, the National Sculpture Society and the Civil Service Reform Association. He is a member of the National Education Association, the Academy of Political Science (fellow), League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Museum of Natural History, Society for Study of Experimental Education, Child Study Association, Parents Association, Wagner Society, the New Jersey and Rhode Island historical societies and the New York Symphony Society and its successor, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. Mr. Welling is not married.

**ROERICH, Nicholas K.**, artist, was born in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Russia, Sept. 27, 1874. His father wished him to read law with a view to inheriting his practice, and he took a course at the University of St. Petersburg law school, but his tastes were for the fine arts and the law never interested him. He studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikeshine, a painter and sculptor, and in 1893 entered the Academy of Fine Arts. In this early period he wrote articles on art and antiquity for the St. Petersburg press, lectured at the Archaeological Institute, made excavations in Pskov and Novgorod, and nurtured a poetic bent, which he had pursued from early youth in a peculiar and original style, expressed in epic songs and fantastic stories. He went to Paris in 1900 to study historical composition under Cormon, and become acquainted with the work of Gauguin, with whom he has much in common. Returning to St. Petersburg in 1907, he became secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia and a member of its council, and assistant editor of "Art and Artistic Industry." He continued to produce pictures with a pronounced tendency toward a so-called "primitiveness" or economy of expression, each line and each stroke being accounted for in a harmonious whole, strong and simple. This method was used in his "Building of the Town," exhibited in 1902, and evoked much discussion. Two other pictures of that year were "Guests from Overseas," acquired by the Czar, and "Omnious Ones," owned by the Museum of Alexander III. Exhibitions of his paintings were held in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Dusseldorf and Paris in 1903–06. Meantime he made a pilgrimage through Russia and produced seventy-five "architectural studies," presenting a varied and impressive panorama of ancient cathedrals, churches and monasteries which were exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis, in 1904. Appointed director of the School for the Encouragement of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg in 1906, the influence of the school grew rapidly under his direction. He remained head of the school until the revolution of 1916, when Russia's disintegration drove him to Finland. In 1920 he came to the United States under the auspices of the Chicago Art Institute on an exhibition tour of his paintings and to lecture. In Chicago he was a moving spirit in the formation (1921) of Cor Ardens, an international society or brotherhood of art workers of all nationalities, organized to bring together in spirit sympathetic isolated individuals. In the same year he founded the Master Institute of United Arts, in New York, an educational institution embracing all the arts, and in 1922 the Corona Mundi, an international art center for fostering and distributing art objects and arranging loan exhibitions throughout the country. The spirit animating these institutions, of both of which he is honorary president, is inspired by the thread of thought running through his lectures, "Art will unify all humanity. Art is one-indivisible. Art has many branches, yet all are one. Art is for all. * * * The time for the construction of future culture is at hand. Before our eyes the revaluation of values is being witnessed. Even the 'earthly' people already understand the vital importance of active beauty and action. We know verily that we pronounce the formula of the international language, and this formula, which now belongs to the museum and stage, must enter everyday life." Out of these two affiliated institutions the Roerich Museum was established in his honor in 1928 and dedicated to his art. In America, Roerich's genius unfolded in his Sancta series, comprising: "He Himself Came," "The Messenger," "Saintly Guests," and "The Bridge of Glory," depicting monastic life illumined by spiritual vision; the Messiah series: "The Legend," with an Arizona scenic background, and "The Miracle," set in the Grand Canyon; many landscapes, including "Santa Fe," "Arizona," "Grand Canyon," and "Rio Grande," and "Ocean," a series of Maine coast scenes. In 1923 Roerich visited Central Asia in search of subjects for his art, spending five years traveling in northern India, Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, crossing some thirty-five passes, ranging from 14,000 to 21,000 feet in altitude, in territory rarely visited by Occidentals. The fruit of these journeyings were 500 paintings, considerable data on Asiastic culture and philosophy and a valuable compendium of Oriental teaching, the "Kanjur-Tangur," in 333 volumes, 108 of which (the "Kanjur") contain the commands of Buddha, and 225 (the "Tanjur") commentaries thereon and the sacred canons of Tibet. In 1928 the Roerich Museum in New York contained 1,006 of the 3,000 pictures he has painted thus far, the remainder being in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria and Albert Museum, art galleries in the United States and private art collections. Roerich's contemporaries judge his art as beyond analysis according to the art canons which dominated the materialistic formal conceptions of the last century. His paintings have inspired the admiration of such diverse persons as Tagore, Andreyeff, Zuloaga, Claude Bragdon, Mestrovic and Stokowski, all of whom see in them some fourth dimensional quality of greatness. Austere and virile, as the world's most accomplished critics acclaim him, Roerich sees the earth above men in its most ancient and powerful aspects and imparts a tone of rare decisiveness in his simple, broad and strong coloring, the effects of which,

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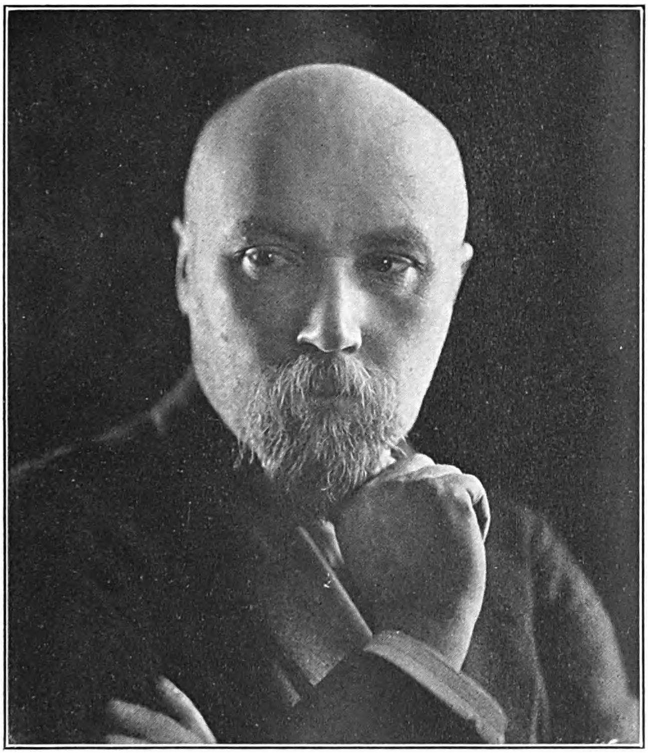

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N. Roerich.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Norman E. Mack

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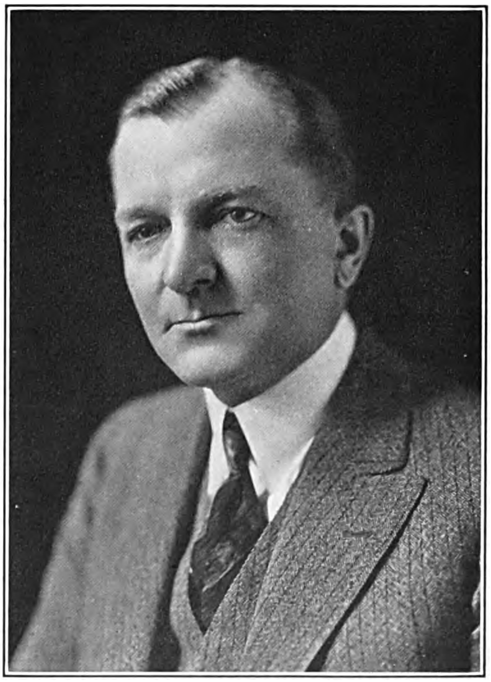
as told by an American critic, "is one of stunning, blending, luminous impact, like that of an intensified, moving and metallic rainbow." They remark the universality of his art, a versatility of spirit and a philosophy that conveys far more than mere artistic individuality, even a whole school of thought. Mr. Roerich is the author of "Complete Work," Moscow (1914); "Adamant" (1924), also published in Japanese; a Corona Mundi collection of his essays; "The Messenger" (1925); "Paths of Blessing" (1925); "Joys of Sikkim" (1928), and "Himalaya" (1926), containing a diary of his travels in India and Central Asia, articles on his art by noted writers, and 100 reproductions of his paintings; also "Altai-Himalaya," a diary of his expedition in the East. Roerich was married in St. Petersburg, 1901, to Helena Ivanovna, daughter of the Russian architect, M. Shaposhnikov, and has two sons, George and Sviatoslav Roerich.

**MACK, Norman Edward,** journalist, was born at West Williams, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1858. After his eleventh year he lived with relatives in Michigan and was educated in the public schools of West Williams and Pontiac, Mich. He began his business career at the age of eighteen publishing and selling hotel registers. In 1878 he entered journalism by founding the "Chautauqua Lake Gazette," of Jamestown, N. Y., but sold his interest in this newspaper the following year and removing to Buffalo, N. Y., established the Buffalo "Sunday Times" with borrowed capital of $2500. In 1883 he began publishing the "Evening Times," and thus established a regular seven-day newspaper. In May, 1929, when he sold the Buffalo "Times" it had an average daily circulation of 130,000, and a Sunday circulation of 200,000. The "Times," under Mr. Mack, was the only Democratic daily newspaper in western New York. He has exercised for many years a powerful influence in the affairs of his party in New York state and in the nation. In the campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892. he supported the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, a former resident of Buffalo, and at one time its mayor. In 1892 he was delegate to the Chicago convention and afterwards the representative from New York state to notify Cleveland of his nomination. He was elected a member of the New York state committee in 1891 and has been a delegate to every Democratic national convention since 1892. He has also served as a member of the national committee since 1900 and was national chairman in 1908. He was Democratic state chairman in 1911–12 and in that period served also as national chairman and national committeeman, a threefold honor never bestowed on any other Democrat. As national chairman he was in charge of the Baltimore convention of 1912 which nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. As a political leader he is astute, energetic and far-sighted and through his long and distinguished service to his party has become one of its strongest and most respected counselors. Mr. Mack is a member of the National Press Club, of Washington, D. C., the National Democratic Club, of New York city, and the National and Buffalo chambers of commerce. He was married, Dec. 22, 1891, to Harriet B., daughter of Isaac H. Taggart, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has two daughters: Norma, wife of Philip F. Metz, and Harriet, wife of Stuart C. Welch.

**SARGENT, Fred Wesley,** president of Chicago & North Western Railway System (1925—), was born at Akron, Ia., May 26, 1876, son of Edgar Wesley and Abbie E. (Haskell) Sargent and grandson of Calvin and Lucy (Livingstone) Sargent. His father, a Vermonter, was a farmer and miller who in 1872 founded the town of Akron, Iowa. The son attended the University of South Dakota and was graduated LL.B. at the college of law of the University of Iowa in 1901. He began the practice of his profession at Sioux City, Ia., and within a few years was appointed attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in the state of Iowa. In 1912 Mr. Sargent was appointed general attorney for the state of Iowa, for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., and established his headquarters in Des Moines where, in connection with his other duties, he conducted a general law practice for eight years. In 1920, he became general solicitor of the Chicago & North Western railway and removed to Chicago, Ill. Three years later he was elected vice-president and general counsel of the company and in 1924, he also became vice-president and general counsel of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis &



Omaha Railway Co. He was elected president of both these companies in 1925. These roads with the lines they control, comprise a system of 10,209 miles in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The North Western in 1928 handled 69,330,053 tons of freight (10,229,657,184 ton miles) and carried 28,161,510 passengers (1,102,168,008 passenger miles), with a total gross income of more than $179,000,000. Traffic is of a diversified nature because of the large yields of coal in Illinois, iron ore in Michigan, forest, mineral and dairy products in Wisconsin, oil in Wyoming, and agricultural products in Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The North Western has been a pioneer in railway development in

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many respects, being the first western railroad to operate its trains by telegraph, build a railway postal car and operate Pullman sleeping-cars and dining-car service. It provides a double track route from Chicago to Omaha at which point it connects with the double track Overland route of the Union & Southern Pacific, making one of the most important and most completely equipped lines of railway across the continent. Mr. Sargent has for many years been especially interested in equalizing freight rates, thereby affording equal privileges to shippers in all parts of the United States and is recognized as one of the ablest men in the transportation industry. He is a member of various bar associations and of the Union League and the University clubs of Chicago; Glen View Golf Club; Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, Minn.; and the Minnesota Club, St. Paul, Minn. Politically he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. His chief recreation is golf. He was married, Jan. 9, 1902, to Mary, daughter of Friend Minier, a merchant of Flandreau, S. D. They have three children: Minier, Edgar Haskell and Frederica Sargent.

**BALDWIN, Samuel Prentiss,** ornithologist and lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 26, 1868, son of Charles Candee and Caroline Sophia (Prentiss) Baldwin. His earliest American ancestor was Sylvester Baldwin, a native of England and a colonist in Massachusetts after 1638, whose wife was Sarah Bryan: the line of descent being through Richard and Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin of Milford, Conn.; Barnabas and Mary Baldwin; Sylvanus and Mary (French) Baldwin of Derby, Conn.; Charles and Susannah (Hine) Baldwin; Seymour Wesley and Mary E. (Candee) Baldwin, and Hon. Charles Candee Baldwin, a judge of the circuit court of appeals of Ohio, widely known as a writer on archaeology and general science. Mr. Baldwin was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1892, and A.M. in 1894, and made his professional preparation in the law department of Western Reserve University, which awarded him the degree of LL.B. in 1894. He practiced his profession in Cleveland, first in association with H. Clark Ford, in the firm of Ford & Baldwin, which, in 1898, became Ford, Henry, Baldwin & McGraw, but in 1900, because of ill-health, withdrew to engage in financial business. He is now president of Williamson Co., of Cleveland. In 1886 he served as assistant to Prof. G. F. Wright on expeditions to explore the Muir glacier, to the northern reaches of the Rocky mountains, and to Europe for studies of glacial geology. In 1893, while engaged in reading law, he spent a year in New Mexico, made a geological survey of the northeastern part of the territory and prepared an extensive report for later publication. Through all these experiences, however, his primary interest was in ornithology, a subject to which he devoted constant attention in the intervals of other occupations. In 1914 he became interested in the newly devised practice of banding wild birds—circling their legs with numbered aluminum rings, so that they may be identified at any place or time, thus furnishing data on their migrations, longevity, etc.—and undertook to conduct this order of investigation on his farms at Gates Mills, Ohio, and at Thomasville, Ga. He devised and put in operation means for trapping adult birds in large numbers, for purpose of banding, and largely through his efforts the practice had demonstrated such importance by 1920 that it was officially approved by the U. S. biological survey and introduced throughout the country. As the direct result of this movement, four associations devoted to bird-banding were established, covering the North American continent with their activities, and rendering all needed assistance to volunteer workers. Since the close of the World war, he has devoted practically all of his time to developing the laboratory study of wild birds at his farm, now known as the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory, and has thus made the discovery of numerous interesting facts regarding the biology, physiology and life-history of wild birds, with particular attention to the house wren. By reference to the bands, for example, the fact has been established that birds do not mate for life but, on the contrary, change mates between seasons, and even between broods in the same year. Hundreds of birds, old and young, are handled and intensively studied each year, establishing the further fact that not more than one-third of the marked individuals return to nest in the same locality in two successive seasons. Another branch of study systematically pursued at the Baldwin laboratories has been on the body temperature of birds, particularly of wrens. This was conducted at first by the use of suitable glass thermometers, to be inserted in the mouth, but later a galvanometer thermo-couple, consisting of two slender wires of different metals, joined at one end and in circuit with the galvanometric reading scale at the other, has been substituted with better results. Temperature observations throughout the period of incubation have been made by the use of a similar instrument, in which the thermo-couple of two fine wires is laid across the top of the eggs in the nest, and by its connection by cable to a recording galvanometric instrument in the laboratory, renders possible a graphic view of all temperature changes, traced by the pen attachment on a constantly moving sheet of paper. Such observations are valuable in furnishing a complete history of the young bird from the egg to its first flight. In connection with this, another instrument gives graphic laboratory records of the movements of the parent birds in feeding and tending their young, by means of electrical contacts made by the perches which must be touched on entering or leaving the nest-house. From the data thus collected, new and valuable knowledge of vital facts has been derived. In addition to other means of study, extensive use has been made of photography, producing hundreds of pictures of the daily life of birds and thousands of feet of motion picture films portraying all phases of their behavior. Experimenters in the Baldwin laboratories have been working on the perfection of another instrument of still more surprising possibilities—a means for taking moving pictures of the living embryo in ovum, in all its successive stages of development, by the use of a microscope with camera attachment. With its use even more significant results may be expected. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and a trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Western Reserve Historical Society. He was married, Feb. 15, 1898, to Lilian Converse, daughter of Leonard Hanna, of Cleveland.

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Edith Rockefeller McCormick

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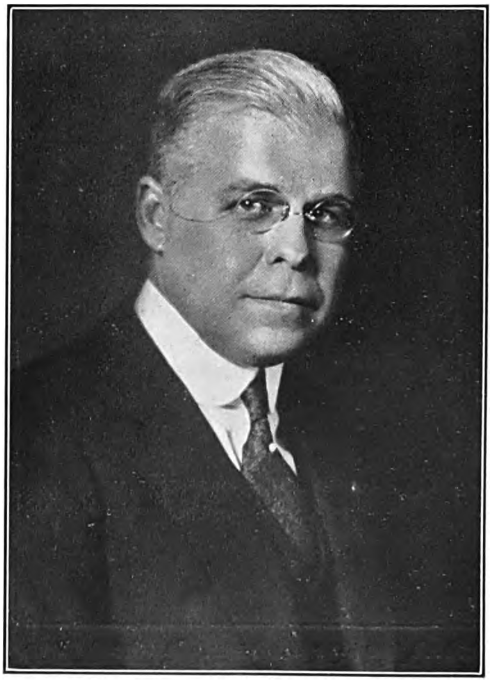
**McCORMICK, Edith Rockefeller,** philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., Aug. 31, 1872, daughter of John Davison Rockefeller (q.v.) and his wife Laura Celestia Spelman. She was educated by private tutors, specializing in music (cello, piano, singing and composition), the languages, literature and history. After her marriage in 1895, she became one of the leaders in the social, literary and musical circles of Chicago, and a liberal supporter of its philanthropic and civic movements. In 1902 she and her husband founded and endowed the John Rockefeller McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases in memory of their eldest child who died in 1901 from scarlet fever. In 1910 she organized the Chicago Grand Opera Association of which she and Mr. McCormick were the chief supporters for many years and she has worked indefatigably to make it a success. She was one of the leading spirits in the Chicago Band Association, which was organized to provide band concerts in the city parks during the summer months. She was one of the founders of "The Artists' Guild" of Chicago and one of the original guarantors of "The Friends of American Art" and Ravinia Park. She founded the Chicago Zoölogical gardens at Riverside, Cook county, donating the land for it. She supported also one of Chicago's first probation officers, whose decided success led to the formation of the juvenile court in that city. In 1907 she founded the French school for the study of French language and literature, and in 1908 organized and was the first president of The Lovers of Italy, a club designed to encourage the study of Italian language, art, literature and history. Her benefactions have not been confined to her own country. Next to the Italian government she was the principal donor for the Verdi monument at Parma, Italy, and she was made an honorary citizen of that municipality for this gift as well as for modernizing and redecorating the Teatro Regio at Parma for the Verdi centenary opera season in 1913. She also founded and endowed the Edith McCormick prize at Parma for the best opera written under given conditions. She founded and endowed the Psychological Club, in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1916, to promote the development of analytical psychology. In 1914 she provided the funds for translating into English, French and Russian all the works of Dr. C. G. Jung, on analytical psychology. She established the Edith McCormick Fund at Zurich, to help sculptors, painters, authors and musicians impoverished by the World war. Mrs. McCormick is one of the most accomplished women of Chicago, versatile in her tastes and talents, devoted to the welfare of her home city and interested in every movement that contributes to its progress along social, educational and artistic lines. She was married in New York, Nov. 26, 1895, to Harold Fowler McCormick, son of Cyrus Hall McCormick (q.v.) and has two daughters, Muriel and Mathilde, wife of Max Oser, and one son, Harold F. McCormick, Jr.

**HARPER, Robert Brinton,** chemical engineer was born at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 28, 1882, son of John Erasmus and Mary Eugenia (Walker) Harper. His first paternal ancestor to settle in America was probably Bannister Harper, who came from England to the Virginia colony prior to the revolution, the descent being: Jesse, and his wife, Elizabeth Mickleburough; Littleberry, and his wife, Lucy Stamps, and Robert Walker, and his wife, Harriet Stimson, who were Mr. Harper's grandparents. His father was professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the University of Illinois for thirty-two years. The son was educated at the James R. Doolittle School and the South Side Academy in Chicago and studied for one year at the University of Chicago. He was graduated at the Armour Institute of Technology with the degree of B.S. in chemical engineering in 1903, receiving the advanced degree of Ch.E. in 1909. Following his graduation he was employed as assistant chemist by The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co., of Chicago, and has remained with them to the present time, serving as superintendent of the laboratory during 1906–17, as chief chemist, 1917–24, and as chief testing engineer and superintendent of the testing department since 1924. In this period he organized a testing department to conduct special tests, researches and investigations in all the technical phases of the production, distribution and utilization of gases. His department has made a study of the prevention of soil corrosion upon iron and steel, the valuation of oils for making gas and economic methods in gas production; also the construction and equipment of gas plants in Canada, England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and the principal cities of the United States. He was a member of the committee of seven which made a survey of



the European gas business in 1923. He had also made a study of certain phases of the gas business in Germany. He was a member of the committee of the American Gas Institute that formulated the national gas safety code and is at present chairman of the approval requirements committee which prepares national safety requirements for various classes of gas equipment. He has appeared before a number of technical societies and has given lectures at the universi-

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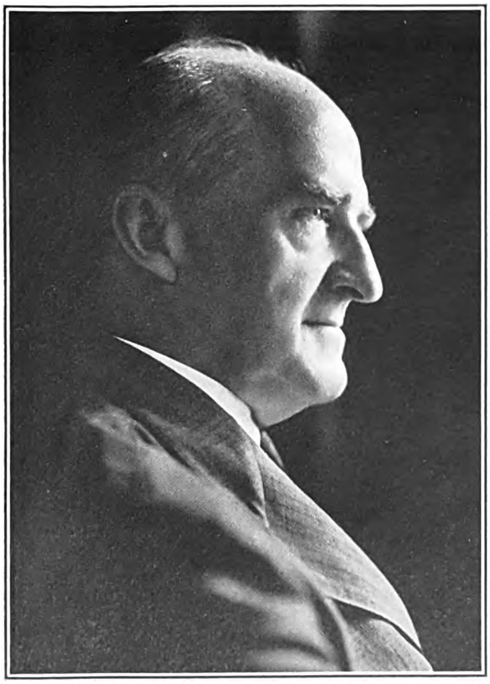
ties of Michigan, Missouri, Purdue and Wisconsin. He was appointed a member of the technical committee on gas by-products and public utilities in the state of Illinois by Governor Frank O. Lowden, April, 1918. His services during the World war were in connection with the American Protective League and he assisted the U. S. ordnance department in formulating methods for testing plant operations in the recovery of toluol, the base of "T.N.T." He was vice-president of the International Gas Congress in 1915 and is a member of the American Chemical Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society for Testing Materials; American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Western Society of Engineers; American Gas Association; Illinois Gas Association (president, 1916), and Chicago Association of Commerce and Chicago Regional Planning Association. He was married at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1911, to Mary Hathrill Parry.

**JAGGAR, Thomas Augustus, Jr.**, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1871, son of Thomas Augustus (q.v.) and Anna Louisa (Lawrence) Jaggar, and a descendant of Jeremy Jaggar who came from England, probably with the second Winthrop colony, settling at Watertown, Mass., previous to 1634. From him and his wife



Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through John and Hannah Jaggar; Jeremiah and Hannah Jaggar; William (name of wife unknown); Jeremiah 2nd and Jane Jaggar; Jehiel and Mary (Post) Jaggar, to Walter and Julia Ann (Niles) Jaggar, who were the grandparents of Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr. His father was a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He received his preparatory education at the Delancey School, Philadelphia, and in various private academies; was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1893, A.M. in 1894 and Ph.D. in 1897. He was a student at Munich in 1894 and at Heidelberg in 1895. In 1893 he served as field assistant, U. S. geological survey, in the Yellowstone National Park. He was instructor in geology at Harvard University during 1895–1903, and assistant professor, 1903–06. Meanwhile in 1904 he was appointed professor and head of the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, serving until 1912, and was research professor until 1917. During 1898–1904 he was assistant geologist with the U. S. geological survey, in charge of work in the Black Hills, South Dakota, Bradshaw Mountains, Arizona, and in Massachusetts. Early in his career he began to specialize in the study of earthquakes and volcanoes and he conducted expeditions to investigate such phenomena at Martinique and St. Vincent, 1902; Vesuvius, 1906; Aleutian Islands, 1907; Hawaii and Japan, 1909; Costa Rica, 1910; New Zealand, 1920; Japan, 1923; and in the Alaska Peninsula, 1927–28. He established a volcanologic experiment station on the edge of Mt. Kilauea, Hawaiian Islands, in 1911, under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Hawaiian research bureau, and has been director of this station since its establishment. This observatory is now under control of the U. S. geological survey, in collaboration with the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. One of the immediate problems upon which Dr. Jaggar has been working, is the possible relation between earthquakes and volcanoes; and as a result of the study of these phenomena, the devising of means to anticipate terrestrial disturbances in time to issue warnings and organize measures for safety. In the summers of 1927–28 he began a systematic study of the geology and geography of the Alaskan peninsula and Aleutian islands volcanic chain, heading an expedition organized by the National Geographic Society. This section had never been adequately explored, much of it remaining unmapped, scarcely visited; the purpose of the expedition was therefore many fold: to establish earthquake stations, to study weather conditions, tides, ocean currents, glacial deposits, vegetation types, fisheries and animal life, and most important, to explore Mt. Pavlof, one of the most active of the Alaskan volcanoes. Dr. Jaggar is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Hawaiian Academy of Science, and the Washington Academy of Sciences; and a member of the American Geophysical Union, Seismological Society of America, University Club of Honolulu, and the Harvard Travellers Club. He has published for seventeen years continuously monthly bulletins of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, which are illustrated and issued in Honolulu; and for four years the weekly "Volcano Letter," a news sheet of volcanology. These are the first systematic publications of a volcano observatory ever maintained. His writings are to be found also in the reports of the U. S. geological survey. Dr. Jaggar finds his chief recreation in exploration, motoring, motor boating and dairy farming. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married: (1) in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 15, 1903, to Helen Kline, and has two children: Kline and Eliza Bowne Jaggar; and (2) Sept. 17, 1917, to Isabel Peyran Maydwell.

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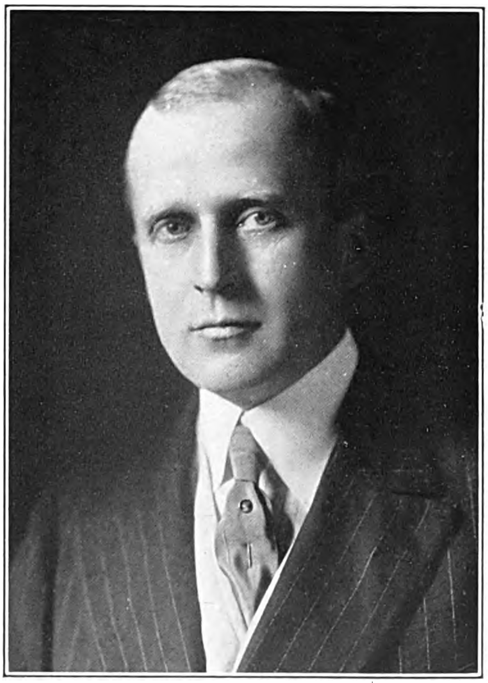
**FERRY, Dexter Mason, Jr.,** merchant and financier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22, 1872, son of Dexter Mason (q.v.) and Addie Elizabeth (Miller) Ferry. The founder of the family in America was Charles Ferry (Ferre), a native of France, who came to this country from England and settled in Springfield, Mass., about 1658, the line of descent being through him and his wife Sarah Harmon; Lieut. John and his wife Martha Miller; John and his wife Mary Terry; John and his wife Chloe Hancock; Azariah and his wife Hannah Northrop; and Joseph Northrop and his wife Lucy Dexter Mason, the grandparents of Dexter Mason Ferry, Jr. After being graduated at the Detroit Central high school in 1892, Mr. Ferry entered the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1896. Two years later he entered Columbia University where he received the A.B. degree in 1898. His initial business experience was obtained with the National Pin Co. of which his father was owner. He was treasurer of this company for two years after leaving college and in 1901 he entered the large seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., which his father had established in 1856, becoming a director and secretary of the company. He was elected treasurer in 1908, advanced to vice-president in 1920 and since 1925 has been president. He has been an active and influential factor in the management and control of the business, which has for many years held the leadership in the seed industry of the country. The company maintains a large staff of experts at their Oakview stock seed and experimental farm near Detroit where many thousands of germination and varietal tests are conducted. The stock seed grown at Oakview is shipped to points all over this country and Europe for production by experts in localities best suited for their development. He has been a director of the Standard Accident Insurance Co. since 1895, was vice-president during 1907–25, and since 1925 has been president; was president of the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Co. from 1911 until it was sold to the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. in 1928; and is president and owner of the Crosstown Building and Garage. In addition he is a director of the First National Bank of Detroit, the First National Co. and the Detroit & Security Trust Co. Mr. Ferry has been prominently identified with public affairs for many years, having served in the Michigan house of representatives in 1901–04, and as a member of the state board of education during 1906–12, being president of the latter during 1907–12. In the state legislature he was chairman of the University of Michigan committee and later chairman of the committee on corporations. In the latter position he was instrumental in obtaining broader corporation laws for business in the state. He is vice-president of Grace Hospital; a trustee of the Merrill-Palmer School and the Detroit Y.M.C.A.; an organizer and vice-president of the Provident Loan Society; and he has been a generous supporter of the University of Michigan. He was one of the organizers and served as a director of the House Financing Corporation, established to assist in solving the post-war housing problem in Detroit. Mr. Ferry was president, 1913–17, of the Detroit Museum of Art; he has been president since 1920 of the Museum of Art Founders Society, successor to the former Museum of Art Corporation, organized to cooperate with the Detroit Institute of Arts in the purchase of new works of art and in the administering of trust funds and endowments for the institute; and he is honorary vice-president of the National Arts Club of New York. Shortly before the United States entered the World war, Mr. Ferry was commissioned as a captain in the quartermaster reserve corps, U. S. army, and in May, 1917, was ordered to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he became adjutant and later commanding officer of the motor truck group. As a result of his efficient work at Fort Sam Houston, he was ordered to Chicago in January, 1918, to organize and command the motor convoy service in the Chicago district. He was promoted to major in August, 1918, and advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel in 1919 and to colonel in the quartermaster reserve corps in 1922. He is now commanding officer of the 5th army



train, Detroit. Mr. Ferry is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Legion, the Military Order of the World War, the Reserve Officers Association, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, University (charter member), Country and Detroit Boat (former president) clubs. In politics he is a Republican. His religious affiliation is with the North Woodward Congregational Church. Mr. Ferry was married, Oct. 1, 1907, to Jeannette, daughter of Judge William G. Hawkins, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have four children: Dexter, Edith, Jean and William Hawkins Ferry.

**FABIAN, Francis Gordon,** consulting engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1884, son of William Johnston and Fanny Storrs (Millard) Fabian and grandson of Robert Lethbridge and Emily Sofia (Johnston) Fabian. His grandfather, who was a son of Capt. Charles Fabian of the British navy, came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Cincinnati, O. His father

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was for many years assistant treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Mr. Fabian received his early education at the high school in Evanston, Ill., and in the Lycée Descartes, Tours, France. He was graduated M.E. at Cornell University in 1905, and Eng. of Mines at the school of mines, Columbia University, in 1907. His first professional work was with the Montezuma mines in Costa Rica in 1908. Returning to the United States in the same year, he was superintendent for the Three BBB Mining & Improvement Co., at Howbert, Colo., until March, 1909, when he went to Guanajuato, Mexico, as engineer for the Cubo Mining & Milling Co. In 1910 he was associated in a similar capacity with the Cia de Real del Monte y Pachuca, Pachuca, Mexico. During 1913–14, he was engaged in consulting mining engineering work with offices in New York city

and in the following year in metallurgical investigations in Butte, Mont., and Chicago, Ill. From 1917 to 1928, Mr. Fabian operated and managed mining and metallurgical properties, investigated and drew up reports upon mineral deposits, mines, metallurgical methods and treatment plants, as a member of the staff of H. L. Hollis, consulting mining engineer and metallurgist of Chicago, Ill. He is now engaged in consulting engineering work in association with the Investigation and Finance Corp., of which he is secretary. He is an officer and director of several corporations, including companies engaged in mining and metallurgical work. During the World war he was a member of company E, 1st Ill. reserve militia. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Sigma Xi and Delta Tau Delta fraternities, the University Club, Chicago, and the Country Club, of Evanston, Ill. He is a vestryman in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston. Mr. Fabian was married, Jan. 12, 1910, to Dorothy Revere, daughter of Edward Edes Eayres-Gardner, of New York city. They have five children: Dorothy Gardner, Cornelia Worthington, Francis Gordon, Jr., Gardner Johnston and Elizabeth Millard Fabian.

**BAYARD** (bi-ard), **Thomas Francis**, U. S. senator (1923–29), was born in Wilmington, Del., June 4, 1868, son of Thomas Francis and Louisa Sewell (Lee) Bayard. His family is a distinguished one in Delaware. His father (q.v.) and two other ancestors in the direct line also served in the U. S. senate. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1890 and studied law at Yale law school and in his father's office. Admitted to the bar in 1893 he practiced his profession in Wilmington for four years and then removed to New York city where he became interested in New York politics and was appointed as assistant corporation counsel. He returned to Wilmington in 1901 and has since practiced in that city. He was chairman of the Democratic state committee during 1906–16 and city solicitor of Wilmington, 1917–19. At this time an unusual political situation arose. In 1921 Sen. Wolcott, Democrat, who was elected in 1916, resigned from the senate and Gov. Denny appointed T. Coleman du Pont to fill the vacancy until an election could be held. As the unexpired term was only from the date of appointment to the November election, it was necessary in November, 1922, to elect for both short and long terms at the same time. Sen. du Pont sought election and the Democrats nominated Mr. Bayard. He took his seat in the senate Nov. 21, 1922 and quickly became one of the leaders of his party as a constitutional lawyer and champion of states' rights. His views on states' rights were ably set forth during the debate on the child labor amendment in 1924, in which he said, "There is but one United States of America and it belongs to all of us; each person has his rights therein which cannot be gainsaid by any or all of the others. The basis of this right grows out of individual citizenship in the several states, for no one is a citizen of the United States at large. If we are to continue the modern and present trend of forsaking the states' rights doctrine and our state rights as well and surrendering to the federal government the police and other powers which have been reserved to us, the solidarity, the efficiency and the continuancy of our government become a matter at stake and we should well pause before taking any step such as that suggested by this pending measure." He opposed the maternity bill before the senate and all measures that would take the federal government into the state to exercise supervision over domestic affairs. He favored the United States' adherence to the World Court and opposed the cancellation of the war debts of the European nations owed to the United States. Sen. Bayard so distinguished himself in his party in the first years of his service in the senate that he was made a member of the senatorial campaign committee in the general election of 1926, when his party recovered some of the ground which it had lost two years before. He is an Episcopalian. He was married, Oct. 3, 1908, to Elizabeth Bradford, daughter of Alexis I. du Pont (q.v.) and they have five children: Elizabeth, Thomas Francis, Jr., Ellen Lee, James Asheton and Alexis I. du Pont Bayard.

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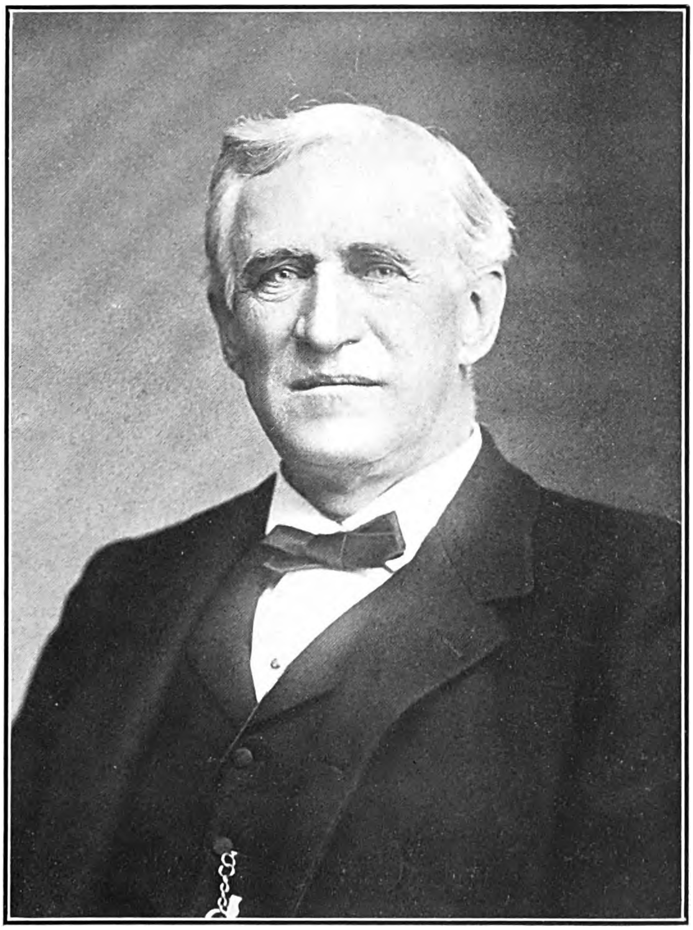

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J. Frank Zoller

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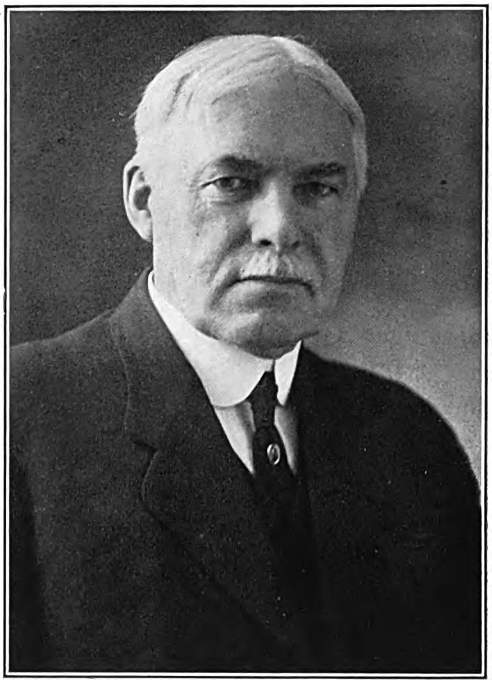
**ZOLLER, J[ames] Frank,** lawyer, was born in Edwardsville, N. Y., June 15, 1878, son of John M. and Mary Elizabeth (Lawrence) Zoller, and of Swiss-Dutch ancestry. He obtained his education by his own efforts, at the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Free Academy, the New York State Normal and Training School, Potsdam, N. Y., and the Albany Law School, where he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1906. Admitted to the bar of New York the same year, he practiced law in Albany until July 1, 1907, when he became tax attorney for the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y., which position he still holds. Mr. Zoller's twenty-one years of experience in taxation matters have given him a broad knowledge of the intricacies of tax legislation and he has attained wide distinction in that branch of legal practice. He has handled tax cases for the General Electric Co. involving many millions of dollars and in addition has acted as legal adviser on taxation to many other large corporations. He has written many pamphlets and treatises on the subject, such as "The Taxation of Machinery," and "The Taxation of Intangible Personal Property," and is a member of the advisory tax committee of the national industrial conference board; vice-president and director of the New York State Taxpayers' Association; tax counsel for the Associated Industries of New York State; and member of the National Tax Association, the Academy of Political Science, New York city, the Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, and the Potsdam Normal Alumni Association of New York city, of which he is president. His clubs are the Mohawk and Mohawk Golf, of Schenectady, and the Racquet Club, Washington, D. C. He is a Unitarian in his religious faith. Mr. Zoller is interested in the breeding of brown Swiss cattle and owns and operates a stock farm for that purpose near Schenectady. He was married, Sept. 24, 1902, to Jessie E., daughter of James G. Taylor, a pump manufacturer, of Brasher Falls, N. Y.

**PARR, Samuel Wilson,** metallurgist and chemist, was born in Granville, Ill., Jan. 21, 1857, son of James and Elizabeth Fidelia (Moore) Parr and grandson of Samuel Parr, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who early in the 19th century settled in southeastern Ohio and later in Bond and Putnam counties Illinois. He was educated at the Normal Illinois University High School and at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated B.S. in 1884. In 1885 he received his master's degree from Cornell, was an instructor in general science in 1885–86 at Illinois College, Jacksonville, and then professor there in that subject until 1891. Since that year Prof. Parr has held the chair of applied chemistry at the University of Illinois except for a year's absence abroad in 1900–01 at the University of Berlin and at the Polytechnikum in Zurich. His most important work in chemistry has been experimental investigation in the calorimetry of fuels, wherein he has stimulated fruitful research work in many related fields. He devised the Parr bomb calorimeter for determining the heat value of coal and hydrocarbons, which is widely used in America and Europe, also a new type of calorimeter for determining the heat value of combustible gases and a new alloy with acid-resisting properties for lining his bomb calorimeter instead of platinum. His alloy, which he called Illium, serves this purpose better than platinum, the metal previously used, and also meets requirements for other purposes where high resistance to acids and alkalies is needed. In developing the alloy he had to make and cast nearly a hundred mixtures of metals before he succeeded in obtaining the resistance and casting qualities he sought. His productive researches on coal, water and gas have been equally notable, comprising new methods for producing a smokeless coke adapted to household appliances and for coking at low temperatures. He is the author of "The Analysis of Fuel, Gas, Water



and Lubricants" (1911) and of reports on the composition and analysis of Illinois coals; and American editor of "Fuel in Science and Practice." In 1926 he received the Chandler medal from Columbia University and in 1925 the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Lehigh University. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Chemical Society (president, 1928) and of the American Society for Testing Materials. His creed is Congregational. Prof. Parr was married, Dec. 27, 1887, to Lucie A. Hall, of Champaign, Ill., and has had two children, Elisabeth Parr, wife of Franklin W. Marquis, and Harold L. Parr.

**KIRBY, Fred Morgan,** merchant and banker, was born on a farm near Brownville, Jefferson co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1861, son of William and Angeline Elizabeth (Slater) Kirby and grandson of John Kirby, a native of Puckeridge, England, who settled in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1820. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen obtained a position as errand boy with the mercantile firm of Moore & Smith, in that city. A clerk in the same business was Frank W. Woolworth, later of "5 and 10 cent store" fame. In 1884 Mr. Kirby and Charles S. Woolworth, brother of Frank W. Woolworth, established a

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five and ten cent store in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., under the firm name of Woolworth & Kirby. Three years later he purchased his partner's interest and was associated with his father William Kirby, until the latter's death in 1895 when he assumed sole charge and thereafter conducted it under the name of F. M. Kirby & Co. Under his energetic and capable management the business prospered and Kirby five and ten cent stores appeared in other cities, forming a chain that by 1900 numbered fifteen. By 1912 he had ninety-six stores operating throughout the eastern, middle western and southern states, doing an aggregate business of many millions of dollars annually. In 1912 the Kirby stores were taken over by the F. W. Woolworth Co., which had become the leading company in the five and ten cent merchandise

business and Mr. Kirby was made a vice-president and director of the latter. He is also president and director of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation, and the Fremkir Corporation; chairman of the board of directors of the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre; director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Kirby Lumber Co. of Houston, Texas, of which his brother John H. Kirby is president, the United States Lumber Co., Kirby Petroleum Co., and Mississippi Central Railroad Co. and trustee of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the American Surety Co. Mr. Kirby has freely used for the public benefit the wealth he has accumulated in business life. He expended $870,000 to develop and endow a public park in Wilkes-Barre named Kirby Park in his honor, and as a memorial to his mother he provided a $700,000 endowment for a public health center. Wilkes-Barre annually observes June 4th as "Kirby Day" as a tribute to its outstanding citizen and philanthropist and in 1923 he was awarded the Kiwanis Club medal for having done the most for Wilkes-Barre during that year. A Republican in politics, he was a Harding presidential elector in 1920. He is a member of the Bankers Club of America, the Metropolitan, Union League, Recess and Hardware clubs, of New York city. Mr. Kirby is a warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre. He was married, May 27, 1886, to Jessie Amelia, daughter of James C. Owen, of Watertown, N. Y., and has two sons: Sumner Moore, and Allan Price Kirby.

**JACKSON, Daniel Dana,** chemical engineer, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1870, son of Daniel and Lucy Agnes (Langsford) Jackson and a descendant of Edward Jackson who came from London, England, in 1642 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. The line of descent is through him and his wife Frances; Sebas and his wife Sarah Baker; Edward and his wife Mary Newton; Edward and his wife Abigail Gale; Joshua and his wife Huldah Fuller; Daniel and his wife Lucy Remington; and Daniel and his wife Martha Stanwood, who were Mr. Jackson's grandparents. He received his preparatory education at Allen's English and Classical School and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893. He was a student at the Harvard Medical School in 1896–97 and received the M.S. degree at New York University in 1908. Prof. Jackson began his professional career in 1893 as chemist for the Boston water works and lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served as city bacteriologist at Worcester, Mass., in 1895, and was biologist of the Massachusetts state board of health during 1895–97. In the latter year he accepted the position of chief chemist at Mt. Prospect laboratory, Brooklyn (N. Y.) department of water supply, continuing until 1904 when he was appointed director of the laboratories, department of water supply, gas and electricity, New York city. He held the latter position until 1912. Joining the faculty of Columbia University in 1911 as lecturer on chemical engineering, he was made assistant professor in 1913, associate professor in 1917 and has served as professor and executive officer of the department of chemical engineering since 1918. Aside from his academic work, he served as vice-president of the Leavitt-Jackson Engineering Co. during 1912–20 and as technical manager of the Permutit Co., 1912–17. He is now vice-president of the Plastic Stone Products Co., research director of the Intermetals Corp., and a member of the advisory committee of the New York health department. He has developed new methods and apparatus for the microscopical and bacteriological examination of water and established permanent standards for the American Public Health Association for the chemical analysis of water. He established the first sterilization plant for the treatment of the New York city water supply and at Albany, N. Y., assisted in securing legal protection of the drainage area of that city's water supply, serving several times as consulting engineer on water and drainage committees. He also investigated systems of water supply and drainage in Europe and the Permutit plant for the manufacture of artificial zeolite was built under his direction while he was technical manager of that company. He served for many years as a member of the committee on the pollution of state waters for the Merchants Association of New York and was a pioneer and active agent in that association's program to disseminate knowledge throughout the United States regard-

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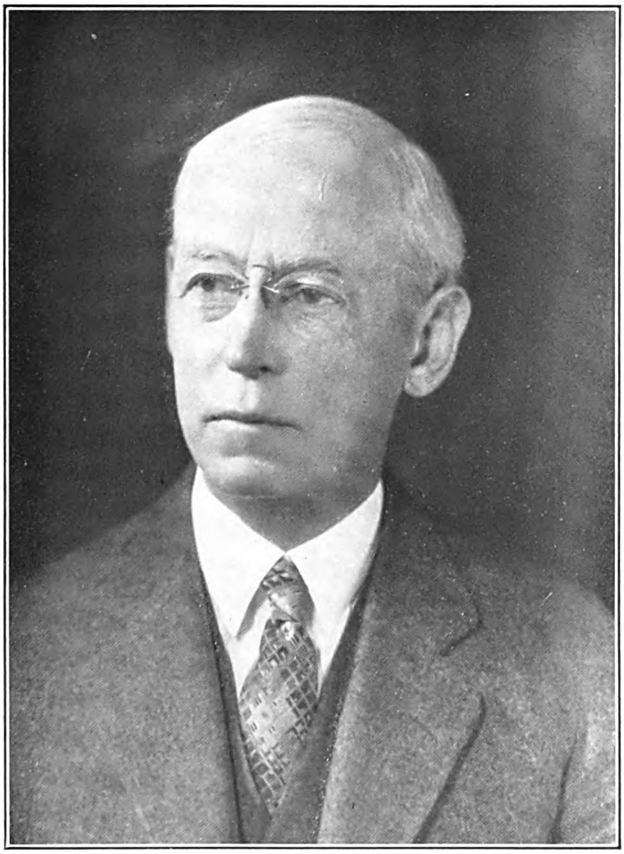

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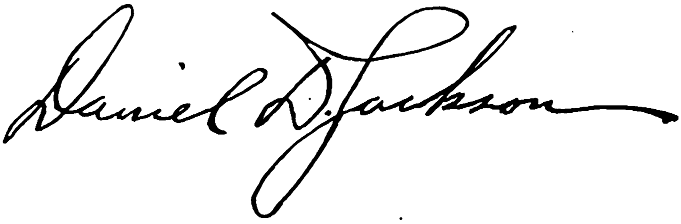

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Robert H Gault

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ing the transmission of disease by the common house fly. During the World war he was professor of explosives and dean of the school of military cinematography of the U. S. signal corps, and a member of the advisory committee of three in the office of the secretary of war on war camp sanitation and engineering. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1924. He has published researches on diatoms, crenothrix and other microscopic organisms and his reports on the water supplies of Boston, New York city, Cleveland and other cities are frequently referred to. In addition he has written papers on water supply and irrigation for the U. S. geological survey. Prof. Jackson is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association and the Society of American Bacteriologists; councilor of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Society of Chemical Industry; and a member of the American Microscopical Society, American Water Works Association, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Cincinnati Society of Massachusetts, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution; the Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi and Phi Lambda Upsilon fraternities; and the Chemists, Faculty, Montauk and Reydon clubs. Politically he is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. He was married, Nov. 26, 1902, to Ella Howard, daughter of Batiste S. Phillips, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: Elizabeth Purdy and Daniel Dana Jackson, Jr.

**GAULT, Robert Harvey,** psychologist, was born at Ellsworth, O., Nov. 3, 1874, son of Andrew Robison and Martha (McCullough) Gault; grandson of Andrew and Mary (Ewing) Gault; great-grandson of Andrew Gault, the first of the family to settle in Ohio (Mahoning county), and great-great-grandson of Andrew Gault, who was signer of the Association List of Pembroke, N. H. The family originated in Scotland. Robert H. Gault was a student at Wooster (O.) College during 1896–98 and after a period of two years as principal of the Historic Academy at Poland, O., was graduated at Cornell University in 1902 with the degree of A.B. He was a fellow in psychology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., during 1902–03 and fellow in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania two years, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter in 1905. He was professor of psychology and education at Washington College, Md., for four years and then joined the faculty of Northwestern University where he was instructor and assistant professor of psychology until 1913, associate professor for four years and professor from 1917 to the present time. Professor Gault's special studies in the science of psychology have related to criminology and the criminal. Because of his knowledge of these subjects he was retained in 1914 by the Chicago city council committee on crime to study criminal conditions in that city. His investigations included an examination of the histories of hundreds of juvenile delinquents; the effectiveness of probationary treatment of adults in the municipal court by comparing subsequent careers of probation cases with those of prison cases, and an examination with the aid of a medical associate of spinal cord conditions among city prisoners. In the detailed report which was submitted the following year he recommended the enlargement of the psychiatric service in the city courts. He was a member of the executive committee of the Chicago crime commission during 1918–27 and since the last year has been a member of its board of directors. He has been editor of the "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology" and the "Criminal Science Monographs" since 1914. In 1922 Professor Gault discovered that the organs of touch were sufficiently sensitive for a person to differentiate forms of speech by touch in suitable conditions. He was enabled to carry on special researches under the auspices of the National Research Council in Washington, which demonstrated that by the aid of electro-magnetic receivers held in the hand one may learn to understand speech by the feel of its vibration rates and varying intensity. The Vibro-Tactile Laboratory and Institute was established to carry on his studies of the education of the deaf, under the auspices of the National Research Council and subsequently of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Originally established in Smith College, the laboratory was transferred to Northwestern University in 1928. The instrument employed to communicate speech to the skin is known as the "Gault teletactor." The multiple form of this teletactor stimulates all five fingers of a hand simultaneously, the thumb receiving low pitches, the little finger high pitches and the remaining fingers the intermediate pitches, while the single unit form stimulates but one finger. With such instrumental aids he has obtained extraordinary improvement in the language abilities of the deaf and semi-mutes. These experiments suggest the possibility of great aid to the deaf, not only in relation to receiving and understanding speech but in respect to the improvement of their speaking voices. They have given rise to methods that are being applied in the schools of Chicago. Dr. Gault was a summer school lecturer at New York University in 1913–14, the University of California in 1918 and 1924, and at the southern branch of the University in 1923. During 1912–24 he was general secretary of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He is author of "Social Psychology" (1924) and co-author of "Outlines of General Psychology" (1925), and various articles and reviews on psychology, criminology and education. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the Illinois Social Hygiene League (president, 1914–24), the Eugenics Research Society, the American Prison Association, and the Sigma Xi, Phi Eta and the Delta Theta Phi fraternities. He was chairman of the Illinois committee on social legislation during 1916–18. He is a member of the University Club, Chicago, and the University Club, Evanston, Ill. His chief recreation is in out-of-door activities. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, July 23, 1907, to Anne, daughter of Bernard Ford Lee, of Poland, O.

**WHITMORE, Frank Hayden,** librarian, was born on an American sailing vessel, of which his father was captain, in the harbor of Melbourne, Australia, July 14, 1877, son of Benjamin Franklin Delano and Mary Noyes (Palmer) Whitmore. His first American ancestor, Francis Whitmore, came to this country from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., prior to 1648 and the line

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is traced through his son John and the latter's wife Rachael Poulter; their son John and his wife Mary Lane; their son Francis and his wife Mary Hall; their son Andrew and his wife Lucy Couillord and their son William C. and his wife Phoebe Hayden, who were the grandparents of Frank Hayden Whitmore. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1899. After taking the course at the New York State Library School in Albany, N. Y., and receiving the B.L.S. degree he became assistant librarian at Bowdoin College. Four years later he went to the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library and in 1925 became librarian of the East Chicago public library, in the rapidly growing Calumet region of Indiana, and continues to hold that position. He attended the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., in July, 1916, and during the World war period was a member of the Massachusetts state guard. In the summer of 1918 he volunteered in the library war service at Camp Devens, was library supervisor at Forts Standish and Warren in Boston harbor, and later in 1919 was transport librarian

on U. S. S. "Mount Vernon." Mr. Whitmore is compiler of a "Bibliography of Ethics" (1905), associate in editing "Brockton and its Centennial, 1921," and author of an article on Brockton in "New England Business" (1922). He is a member of the American Library Association, the Indiana Library Association (president, 1929) the Massachusetts Library Club (Vice-president, 1910), the Chicago Library Club, Old Colony Library Club (president, 1912–14, 1919, 1922), Indiana Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Harvard clubs of Boston and Indiana, University Club of Chicago and the Appalachian Mountain Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian. His recreations are golf, tennis, walking and indoor gymnasium work. He is fond of the sea and of travel and makes a hobby of collecting books, especially those on the sea and the American sailing ship.

**BALL, Edmund Arthur,** manufacturer, was born in Muncie, Ind., Dec. 10, 1894, son of Frank Clayton and Elizabeth Wolfe (Brady) Ball. His father (q.v.) is president of Ball Brothers Co., one of the largest glass manufactories in the world and makers of the popular Mason jars for preserving foods; his mother was a daughter of Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Brady, U. S. army, and at one time assistant postmaster general of the United States. Arthur Ball was educated at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and Yale University. He served on the Mexican border in 1916 with battery B, 10th field artillery, Conn. N. G., and in the World war was in France with the 117th ammunition train, 42nd division. He participated in engagements in the Luneville and Baccarat sectors, the Champagne-Marne defensive, and the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and was with the army of occupation in Germany. He returned home in May, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was commissioned captain in the 76th infantry brigade staff, U. S. army reserve corps, in 1920 and since 1923 has held the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the 38th division staff. Mr. Ball's business career began in 1919, after his service in France, when he became associated with the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Co. (now Ball Brothers Co.), at Muncie, Ind., as assistant treasurer of the company. He was elected treasurer, his present position, in 1924. He is also president of the Westwood Realty Co., and a director of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie. Mr. Ball is a trustee of Hillsdale College and a member of the board of park commissioners of Muncie. He also holds membership in the American Legion (commander of the department of Indiana, 1923–24), Columbia, University and Indianapolis Athletic clubs, of Indianapolis, the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and the Rowfant Club, Cleveland, O. His military decorations include the Mexican border medal, 1916, and Victory medal, 1919. His avocations are farming and book-collecting and in religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married, Jan. 24, 1920, to Frances L., daughter of William G. Davies, of Indianapolis, and they have three children: Arthur Brady, Barbara Helen and Dorothy Anne Ball.

**GARVAN, Francis Patrick,** lawyer and president of the Chemical Foundation, was born in East Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1875, son of Patrick and Mary (Carroll) Garvan. His father, a paper manufacturer, was at one time a state senator in Connecticut. Mr. Garvan was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1897 and studied law at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and at New York law school, receiving his LL.B. degree from the latter in 1899. Shortly afterwards he began the practice of law in New York city and in 1901 was appointed assistant district attorney under William Travers Jerome of New York city. During the nine years he held that position he took a prominent part in many noted prosecutions including the Molineux, Patrick, Kennedy and Thaw murder trials and the Slocum disaster case. In November, 1917, following the entrance of the United States into the World war he was appointed director of the bureau of investigation of the office of alien property custodian and manager of the New York office, serving in that capacity throughout the remainder of the war and until March, 1919. As director of the bureau of investigation he had charge of all

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investigations designed to discover enemy-owned property in the United States and its possessions during which hundreds of millions of dollars worth of German holdings were detected and seized by the alien property custodian. On Mar. 4, 1919, Mr. Garvan was appointed alien property custodian to succeed A. Mitchell Palmer (q.v.), who had become attorney-general. A short time later he was also appointed assistant U. S. attorney-general. In that position he had charge of the suppression of communist activities in the United States, the government investigation of the meat packers resulting in the consent decree, and the reorganization of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Because of his unique experience in official wartime activities, Mr. Garvan was probably the first American to realize fully the vital importance of establishing an independent and progressive chemical science and industry in this country, which had hitherto been dominated by Germany's world wide chemical monopoly. Through patents taken out in America on its chemical discoveries, the German monopoly had been able to prevent American chemists from making any substantial scientific or industrial progress. These patents were seized during the war as alien enemy property and Mr. Garvan foresaw that if they could be made available to all American chemists the future chemical advancement and independence of the United States would be assured. With this end in view he resigned the offices of alien property custodian and assistant U. S. attorney-general in 1919 and organized and became president of the Chemical Foundation, a non-profit corporation with a capital stock of $500,000. Under authority of an executive order signed by President Wilson the Chemical Foundation, Inc., purchased from the alien property custodian, for $250,000, 4813 patents, 281 applications for patents, 876 trademarks and 492 copyrights and rights under contracts relating to chemical patents which had been seized by the United States. The Foundation was authorized to grant non-exclusive licenses to many American citizens and private corporations, 75 per cent of which are owned by American citizens and immediately to make the patents available to American industry through non-exclusive licenses. At the instigation of German interests Pres. Harding in 1922 ordered the alien property custodian to demand the return of the sequestrated German patents. The Foundation refused, and the department of justice filed a suit in equity for the return of the patents, contending that the sale was made without due warrant of law, that the price paid was inadequate and the purchase was a conspiracy on the part of certain government officials during the Wilson administration. Mr. Garvan's defense was sustained by the federal district court of Delaware in which the case was brought, by the federal circuit court of appeals and finally in 1926 by the U. S. supreme court. The Foundation's charter provided that all profits over and above a small fixed return to the holders of the stock should be devoted to the advancement of the interests of chemistry and allied sciences in useful arts and manufactures. Under Mr. Garvan's direction the Foundation has employed these profits in an extensive chemical educational program; it has financed numerous research activities and has distributed approximately 20,000,000 volumes, pamphlets and bulletins of informative chemical literature. As a direct result of its activities it has succeeded in developing an industry from six chemical plants in 1917, without research laboratories, to a major industry in 1930 consisting of 200 chemical plants equipped with research laboratories, producing 96 per cent of the chemical needs of the United States and exporting large quantities of products. The Foundation finances the "Journal of Chemical Education" and has published: Vallery-Radot's "The Life of Pasteur" (1919); Edwin Emery Slosson's "Creative Chemistry" (1919); Victor Lefebure's "The Riddle of the Rhine" (1921); Will Irwin's "The Next War" (1921); Sir Richard A. Gregory's "Discovery — The Spirit and Service of Science" (1923); Harrison Estell Howe's "Chemistry in Industry" Vol. 1 (1924), Vol. 2 (1925); Joseph S. Chamberlain's "Chemistry in Agriculture" (1926); and Julius Stieglitz's "Chemistry in Medicine" (1928). It has fostered many medical researches such as the extended study of the common cold by Dr. John Jacob Abel of the Johns Hopkins University; financed the commission on standardization of biological stains; appropriated sums to assist the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations for sewage research work; contributed amounts to the International Congress of Soil Science, and also gave $10,000 toward the completion of the "International Critical Tables." The Foundation's other contributions include: $275,000 to the American Chemical Society for keeping up-to-date "Chemical Abstracts;" $5,000 to cover a deficit of the Institute of Chemistry; $5,000 to the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;" various sums to finance activities of the National Research Council; financing of the "Journal of Creative Chemistry"; and funds to partly finance the chemo-medical research laboratories at the Medical Center in New York city and to establish new chemical laboratories at Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Chicago universities. In recognition of these valuable services as probably the greatest lay patron of chemistry in the United States, he was awarded the Priestley medal of the American Chemical Society in 1929 and the medal of that year of the American Institute of Chemists. He has served as dean of Fordham University law school and is a trustee of the Catholic University and a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American-Irish Historical Society and the Zeta Psi fraternity. He was married June 9, 1910, to Mabel, daughter of Anthony N. Brady (q.v.), and they had seven children: Francis Patrick, Jr., Patricia, Flora, Mabel Brady, Anthony Nicholas Brady, Peter Dunne and Marcia Ann Garvan.

**MATTESON, Victor Andre,** architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1872, son of Andre and Ellen Catherine (McNaughton) Matteson, of Scotch-English descent. His father (1828–1904) was editor of the Chicago "Times." After graduating at the Chicago Manual Training School in 1891, he commenced the study of architecture and engineering in the office of Frederick Baumann, a Chicago architect, and took the courses in those subjects at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated in 1895. His professional career was begun in the offices of Shepley,

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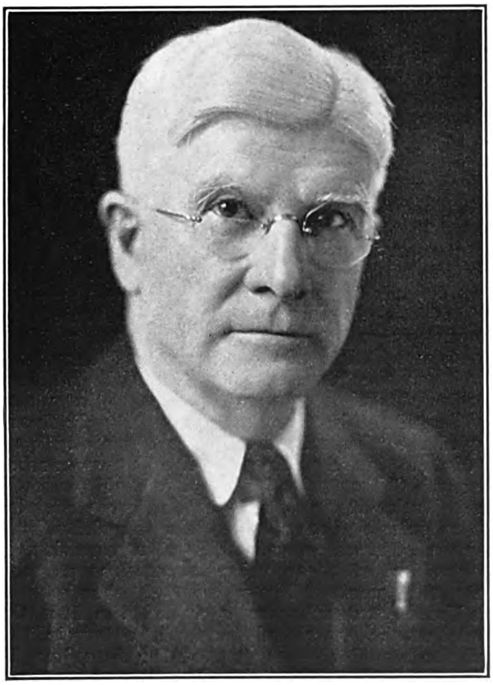
Rutan & Coolidge, architects of Boston, Mass., and continued with architects in Chicago. In 1903 he opened an office of his own in LaSalle, Ill., and soon after transferred it to Chicago. His early work was on the designing and supervision of a number of railroad stations in Wisconsin and Iowa and when the New York Central and Rock Island Railroad Terminal, popularly known as the LaSalle Street Station, was built in Chicago, he worked on the plans and was chosen to superintend its construction. His own work includes private residences, office buildings, warehouses, factories, libraries, schools, city halls and hospitals. Mr. Matteson has always believed that architecture should be a blending of the fine arts with practical construction and the combination of a naturally artistic taste and



temperament with his extensive experience and training has resulted happily in buildings both practical and beautiful. Outstanding examples of his work are the factory buildings of the Western Clock Co., in Peru, Ill., St. Joseph's Hospital in Chicago, St. Margaret's Hospital at Spring Valley, the isolation hospital built for the cities of LaSalle, Peru and Oglesby, Ill., the municipal water plant of Des Moines, Ia., the electric and water plant and water tower at Gary, Ind., the filtration plants and water works at Ashland, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., filtration plant, at Miami, Fla., the water works buildings at Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Ind., the city hall, LaSalle theatre and Carnegie library at LaSalle, Ill., the Victoria office building and the Gazzolo Wholesale Chemical Co.'s building in Chicago and private residences in the suburbs of Chicago and throughout the state. During the World war Mr. Matteson served as a civilian engineer in the construction division of the U. S. army in Washington, D. C., first as assistant to the expediting officer and later as assistant principal engineer of the engineering division, which had charge of making all plans, specifications, estimates and schedules of materials for building projects of all branches of the army. This work included cantonments, warehouses, housing, railroad and ship terminals, refrigeration plants, munition plants, etc., and the plants for the utilities that served them, involving a total expenditure of over $1,000,000,000. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Western Society of Engineers, the American Water Works Association, the Masonic Order, the B.P.O.E. and the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is unmarried.

**AVERY, Coleman,** lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22, 1880, son of William Ledyard and Johanna (Ummethun) Avery and descended from Christopher Avery of Ipplepen, Devonshire, England, who, in 1630, arrived at Salem, Mass., with Gov. Winthrop in the "Arbella," and settled finally at New London, Conn., then known as Pequot. A weaver by trade, he acquired considerable property and took an important part in the affairs of the settlements. From him and his wife Margery Stephens the line is through James, a captain in King Philip's war, and his wife Joanna Greenslade; James 2d, a deputy to the general court, and his wife Deborah Stallyon; Ebenezer, a deputy to the general court and colonel in the militia, and his wife Dorothy Parke; Parke, a deputy to the general court of Connecticut in 1776, and his wife Mary Latham; Ebenezer, who was an ensign in the first Groton militia company during the revolutionary war, and his third wife Elizabeth Coleman; and John Coleman and his second wife Lydia Robinson, who were Mr. Avery's grandparents. His grandfather, a lieutenant in the army of the Northwest in the war of 1812, engaged in the hardware business in Cincinnati, where he was the owner of extensive real estate and prominent in public affairs, serving as sheriff of Hamilton county for four terms. Mr. Avery's father was a veteran of the civil war, during which he had served successively as captain, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Gordon Granger; later he was for three terms judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county. Mr. Avery was graduated A.B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1902 and LL.B. at the Cincinnati Law School in 1905. Admitted to the Ohio bar, he established himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati in which he has continued to the present time. During 1909–11 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county under Henry T. Hunt, taking a prominent part in the prosecutions of Jacob Baschang for bribery and of George B. Cox for perjury. He was assistant solicitor of Cincinnati and special counsel representing the state in cases against George B. Cox and Jacob Baschang in 1912–13, and returned to private practice in 1914. Except for two periods, 1918–19 when he was special assistant U. S. attorney for the southern district of Ohio for war work and during part of 1920 when he served as a judge of the Ohio supreme court, he has remained in private practice, serving as district attorney in Ohio for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., 1924–28. Mr. Avery was an instructor in criminal law and municipal corporations at the Cincinnati Y.M.C.A. law school, 1911–16, and professor of law at the Cincinnati Law School, 1916–18. During the World war he served as major, second battalion, Cincinnati home guard, 1917–19, and as a member of the

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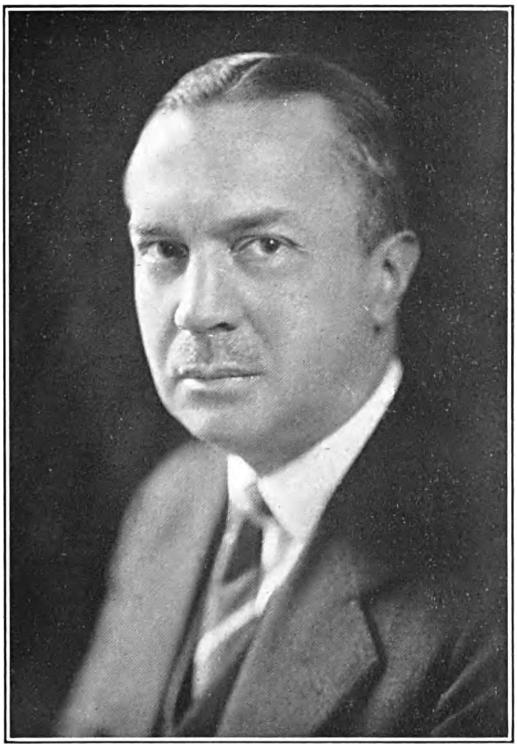

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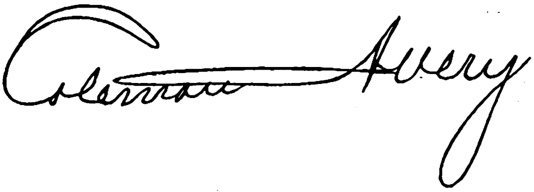

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Harry P. Smith.

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legal advisory board for the Cincinnati local draft board. He was also a member of the executive committee of the U. S. military training camps association, Cincinnati branch, 1916–18. In spite of his extensive law practice, he has always taken an active and useful part in civic enterprises; he was a member of the executive committee of the Cincinnati honest elections committee in 1908, and in the same year a member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati settlement. Upon its organization he became a member of the Cincinnati City Club, which was designed to effect civic development. Since 1923 he has been president of the Central Parkway Association which brought about the construction of the Central Parkway in Cincinnati. He is a member of the American, Ohio state and Cincinnati bar associations, and the University, Cincinnati Riding (president, 1919–24), Cincinnati Country, Miami Valley Hunt and Polo and the Clovernook Country clubs; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. His interest in out-of-door life and specially in horseback riding and polo led him to secure the construction of bridle paths through Victory Parkway, reorganize the Riding Club of Cincinnati and erect its new clubhouse and stables, and organize the first and second annual Cincinnati horse shows in 1922 and 1923. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church and more particularly with the Church of the Covenant of Cincinnati. He was married, at Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1904, to Elinor Coates, daughter of George Hildt Baer of Baltimore, Md., president of the Western Maryland Railroad. There are five children: John Coleman, Ledyard, Elinor Louise, Mary Frances and Elizabeth Coates Avery.

**SMITH, Harry Bache,** librettist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1860, son of Josiah Bailey and Elizabeth (Bach) Smith and a descendant of David Smith, who came from England in 1780 and settled in Connecticut. Following a public school education in Chicago he began his career as dramatic and literary critic on various Chicago newspapers. As early as 1883 he wrote his first libretto for a production called "Rosita, or Cupid and Cupidity," in which Fay Templeton played the leading part and which met with considerable success. It was followed by "Amaryllis, or Mammon and Gammon," which had its premiere in Milwaukee in 1884, and was also favorably received. His natural talent as a writer of librettos resulted in his devoting himself entirely to such work. During a brief experience as an actor, he met Reginald DeKoven, the composer for whom he wrote the words of "The Begum" (1887), "Don Quixote" (1888), and "Robin Hood" (1890), the last undoubtedly the masterpiece of both composer and librettist. Though the book and lyrics of "Robin Hood" were done in three weeks, it was much above the average of comic operas and had a phenomenal run and is still being performed occasionally. It was really the turning point in Mr. Smith's career. "Robin Hood" was followed by several adaptations of French and German operas written for the McCaull Opera Co. For Victor Herbert, then a cellist in the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, he wrote the words of "The Wizard of the Nile" (1895), the composer's first operatic success. Fourteen other operettas were written by Mr. Smith and Victor Herbert. In later years Mr. Smith has collaborated with practically every well known American composer. Besides those already named, his books are: "The Crystal Slipper" (1888), "The Tar and the Tartar" (1891), "Jupiter" (1892), "Rob Roy" (1893), "The Fencing Master" (1893), "The Tzigane" (1895), "The Knickerbockers" (1895), "Half a King" (1895), "The Mandarin" (1896), "The Cadet Girl" (1896), "The Serenade" (1897), "The Idol's Eye" (1897), "The Fortune Teller" (1898), "The Highwayman" (1898), "The Little Corporal" (1898), "Maid Marian" (1898), "Papa's Wife" (1899), "The Rounders" (1899), "Foxy Quiller" (1900), "The Casino Girl" (1900), "The Singing Girl" (1900), "The Three Graces" (1901), "The Little Duchess" (1902), "The Belle of Bohemia" (1902), "Babette" (1903), "The Billionaire" (1903), "A Madcap Princess" (1904), "The Second Fiddle" (1904), "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" (1905), "Dolly Dollars" (1905), "A Wild Rose" (1905), "The Parisian Model" (1906), "The Office Boy" (1906), "A Girl from Dixie" (1906), "The Free Lance" (1906), "The Soul Kiss" (1907), "The Liberty Belles" (1907), "The Strollers" (1907), "The Golden Butterfly" (1908), "Miss Innocence" (1909), "Nearly a Hero" (1909), "The Belle of Mayfair" (1909), "Paradise of Mahomet" (1909), "Little Nemo" (1910), "Bachelor Belles" (1910), "The Girl in the Train" (1910), "Spring Maid" (1910), "Red Rose" (1911), "Sirens" (1911), "Gypsy Love" (1911), "The Enchantress" (1911), "The Silver Star" (1912), "The Doll Girl" (1912), "The Girl from Utah" (1913), "Little Miss Fix-It" (1914), "Springtime of Youth" (1914), "Watch Your Step" (1914), "Caroline" (1915), "Stop, Look and Listen" (1916), "Angel Face" (1920), "The Love Song" (1924), "Princess Flavia" (1925), "Naughty Riquette" (1925), "Countess Maritza" (1925), "The Circus Princess" (1926), "Cherry Blossom" (1926), "White Lilacs" (1927), and "The Red Robe" (1927). During his more than forty years' connection with the American stage this "Dean of American Librettists" has written 300 librettos including some of the most outstanding musical comedies in the United States. During 1907–12 he also wrote the librettos for the Ziegfeld "Follies." Mr. Smith is the author of "Will Shakespeare, Player" (1893), "Lyrics and Sonnets" (1894), "Stage Lyrics" (1906), "Early Letters of Charles Dickens" (1910), and "A Sentimental Library" (1914). In spite of this prolific output, requiring tremendous energy, industry and imagination, he has been able to contribute considerable fiction and articles of a literary nature to "Scribner's," "Century," "Harper's," "Munsey's," "Atlantic Monthly," "American Mercury" and other magazines. Mr. Smith ascribes some of his success to his knowledge of music, which has been of practical value in collaboration with composers. He is a member of the Society of American Dramatists, the Authors' League of America, the French Dramatic Authors' Society, and the Society of American Composers and Authors, while his clubs include the Players and Lambs clubs of New York city. His principal avocation is the collection of rare books, autographs and prints. He was twice married: (1), in October, 1887, to Lena Reed, of Chicago, by whom he had one son, Sydney R. Smith, a captain in the U. S. army, and (2), in November, 1906, to Irene Bentley, an actress of Baltimore, Md.

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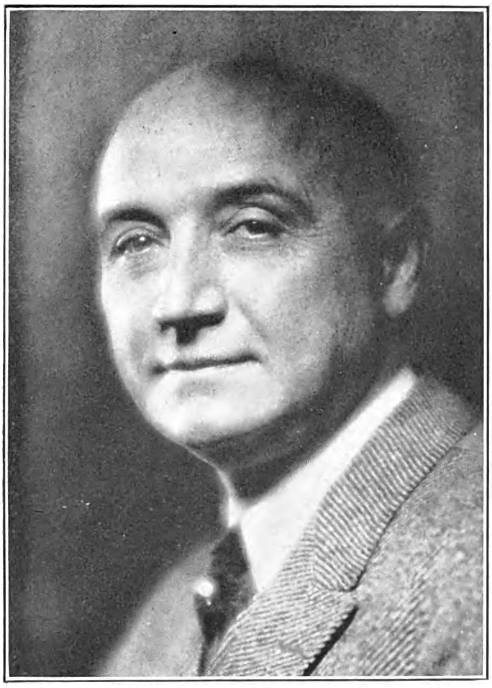
**STELZLE, Charles,** clergyman, publicist and social worker, was born in New York city, June 4, 1869, son of John and Doretta (Uhlendorf) Stelzle. In 1885 he became machinist's apprentice with R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing-presses, in whose night school he received technical instruction during the five years of his apprenticeship. He remained with the company for eight years and became a member of the largest local union of the International Association of Machinists and for a time was its delegate to the New York district council. He attended twelve consecutive annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, usually



as a fraternal delegate, and became personally acquainted with practically every labor leader of prominence in the United States. Deciding to enter the ministry, he devoted himself to theological studies during 1890–1900, studying Latin with a Jewish peddler, Greek with a Brooklyn lawyer, and Hebrew with a university professor, and also attending Moody Bible Institute at Chicago for one year. In 1900 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, having already preached for five years without ordination. He was pastor of Hope Chapel, Minneapolis, 1895–97; of Hope Chapel, New York, 1897–99; and of Markham Memorial Church, St. Louis, 1899–1903, all three being workingmen's churches. During his Minneapolis pastorate he organized and was superintendent of a local Newsboys' Club, having a membership of five hundred, which was part of the institutional work of the church. Since 1903 he has devoted himself continuously to work in behalf of working people, bringing into closer relationship the workingman and the church. He organized and was superintendent of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian church in the United States. During 1908–10 he was superintendent of the department of immigration of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; at the same time was superintendent of the work among foreign-speaking people under the auspices of the New York Presbytery; during 1910–12 he organized and was superintendent of the Labor Temple on the East Side of New York; in 1912 was dean of the social service department of the Men and Religion Forward Movement; during 1912–13 director of the department of Christian Sociology of the New York Bible Teachers' Training School; during 1914–15 engaged, with a large personal staff, in the investigation of the economic aspects of the liquor problem in the United States and in European countries; during the winter of 1914–15 was director of relief and emergency measures of the New York city mayor's committee on unemployment; during 1916–18, field secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and during 1917–19, director of publicity for the American Red Cross, Washington, in its departments of labor and churches. Since 1920 he has devoted the major share of his time to the direction of publicity for social and religious enterprises. Mr. Stelzle served as an editorial writer on the Newark, N. J. "News," during 1913–14 and on the Philadelphia "North American" during 1914–15. For three years he was religious editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, writing a daily editorial which was syndicated to five hundred papers and for eight years was a weekly contributor to more than two hundred labor papers in various parts of the United States. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and newspapers of the United States on sociological and religious topics and is the author of the following books: "The Workingman and Social Problems" (1903); "Boys of the Street" (1904); "Messages to Workingmen" (1906); "Christianity's Storm Center" (1907); "Letters from a Workingman" (1908); "Principles of Successful Church Advertising" (1909); "Church and Labor" (1910); "American Social and Religious Conditions" (1912); "Gospel of Labor" (1912); "Why Prohibition?" (1918); and "A Son of the Bowery," an autobiography (1926). He is a member of the International Association of Machinists, the Aldine Club and the New York Advertising Club. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 28, 1889, to Louise Rothmayer, of New York city, and (2) Sept. 11, 1899, to Louise Ingersoll, and has two children, one by his first marriage: Robert Clarence and Hope Ingersoll Stelzle.

**HUTCHINSON, George Hunt,** civil engineer, was born at Norwich, Vt., Feb. 8, 1861, son of Henry and Charlotte (Hunt) Hutchinson, and a descendant of Richard Hutchinson who came from North Muskham, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. From Richard Hutchinson and his wife, Alice Bosworth, the line descends through Joseph and Lydia (Buxton-Small) Hutchinson; Samuel and Rachel (Allyn) Hutchinson; Samuel and Jemima (Dunham) Hutchinson; Samuel and Hannah (Burr) Hutchinson; to Perley and Lucy (Smith) Hutchinson, the grandparents of George Hunt Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson was graduated B.S. at the Chandler scientific department of Dartmouth College in 1881, and C.E. at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1884. During 1881–82 he was engaged in survey and construction work in Iowa for the Burlington and Northwestern

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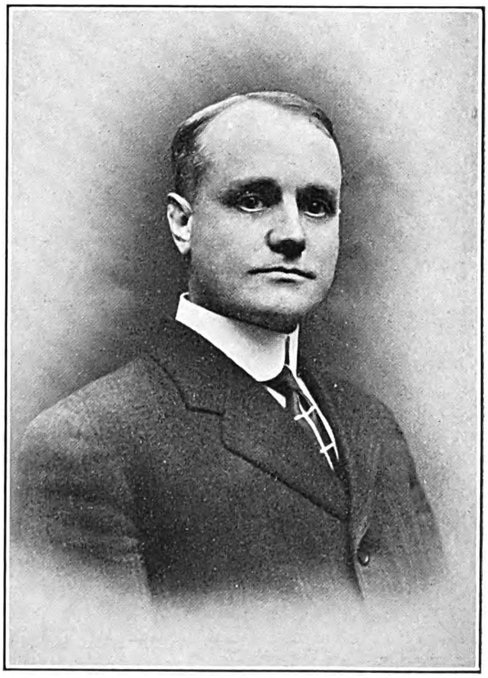
railroad, and in the summer of 1883 he was inspector on concrete and heavy masonry construction at the Moon Island reservoir of the Boston improved sewerage system, in Boston harbor. Since 1884 he has filled a number of positions, serving as engineer of location and construction of the Deerfield river railroad, in 1884; as a member of the engineer's office of the U. S. river and harbor improvement, Montgomery, Ala., 1884–86; as draftsman and designer of structural steel bridges and buildings with the Edge Moor Bridge Works, Edge Moor, Del., 1886–88; as assistant engineer of bridges, office and field work, Providence & Worcester railroad, 1888–89; and as general manager and chief engineer of the Southwestern Bridge and Iron Works, 1892–95. While serving as chief engineer for the Pittsburgh and Conneaut Dock Co. (1897–1900), owners of the Carnegie iron ore dock on Lake Erie, he had charge of the construction and equipment of the ore docks and the installation of a coal car dumper for transferring coal from cars to lake vessels. He was appraiser of docks for the Michigan railroad appraisal commission, 1900–01, and personally appraised all docks in the state of Michigan. Mr. Hutchinson served as chief engineer of the North Western Fuel Co. at St. Paul, Minn., 1902–1926, and during this period he had charge of the design, construction and maintenance of the company's extensive coal docks and yards at Duluth, Superior, Washburn and Milwaukee, on the Great Lakes, and of their fifteen coal yards at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. He supervised the equipping of the first electrically operated coal dock and the first coal handling bridges equipped with six-ton and ten-ton unloading clams, on which were used the first clean-up clams for reducing hand shoveling in cleaning up the holds of vessels; also the installation of the largest coal handling bridge thus far built, having a clear span of 551 feet and an over-all length of 719 feet. In 1926 Mr. Hutchinson served in a consulting capacity for the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., to investigate the prospective port development of Grande Baie, connecting with the Saguenay river at Port Alfred, P. Q., Canada. Since May 1, 1928, he has been chief engineer for the Davison Coke & Iron Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is the author of several engineering papers, including "Steel Mill Buildings with Details from Practice," "The Handling of Coal at the Head of the Great Lakes," and "Lessons from America on the Handling of Coal and Iron Ore." He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, Piscataqua Pioneers, Duluth Engineers' Club, Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Minnesota Federation of Architectural and Engineering Societies (vice-president and treasurer). He was married, Mar. 8, 1894, to Ida Lincoln, daughter of Abraham Westervelt, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of Richard Westervelt; Dorothy Wilder, M.D., wife of Robert W. Browne; Charlotte Hunt; Henry, M.D., and Marian McKenzie Hutchinson.

**WOODBRIDGE, Freeman,** jurist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 2, 1866, son of Rev. John and Helen (Freeman) Woodbridge and a descendant of Rev. John Woodbridge, who came to America from England and settled at Andover, Mass., in 1634. His father was a Presbyterian minister, serving pastorates at Saratoga Springs and at New Brunswick, N. J. Judge Woodbridge prepared for college at Rutgers College preparatory school, and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at New York University in 1889. He studied law in the office of Judge Woodbridge Strong of New Brunswick, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1892, and since then has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in New Brunswick. He was president of the board of aldermen of the city of New Brunswick, 1900–05, and judge of the district court of that city during 1911–26, having first been appointed by Gov. Woodrow Wilson. He also served as a member of the New Jersey Reformatory Commission, 1905–20, and for a number of years as secretary of the board. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Zeta Psi fraternities and the Zeta Psi



Club of New York city. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion, a Presbyterian. He was married, Oct. 15, 1902, to Nettie, daughter of Joseph H. March, of New Brunswick, N. J.

**COLLINGS, Clyde Wilson,** urologist, was born at Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 28, 1892, son of Delbert Abrahm and Emma May (McCafferty) Collings. He is descended from John Collings, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, who settled in Kentucky at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the intervening generations including Abrahm Collings, Sr., and Abrahm Collings, Jr., a captain in the civil war, who was his grandfather. After spending two years at the University of Washington, Seattle, Mr. Collings entered the University of Oregon medical school at Portland, Ore., from which he was graduated in 1919 with the degree of M.D. Dr. Collings was an interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York

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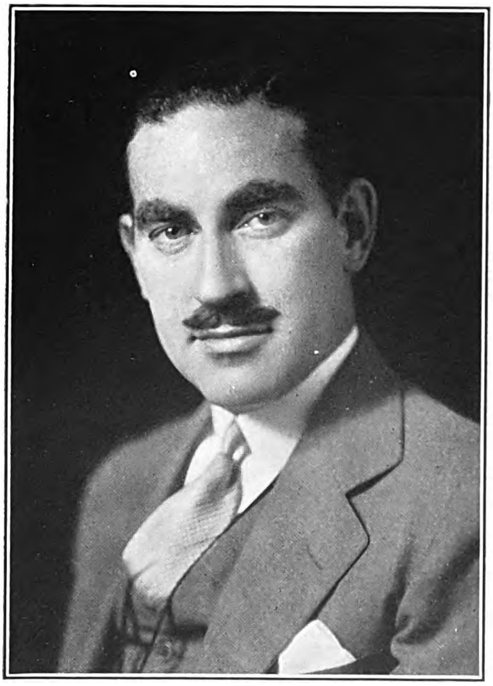
city, 1919–20; resident urologist, 1920–21, and has been adjunct visiting urologic surgeon since 1921. He was chief of the urologic clinic and assistant urologic surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, 1921–26; and is now chief of the urologic clinic and instructor in urologic surgery at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and consulting urologic surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Dr. Collings has been a frequent contributor to the current surgical journals, his more important papers being: "Observations on the Cast Treatment of Gonorrheal Arthritis" (1921); "Torsion of Spermatic Cord" (1922); "Scrotal Bandages" (1923); "Radiotherm Cautery for Contracture of the Bladder Neck" (1925); "A New Method of Electrically Excising Obstructing Bladder Neck Contractures and Bars" (1926); "Modification of



the McCarthy Panendoscope for Continuous Irrigation" (1927); and "Excision of Prostatic Bar by the Cutting Current" (1928). In 1923, he devised an operation for tight bladder neck through the endoscope with the cutting current. During the World war he served in the medical department of the U. S. navy, being stationed at the University of Oregon medical school. Dr. Collings is a member of the American Urological Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the New York Academy of Medicine. His clubs include the Coldstream Golf Club, Riverside Yacht Club, Physicians Hunting and Fishing Club, the Westchester Biltmore Country Club and the Bronxville Riding Club. In 1917 he was married, in San Francisco, Calif., to Amzell Iona, daughter of Henry Floyd Samuels, and they are the parents of Clyde Wilson Collings, Jr., and Amzell Iona Collings.

**SMITH, Seth MacCuen,** physician, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., Mar. 6, 1863, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (MacCuen) Smith. His father was a physician of ability and distinction in central and western Pennsylvania. The son received private instruction and attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated M.D. in 1884. After serving eighteen months as interne in the Germantown Hospital, he began general practice in that city, removing his office to Philadelphia in 1890. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon in charge of the newly established ear, nose and throat department of the Germantown Hospital and also clinical chief of the department of otology at Jefferson Medical College. In 1893 he was appointed clinical lecturer on otology at the college, clinical professor in 1894, and professor of otology in 1904. During the World war he entered the U. S. medical reserve corps with the rank of major, but was relieved from duty to continue his professional duties at the college. Dr. Smith has written over sixty monographs and articles, on subjects connected with otology, including clinical observations and reports. He was editor of the Bruhl-Politzer "Atlas and Epitome of Otology" (1902); author of the chapter, "Treatment of Diseases of the Ear and Tympanic Membrane," in "Modern Treatment by American and English Authorities," Hare (1911), and "Diseases of the Middle Ear" in Sajous' "Analytic Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine" (1914). He is a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society (president, 1916); American Medical Association (chairman of section on ear, nose and throat, 1907); Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania (chairman of section on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, 1925); American Otological Society (president, 1930); American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American College of Surgeons; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Medical Club. His social clubs are the Union League, University, Philadelphia Cricket and Germantown Cricket. Dr. Smith was married, Oct. 24, 1889, to Virginia, daughter of John Allen, of Germantown, Pa., and has three children: George Allen, Lewis MacCuen, and Elizabeth MacCuen Smith, wife of Stuart L. Bullivant.

**BAUM, Dwight James,** architect, was born at Little Falls, N. Y., June 24, 1886, son of Fayette and Alma (Ackerman) Baum. He is a descendant of Capt. Phillip Baum, who came to America from Holland as a boy, settled in Herkimer county, N. Y., and served as a captain with the New York state militia in the revolutionary war. From Capt. Baum the line extends through the son Phillip and the latter's son Phillip, who was the grandfather of Dwight James Baum. He is a graduate of Syracuse University, where he received the degree of B.Arch. in 1909 and won the architectural fellowship and honorary membership of Tau Sigma Delta. During the following five years he was associated successively in his professional work with Boring & Tilton; Kirby, Petit & Green and Frank M. Andrews, in New York city. In 1914 he established an independent practice as an architect at Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Specializing in the design and construction of residences in attractive scenic surroundings, his work soon attracted discriminating home-seekers with the result that he has been engaged to plan many homes for a distinguished clientele. In these structures he has handled with dignity and effectiveness various styles of architecture, Colonial, Tudor, French and Italian Renaissance, Spanish and

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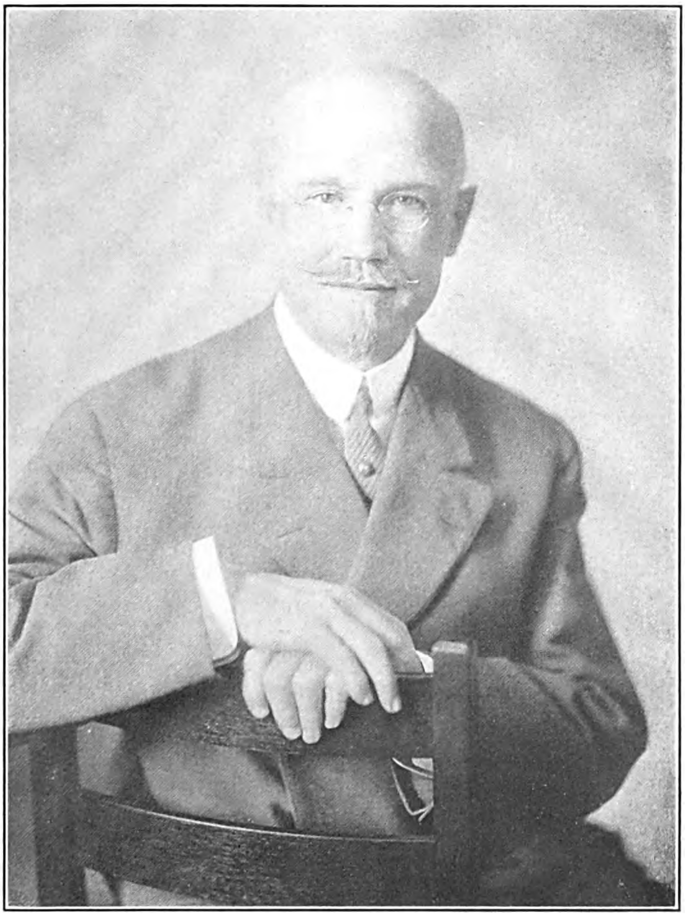

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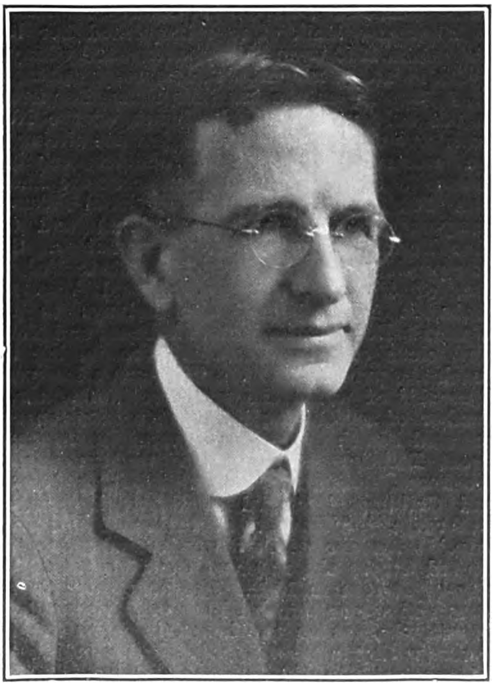
settled in Cambridge, Mass. From Richard and his wife Anne Bullard, the line is traced through Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster) Dana; Isaac and Sarah (Winchester) Dana; John Winchester and Hannah Pope (Putnam) Dana; John Winchester and Susan (Damon) Dana; and Oscar Fingal and Susan (McLean) Dana, who were the grandparents of Samuel Trask Dana. He was graduated A.B., summa cum laude, at Bowdoin College in 1904, and three years later received the degree of M.F., summa cum laude, at Yale. He entered the U. S. forest service on leaving Yale and from 1907 to 1909 was engaged in original investigations of the culture of white pine and paper birch forests. As assistant chief of the office of forest investigations, during 1909–18, he helped establish several forest experiment stations, and conducted further investigations of his own dealing largely with the economic value of forests. During the World war he was connected with the purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff, U. S. A., with the rank of captain, in charge of statistical work connected with the wood requirements of the army. Before entering the military service, he assisted in locating supplies of woods particularly needed in military and naval operations. After the war he returned to the forest service as forest economist and assistant chief of the branch of research, with largely supervisory duties. He was land agent and forest commissioner of Maine during 1921–23, in charge of forest fire control and other land



and forest activities, and then returned to the U. S. forest service as director of the northeastern forest experiment station, with headquarters at Amherst, Mass. He resigned in 1927 to become dean of the newly established school of forestry and conservation at the University of Michigan, a position he still holds. Dr. Dana was president of the Society of American Foresters in 1925–26 and has been editor-in-chief of its "Journal of Forestry" since May, 1928. He is also a member of the Ecological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor, Mich. Syracuse University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.Sc. in 1928. He is the author of numerous bulletins, circulars and magazine articles on forestry, among which are: "Extent and Importance of White Pine Blight," "Paper Birch in the Northeast," "Farms, Forests and Erosion," "What the National Forests Mean to the Water User," "Putting Wood Waste to Work," and "Forestry and Community Development." He was married twice: (1), May 10, 1911, to Kate M., daughter of D. S. Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1912, and (2), Aug. 7, 1915, at Isle of Springs, Me., to Ruth, daughter of George P. Merrill (q.v.), geologist, of Washington, D. C. By the latter marriage he has two children: Harriet Merrill and George Winchester Dana.

**MARSHALL, M. Lee,** business executive, was born at Marshall, Missouri, June 17, 1884, son of Charles E. and Annie (Lee) Marshall, and a descendant of Col. Thomas Marshall, father of John Marshall (q.v.), chief justice of the United States. He was educated in the Kansas City public schools and began his business career in 1901 with the H. P. Wright Investment Co. In 1905 he entered the merchandise brokerage field, specializing as a flour broker, 1907–14. In 1915 he became associated with the Campbell Baking Co. in Kansas City, Mo., as first vice-president. For six years Mr. Marshall was a dominant personality in this company and when it was merged in 1922 with the United Bakeries to form the Bakeries Service Corp. of Chicago and New York, an operating company, he assumed the presidency. In 1927 Mr. Marshall became the chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Baking Corp., the largest corporation of its kind in the world, which had been formed as the result of further merging of the United Bakeries with other companies. As president of the Bakeries Service Corp., Mr. Marshall is in charge of the executive detail and also of the purchases of this corporation, which amount to approximately $60,000,000 yearly. He is also chairman of the board of all the subsidiary baking companies, of which there are twenty-three. During the World war Mr. Marshall acted as chairman of the food administration in the district composed of western Missouri and eastern Kansas. He has been governor and treasurer of the American Bakeries Association since 1921 and is president of the Bakers Club in New York. He is a member of the Union League and the New York Athletic clubs in New York; the Rye (N. Y.) Country Club; the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, and the Kansas City Athletic Club, in Kansas City, Mo. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he is a member of the Christian church. He was married, Nov. 30, 1907, in Kansas City, Mo., to Anna Myra, daughter of James L. McCluer, a major in the Confederate army. They have one son, Lee M. Marshall.

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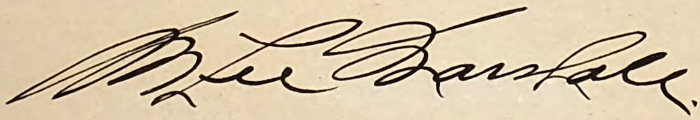

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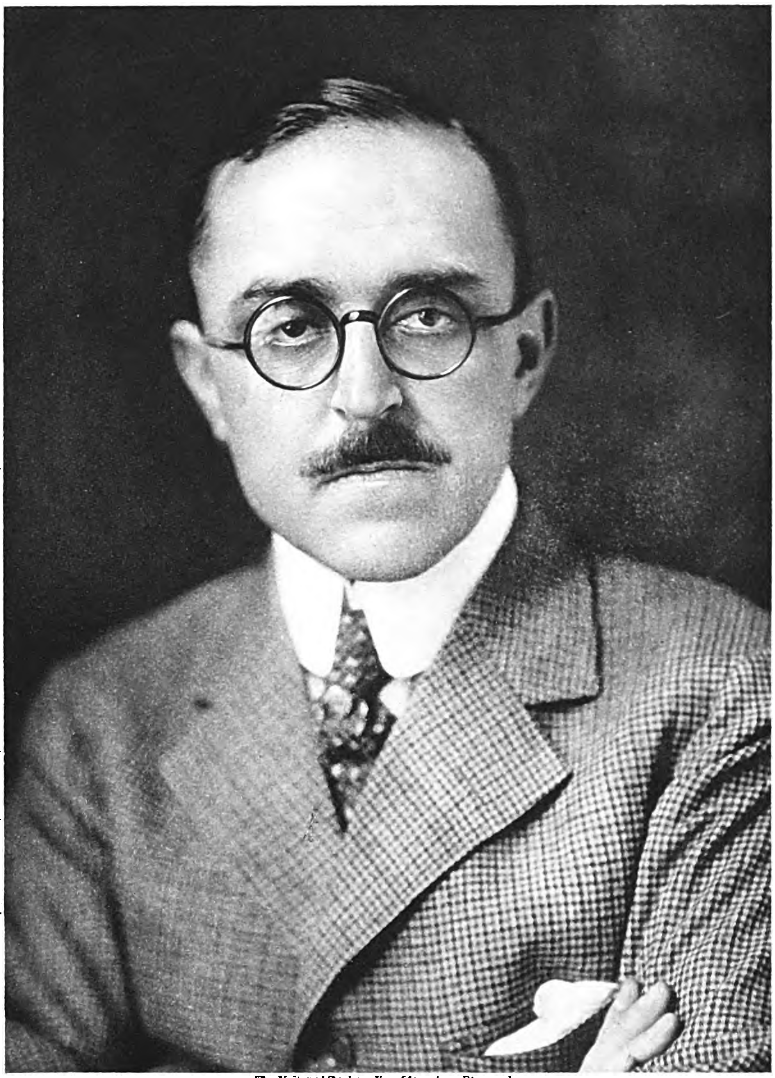
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

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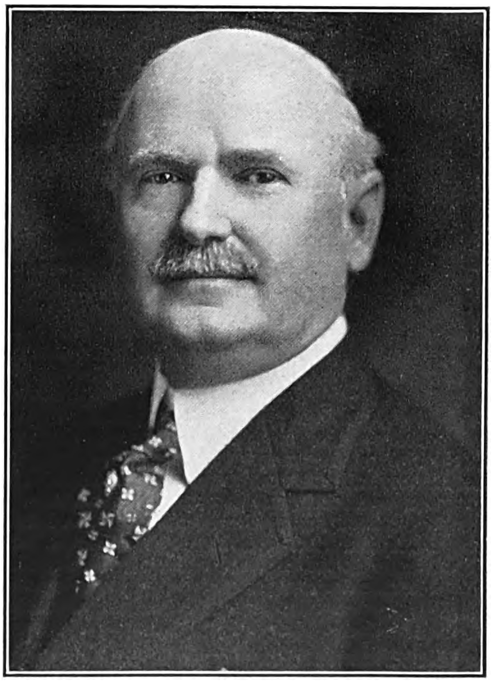
**CHAMBERLIN, William Bricker,** physician, was born at Shelby, O., Sept. 30, 1873, son of Henry Adams and Eva Mary (Bricker) Chamberlin. His father, a lawyer and at one time city solicitor of Toledo, O., was a descendant of Thomas Chamberlin, who settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1680. Following the completion of his preparatory training in the Oberlin Academy, Dr. Chamberlin entered Oberlin College, which graduated him A.B. in 1896, and he received the M.D. degree in the medical department of Western Reserve University in 1900. He has been a practicing specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat since 1903, maintaining in addition a continued association with the medical department of Western Reserve University, as assistant in medicine and otolaryngology (1902–09), instructor in otolaryngology (1909–15), associate (1914–22), assistant clinical professor (1922–26) and associate clinical professor since 1926. He has served also as visiting surgical specialist in the Lakeside, Babies and Children's, Maternity and City hospitals. Among the numerous articles which he has published in various medical journals may be mentioned: "The Gradenigo Symptom Complex (1923); "Nasal Tuberculosis (1922); "Anaesthesia in Nose and Throat Work (1921); "The Ear and Aviation" (1917); "Report of a Case of Cyst of the Larynx" (1917); "Lumbar Puncture in Mastoid Disease" (1917); "The Treatment of Frontal Sinus Suppuration" (1917); "Skin Grafting in Mastoid Operations" (1917); "Report of a Case of Nasal Polypi Involving the Orbit, Frontal Sinus and Anterior Fossa of the Skull" (1913); and "Two Cases of Locomotor Ataxia with Abductor Paralysis of the Vocal Cords" (1909). Dr. Chamberlin is a member of the American Medical Association (chairman, section on laryngology, otology and rhinology, 1922–23), Academy of Medicine of Cleveland (president, 1921), American Bronchoscopic Society (president, 1925–26), American Laryngological Association, and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. His social club memberships include the Union, University, Rowfant, Pasteur and Kirtland, of Cleveland. He was married, Dec. 27, 1906, to Grace Adella, daughter of George H. Huntoon, of Moline, Ill., and they have one daughter, Mary Ann, and two sons, Stephens and William Bricker Chamberlin, Jr.

**GALLUP, Clarence Mason,** clergyman, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 2, 1874, son of Loren Aborn and Elizabeth Hooker (Kinne) Gallup. He is descended from John Gallop, a member of Gov. John Winthrop's party which emigrated from Mosterne, Dorsetshire, England, in 1630 and, settling in Boston, was admitted as a freeman in 1634. For warring against the pirates on the Maine coast John Gallop was granted an island in Boston Harbor still known as Gallup Island. He subsequently lived in eastern Connecticut where he distinguished himself in fights with the Indians. His capture and destruction of a sloop-load of Indians who had murdered John Oldham on Long Island Sound may be said to be the first naval battle on the Atlantic Coast. His wife was Christobel ——— and the line is descended through their son John, who changed the spelling of the family name to Gallup, and his wife Hannah Lake, their son Benadam and his wife Esther Prentis, their son Joseph and his wife Eunice Williams, their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Gardiner, their son Gurdon and his wife Sybell Capron and their son Franklin and his wife Hannah Burrows, who were the grandparents of Clarence M. Gallup. He attended Norwich Free Academy and Brown University, being graduated at the latter in 1896 with the degree of A.B. As a student at Brown he distinguished himself in scholarship, winning election to Phi Beta Kappa and the Dunn prize in English. Having decided to enter the ministry he took the theological course at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, receiving his B.D. degree in 1900. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Chicago in 1899 and held pastorates successively in Southington, Conn., Albany, N. Y., and New Bedford, Mass. He was assistant to the secretary of the General Education Board in New York city (1903), and since 1911 he has served as minister of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, R. I. During this charge the church was removed from its old and historic site in the center of the city to a more convenient location on the east side. He is a director of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention, an old-age pension corporation, with assets of $15,000,000, and of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, of which he was president for four years. He is also recording secretary and member of the executive committee of the Northern Baptist Convention. Dr. Gallup is well known in the field of literature for his many



addresses, essays and poems and a number of religious plays and pageants, the best of which are "Conscience-Freedom," a pageant produced in 1925 at the hundredth anniversary of the Baptist State Convention; "Scenes in the Life of David" (1926), an open-air pantomime; "The High Calling" (1926), a drama; "Taught of the Lord" (1927), a Biblical drama; "The Golden Scepter" (1927); and "From Tarsus to Rome" (1928), a Bible drama on the life of Paul. He was awarded the honorary degree of D.D. at

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Brown University in 1915. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Phi Delta Theta and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities, the Providence Civitan Club, and Sons of the American Revolution. He possesses marked executive ability and capacity for public leadership, while his powers as an orator have brought him into constant demand as a public speaker. He was married at Norwich, Conn., June 28, 1899, to Mary Alice Hovey, a daughter of William Henry Hovey, a newspaper man, of Norwich, and he is the father of one son, Rev. Frederick Sherer Gallup.

**BALLARD, James Franklin,** merchant and rug connoisseur, was born at Ashtabula, O., July 16, 1851, son of James and Eliza (Heath) Ballard. He is of English descent, his original American ancestor, William Ballard, coming to Plymouth colony on the third voyage of the "Mayflower." His father, a native of Greenfield, Mass., was an architect. After a public school education in Almont, Mich., Mr. Ballard was employed as a druggist's clerk, and in 1874 went to St. Louis, Mo., as a traveling salesman for the wholesale drug firm of Richardson & Co., of St. Louis. In 1882 he established a business under his own name, and engaged successfully in drug merchandising. The business was incorporated in 1923 as James F. Ballard, Inc., with Mr. Ballard as director and treasurer. He was also president of the C. F. Timmons Medicine Co. of St. Louis; is proprietor of the Henry B. Platt Co., of New York city; and a director of the Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., New York city, the First National Bank and the St. Louis Union Trust Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Ballard amassed an ample fortune from his drug and related enterprises before he was fifty, and has since devoted much of his wealth and time to the acquisition of rare and costly oriental rugs and carpets. His career as a rug collector started rather accidentally when, on a business trip to New York city, he noticed, by chance, a rug of extraordinary beauty hanging in a dingy shop window. He purchased the rug the following day, and from that incident developed a new interest in Mr. Ballard's life which has led him into all parts of the world and given him an international reputation as an authority on Oriental rugs. In the pursuit of his avocation he has traveled over 500,000 miles and through years of study and research has acquired a remarkable store of knowledge concerning the art of rug weaving, the history of the weavers, their national life, customs, and religious symbols. Hundreds of masterpieces of the ancient looms of Asia Minor, Persia, India, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and China, have found their way into his collection, which is famous for its value and completeness. His journeys over the world in search of ancient rugs have been marked by many adventures. In Adrianople, Greece, during one of the Balkan wars, while hunting for one of his rare rugs, a Seljuk Turk "bird rug" of the sixteenth century, he was arrested and held as a prisoner of war. Upon being released he found the object of his quest in a dilapidated shop in the outskirts of that very city, European experts having searched for it in vain. In another city of the Near East, Mr. Ballard's trained eye detected a small rug of unsuspected value worn as a blanket by a dog. He purchased the dog for a trifle and thus became the owner of a small rug which was later appraised in America at thousands of dollars. Another of his choicest specimens came from the palace of the Chinese emperor in Peking, the forbidden city. Being a genuine lover of beautiful objects, Mr. Ballard has always been eager to share his treasures with others and he has both loaned and presented as gifts, rugs of great value to the principal museums of the country. In this spirit he made a gift of 129 of his finest rugs, valued at over $500,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city in 1922, the officials of the museum being generously permitted to make their own selection. These, combined with what the museum already possessed, gave the Metropolitan the most notable and comprehensive collection of Oriental rugs of any museum in the world. Supplementing Mr. Ballard's gift to the Metropolitan, is a marble bust of the donor, the work of Paul Manship (q.v.), presented to the museum by one of Mr. Ballard's friends. A second gift of almost equal magnificence was his presentation to the City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo., in 1929, of a collection of seventy rugs, together with two Persian imperial tents. Mr. Ballard has acquired a large and varied collection of other art specimens, including paintings, statuary, porcelains and bronzes. Among his paintings is one of the finest of the canvases of Sir Joshua Reynolds. These, together with the rugs remaining in his possession, are assembled in a large art gallery built for that purpose as an addition to his home in St. Louis. Mr. Ballard is a life member of the National Academy of Design and a member of the New York Water Color Society, the Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, India, the Missouri Historical Society (trustee), the Bankers, Lotos and Salmagundi clubs, New York, and the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C. He is a Christian Scientist in his religious faith. He was married, June 24, 1878, to Emma Hill, daughter of William H. Hadley, of Vincennes, Ind. They had one son, William J. Ballard, and two daughters, Berenice C. and Nellie E., wife of David B. White.

**CHILDRESS, L[evi] Wade,** industrialist, was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 20, 1876, son of William Sumner and Inez (Wade) Childress; grandson of Maj. John W. and Mary Elizabeth (Phillips) Childress; great-grandson of Joel and Elizabeth (Whitsett) Childress; and fifth in descent from Joel Childress who came from Wales prior to 1775 and settled at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Childress received his education in the public schools of Murfreesboro and at the age of seventeen settled in St. Louis, Mo., entering the service of the St. Louis Drayage Co. During the next several years he was employed by the local railroads, serving with the Cotton Belt Railway Co., 1894–95, the Illinois Central Railway Co., 1895–98, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., 1898–1902. Upon its organization in 1902 he became identified with the Columbia Transfer Co., then a $50,000 corporation, of which he has been president since 1905. The business has since then developed into an organization furnishing terminal facilities for all of the railroads entering St. Louis and East St. Louis, with a capital investment of more than $3,000,000. Nine freight stations are maintained in St. Louis, at which freight is received from the shipper and delivered to the consignee—a service ordinarily performed by the railroads themselves. More than 700 tractors, trailers and motor trucks are operated by the company. In 1920 the business was reorganized as the Colum-

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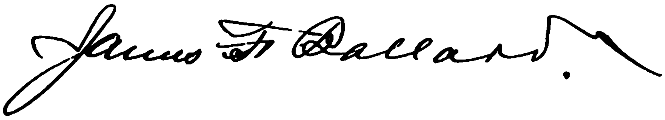

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bia Terminals Co., Mr. Childress continuing as president. Mr. Childress recently organized and is president of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. which will operate a transportation system on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The initial investment in this enterprise is $3,000,000. He is also a director of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., the Lapeer Trailer Corp., Trailer Company of America, and the Oliver Cadillac Co. He was general chairman of the Community Fund of St. Louis in 1926–27 and is now a member of the executive committee, director of the metropolitan board of the Y.M.C.A., member of the board of governors of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Y.W.C.A. He is a member of the Riding and Hunt, Noonday (member, board of governors), Racquet, Round Table, Commercial, Industrial (member, board of governors) and the St. Louis Country clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church and politically he is an Independent. He finds his chief recreation in golf and horseback riding. Mr. Childress was married, Oct. 7, 1903, to Lucy Marshall, daughter of Fielding Lewis Turner, of Wickliffe, Ky. They have three children: Wade Turner, Fielding Turner and Lila Marshall Childress.

**GATES, Caleb Frank,** president of Robert College, Constantinople, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1857, son of Caleb Foote and Mary Eliza (Hutchins) Gates and brother of Herbert Wright Gates (q.v.). He was graduated A.B. at Beloit College in 1877, and at Chicago Theological Seminary in 1881. Ordained to the Congregational ministry the same year, he entered the field of foreign missionary service under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and for four years was stationed at Mardin, Turkey. While at Mardin he founded a high school for boys. In 1894 he resigned from the missionary board to become president of Euphrates College at Harpout, a position he held nine years. Following the massacres of Armenians by the Turks from 1895 to 1897, he took charge of the relief work and administered the expenditure of $500,000 collected from the United States to aid the victims. Since 1903 he has been president of Robert College, in Constantinople. His administration included the period of World war and once more he was called upon to aid the relief work among the Armenians and other Christians of the Near East. When peace was concluded between Turkey and the powers at Lausanne, Dr. Gates accompanied Adm. Mark Bristol to the conference as American adviser. He was a strong advocate of the treaty negotiated there to resume diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Turkey, which was rejected by the U. S. senate. When he went to Robert College in 1903, the student body numbered 320, almost all of them Christians, the teaching staff thirty, and the college buildings, five in number, were valued at $300,000. During his presidency of twenty-six years the attendance has increased to 718 and the faculty to ninety; there are now nine buildings and sixteen residences for teachers, inventoried at $1,309,527, and the endowment funds increased to $4,500,000. Formerly the Turkish government prohibited its citizens from attending the college; now more than half the students are Turks, fifty of whom are sent by the government to be educated for their service. There have been added an engineering college and courses in agriculture, commerce and biology. Dr. Gates was decorated with the Order of Alexander by the King of Bulgaria and that of George I of Greece. He is the author of "A Christian Business Man" (1893) and the chapter on the Caliphate in the "Modern Moslem World." He was married,

May 31, 1883, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Silas Milton Moore, of Chicago, and they had five children: Edward, Elizabeth, Herbert Frank, Moore, and Caleb Frank, Jr.

**DAVIS, Bradley Moore,** botanist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1871, son of Charles Wilder and Emma Frances (Moore) Davis. His first paternal American ancestor was Dolor Davis, who emigrated from Horsemonden, Kent, England, to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. From Dolor the line of descent is traced through his son Simon, and his wife Mary Blood; their son James and his wife Anne Smedley; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Jones; their son Josiah and his wife Abigail Hubbard; and their son Charles Bulkley and his wife Lucy Russell Hunt, who were the grandparents of Dr. Davis. These ancestors all lived in Concord and took part in the development of that historic town. Their last home on Lexington Road near Wrights Tavern is now the art museum of Concord, a fine type of a New England colonial house of the period of 1750. Dr. Davis attended the Lake View high school, Indiana University and Stanford University, being graduated at the last with the degree of A.B. in 1892. After three years of post-graduate work at Harvard University, for which he received the degrees of A.B. in 1893, A.M. in 1894, and Ph.D. in 1895, he commenced his career as a teacher of botany at the University of Chicago, becoming associate teacher in 1896, instructor in 1898 and assistant professor in 1902. For ten years, 1897–1906, he was in charge of the department of botany of the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole,

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Mass., where an advanced course of study of the algae, both fresh water and marine, is offered every summer. The U. S. bureau of fisheries began a biological survey of the waters of Woods Hole and vicinity in 1903 and Prof. Davis was placed in charge of the botanical part of the survey, a work which lasted six years. Details of these studies are contained in an elaborate report—one of the most complete and intensive biological surveys ever made of a limited region—in volume XXXI of the "Bulletin" of the bureau of fisheries. In 1911 he went to the University of Pennsylvania as assistant professor of botany and he was professor of botany from 1914 to 1919 when he accepted the chair of the same subject at the University of Michigan. At various times Dr. Davis has engaged in research work at Bonn and Naples and has become internationally known for his original investigations in plant morphology. Since 1908 he has been engaged in genetical and cytological research on the genus Oenothera, hybridizing various species and studying the principles of inheritance in the

group. Much of this work established new facts against the mutation theory of Hugo deVries, since many of the so-called mutations of Oenothera Lamarckiana and other species of Oenothera are cases of segregation from heterozygous or impure species. He succeeded in synthesizing a hybrid named Oenothera neo-Lamarckiana which resembles Lamarckiana and behaves in a manner similar to this plant. More recently he has been occupied with material of Oenothera, selected for its genetical purity, which when crossed gives segregations following the principles of Mendelism. He is a strong advocate of the view that there are heterozygous or impure species in nature breeding true because extensive sterility makes possible their reproduction only through combinations of sex cells that maintain their heterozygous genetical constitution. The result of his work on Oenothera and other species is published in fifty papers and he is also the co-author with Joseph Y. Bergen, of "Principles of Botany" (1906) and "Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany" (1907). Besides his extensive research, the results of which have been of great scientific interest and importance, Dr. Davis has made other contributions to botanical development in this country. As secretary of the American Society of Naturalists during 1913–19, as its vice-president in 1919 and president in 1920, he has been a factor in stimulating interest and activity in what was then a new field in biological research and which has come to be called genetics. During the World war he served as editor in the statistical division of the U. S. Food Administration. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was secretary during 1918–19, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, the Botanical Society of America, the New England Botanical Club, the American Genetics Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi fraternity, and the American Rights League. His clubs include the Ends of the Earth, the Chicago Literary Club and the Huron Hills Golf Club, and he is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In religion he is a Unitarian and his principal avocations are travel and sketching. He was married in Germantown, Pa., Sept. 22, 1908, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of William Green Paret, of Philadelphia, and they have one daughter, Margery French Davis.

**DRUHAN, Charles J.**, jurist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1877, son of Thomas Lawrence and Marcella (Cummings) Druhan, and great-grandson of Lawrence Druhan, who came to this country from County Waterford, Ireland, early in the 19th century and settled in Brooklyn. His father for many years was a member of the New York city police department. Judge Druhan received his academic education at St. Francis College, Brooklyn, and was graduated at the Brooklyn Law School with the LL.B. degree in 1903. He began his professional career as a junior clerk in the law department of New York city in 1898, was made law clerk in 1900, junior assistant corporation counsel in 1903, deputy assistant corporation counsel in 1908 and assistant corporation counsel in 1914. In the latter position he was counsel to the tax department during the administration of Mayor Mitchel, and was in charge of the tort division under Mayor Hylan. He was corporation counsel in charge of the borough of Brooklyn during 1922–25. He won recognition as an expert on legal questions affecting the municipality and in 1920 he was the Democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated because of the Democratic slump of that year. In 1925 he was again nominated and elected. Judge Druhan is the author of the law passed in 1920, under which city employees are pensioned when the statutory age limit has been reached. The act is a model of pension legislation and has been adopted without change by insurance companies and municipalities. He also drafted the statute providing for a Brooklyn University, and another which directed the city of New York to refund more than $2,000,000 to taxpayers in the central portion of Brooklyn who had been unjustly assessed for the Classon Avenue system of relief sewers. This statute was afterwards

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the subject of considerable litigation in the courts, but its constitutionality was finally sustained in the court of appeals, on the ground that the sewers being for the relief of the general public, the cost could not be levied against the taxpayers residing in a limited area. He won a notable victory in 1925 in a fight to prevent the operation of penny slot machines, placed in candy stores, ice cream parlors, etc., which children by the hope of winning some prize worth many times the coin inserted in the slot, were induced to play. As corporation counsel he maintained that such machines taught children the elements of gambling, that they were, in fact gambling devices, and therefore unlawful, and in a case which the owners of the machines carried to the court of appeals his position was completely vindicated by that tribunal. Judge Druhan is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Brooklyn Bar Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Cathedral Club and Crescent Athletic Club, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

**BRAND, Charles John,** agricultural economist, was born in Lac qui Parle county, Minn., Oct. 24, 1879, son of Charles and Mary (Buri) Brand, the former a native of Magdeburg, Germany, and his mother of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. His father, a farmer, saw service in the civil war as a member of the 1st Minn. heavy artillery, and seven of his mother's brothers served in other commands. Charles J. Brand was educated in the public schools and the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated A.B. in 1902. During the first two years of his active career, he was assistant curator of economic botany in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and thereafter until 1919 was connected with the U. S. department of agriculture. For six years (1903–09) he conducted intensive investigations on the varieties and cultivation of clover and alfalfa; for five years (1909–14), on paper plants, and in the meantime was engaged also (1912–19) in studying the handling and marketing of cotton, serving as first chief and organizer of the U. S. bureau of markets. His investigations on the varieties of alfalfa resulted in the introduction of the Peruvian plant which yields two more cuttings yearly than the ordinary type, and in demonstrating the remarkable hardiness of the Grimm alfalfa, which can withstand a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, without winter killing. In his study of materials suitable for paper making, he solved problems in physical and chemical technology relating to the proper handling of corn and cotton stalks, rice and flax straw, cotton hull fiber, and several other crop wastes and by-products. By way of demonstrating the practicability of the paper-making processes thus perfected, his bulletin, "Crop Plants for Paper Making," was printed on five different varieties of paper, all equally suitable and durable. As chief of the bureau of markets, he organized and coordinated the activities of all departments, began investigations of transportation and storage; fostered cooperative marketing and rural organization, and established standards for gauging the values of crops, particularly for grade and staple of American cottons. He founded systems for telegraphic market news service on a wide range of farm products; organized the first cooperative cotton enterprises in the South; founded the first perishable clearing house in the canteloupe section of the Imperial valley, Calif., and established the long staple cotton industry in Arizona and California, which has since increased to large proportions. During the same period, he supervised and assisted in drafting the cotton futures, grain standards and U. S. warehouse acts, under which much of his own work was done. As a member of the war emergency agricultural conference at St. Louis, April, 1917, he framed the program for the regulation of storage and distributing agencies in substantially the same form which appeared in the food control and production acts of the following August. During the period of the war he directed numerous activities, including food and fertilizer surveys,

regulation of stockyards and other marketing agencies, market inspection of perishable foods, purchase and distribution of all federal nitrate of soda for agricultural purposes, and cooperation with the several states in marketing and food control work. He held the offices of federal nitrate distributor; chairman of the cotton distribution committee; member of the wool advisory committee; liquidating officer of the wool section, collecting and distributing excess profits; member of the joint committee on cotton compression, and representative of the secretary of agriculture on the first price-fixing committee of the council of national defense. In 1919 he accepted the vice-presidency of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., a corporation engaged in large-scale production and distribution of fruits and vegetables, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. He resumed work of a public character with his appointment, in 1922, as consulting specialist in marketing to the secretary of agriculture and the chief of the economic section of the packers and stockyards administration. In the same year, also, he was a member of the President's national agricultural con-

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ference. In 1923 he was designated agricultural commissioner to Europe, to investigate the general conditions of agriculture, marketing and the fertilizer and allied industries, and in this connection he served also as a delegate to the international congress of chambers of commerce in Rome. In addition to these extended services in that year, he collaborated with George N. Peek and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in drafting the first agricultural surplus control bill, later known as the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. In 1925 he again retired from public service and accepted the office of executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, the national organization of the chemical plant food manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Brand was a delegate to the first and second Pan-American financial conferences, and to the second Pan-American scientific conference, when he served as chairman of the section on marketing and distribution. He was a member of the first special committee on trade associations of the U. S. chamber of commerce, and for a number of years of the bureau of personal research of the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Economic Association, Washington Academy of Sciences, National Grange, Sigma Xi fraternity, and the Cosmos, National Press and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and other organizations. His writings are numerous, consisting principally of bulletins and reports on the lines of his many special investigations. Mr. Brand was married, Dec. 24, 1903, to Mary, daughter of the late William O. Vining, a lawyer, of Wayne, Mich.

**LAFRENTZ, Ferdinand Wilhelm,** financier, was born on the island of Fehmarn, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Mar. 25, 1859, son of Franz and Doris Lafrentz. His education was acquired in public schools in Germany and through private instruction. In 1873 he came to America, settling in Chicago, Ill., where in 1879 he became an instructor in accounting and higher mathematics at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Two years later he accepted a position in a private bank in Chicago and in 1883 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, to take charge of the financial interests of a number of cattle growers. While in Wyoming, much of his time was spent on the ranches where he became familiar with the customs, traditions and life of the western cowboys. In 1888 he served as a member of the Wyoming territorial legislature. He removed to Ogden, Utah, in 1889, and, having studied law in the meantime, was there admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Ogden until 1893, when he accepted a position as accountant with the American Surety Co. of New York, with which he has since been identified. Through successive promotions he became comptroller, then vice-president, and finally president of the company in 1912, holding that position until 1926, when he became chairman of the board. During Mr. Lafrentz's regime as president, the net premiums of the company increased from $2,499,000 to $9,327,000 or $6,828,000, a gain of 273 per cent., while gross assets were increased by $11,988,000, or 136 per cent. and the company's surplus after a special dividend payment of $2,500,000 in 1912 was increased during the fourteen years by $2,202,000, or 182 per cent. Mr. Lafrentz is also senior partner of F. W. Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants, a firm which succeeded the American Audit Co., established by him in 1899, and for a number of years he was president of the board of examiners of certified public accountants of New York state. He is a member of the American Association of Public Accountants (president, 1901–03), the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, the American Institute of Accountants and the Germanistic Society of America, of which he has been president since 1925. He was a founder member of the Bankers Club of America and has been a member of its board of governors since its organization in 1915 and he also belongs to the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn (president since 1925), the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, the Deutscher Verein, New York, the Maidstone and Riding clubs of East Hampton, N. Y., the Devon Yacht Club, the Mountain Lake Club, Florida, and the Croatan Country Club, Virginia Beach, Va. He is a Lutheran in his religious creed. Mr. Lafrentz has attained prominence in the literary world as the author of a volume of verse entitled "Cowboy Stuff" (1928), in which he records the impressions he received in his early life on the western frontier. Each of the fifty poems contained in the book, with a vividly illustrative etching facing every poem, portrays with vigor and dramatic touch some phase of cowboy life. The work is one of exceptional merit, displaying not only unquestioned literary talent but a deep understanding of the psychology of the western plainsman. The proceeds of the volume, already more than $100,000, an extraordinary amount for verse, have been contributed by the author to Lincoln Memorial University, an institution for Tennessee mountaineers at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The first edition, consisting of only ten copies and including original etchings, sold at $5,000 a copy. A second edition of 500 copies brought $1,000 each for the first ten; $500 each for the second ten; $200 each for the next thirty; and $100 each for the remainder. Mr. Lafrentz is also the author of "Nordische Klaenge" (1881). Lincoln Memorial University conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. in 1927. Music, poetry and horseback riding are his favorite diversions. He was married, Feb. 26, 1885, to Emma Louise, daughter of Arthur Poole, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They had four children: Olga Lydia, Arthur Ferdinand, Hazel Rosalind, wife of James Taylor Bryan, and Elsbe Kate (deceased).

**DETWILLER, Albert Knecht,** physician, was born at Easton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1879, son of John Jacob and Arabella (Knecht) Detwiller, and grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Appel) Detwiller. His grandfather (q.v.) was a native of Langenbruck, Canton Basel, Switzerland, and coming to America in 1817 settled in Hellertown, Pa. He became nationally famous as the founder of the homeopathic school of medicine in the United States. His father (q.v.) was also a physician and surgeon, being one of the first to do the trefine operation for the cure of epilepsy. Dr. Detwiller attended Easton Academy, was graduated at Lafayette College with the degree of Ph.B. in 1901 and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1906. After serving as interne on the surgical staff of New York City Hospital during 1906–08, he established a practice of his own in New York and almost immediately became assistant pathologist to the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, remaining there two years. He was clinical as-

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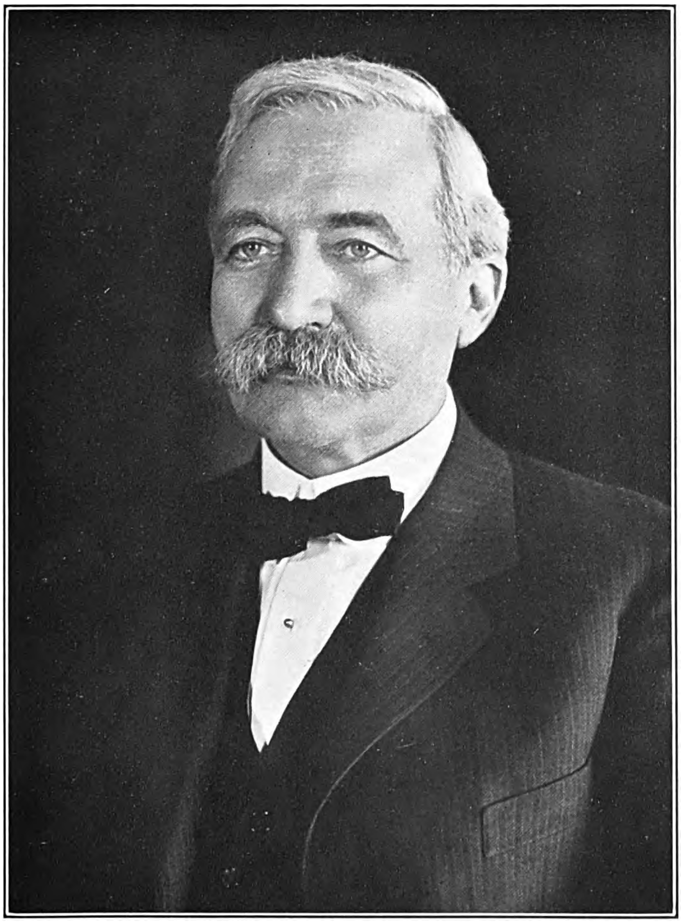

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John Ray Ewers.

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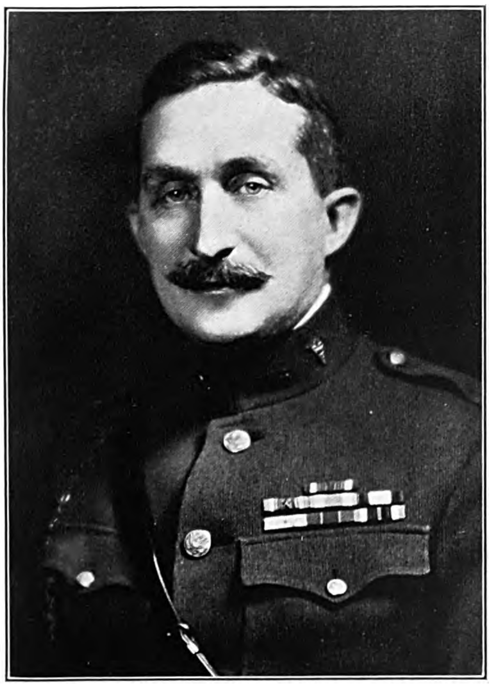
sistant in medicine at the medical department of Columbia University, Vanderbilt Clinic, during 1910–12; pathologist to the French Hospital, New York, from 1911 to 1926, and consulting pathologist from 1926 to the present time. In his general practice he has specialized in internal medicine. During the World war he was commissioned captain in the medical corps of the U. S. army, June 28, 1917, and was with the first army A.E.F. for fifteen months as surgeon to the 63rd artillery corps. He was promoted to the rank of major, July 11, 1918, and to that of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 17, 1919. He was transport surgeon on the S.S. "Empress of Britain" and S.S. "Caserta," and since the war has been lieutenant-colonel in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army, being commanding officer of Station Hospital, No. 42, New York. He was a director of the examining staff of the Life Extension Institute in New York from 1913 to 1923. Dr. Detwiller was co-author of the "Lazy Colon" (1924), a popular treatise which has passed through six editions and has attracted much attention among the public at large and the professional world. He is a member of the



Alumni Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York State and County Medical societies, American Medical Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was married, in New York city, Sept. 6, 1913, to Margaret Janette, daughter of Joseph O'Dowd, of Boyle, Roscommon, Ireland, and they had six children: Elizabeth Jean, Arabella Knecht, John Henry, Margaret O'Dowd, Albert Knecht, Jr., and Mary Ursula Detwiller.

**EWERS, John Ray**, clergyman, was born at West Unity, O., Nov. 9, 1877, son of Edwin Patterson and Harriet (Bostater) Ewers. His father was an educator and founder of Fayette Normal College, Fayette, O. John Ray Ewers was educated at Fayette Normal College and at Hiram College, O., where he was graduated B.S. in 1899. Immediately after his graduation he began to preach, first at Buffalo, N. Y., 1899–1900, and then at Bowling Green, O., 1900–1903. In 1903 he decided to resume his training and entered the University of Chicago, where he was graduated B.D. in 1905. He served as pastor of the First Christian Church, Youngstown, O., 1905–09, and in the latter year went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has since been pastor of the East End Christian Church. In Pittsburgh he has advocated open membership, inviting all creeds and receiving into full fellowship members of any and all denominations. An outstanding accomplishment of Dr. Ewers' pastorate in Pittsburgh was the raising of $500,000 for the erection of a new church edifice at Alder street and South Highland avenue, which was dedicated in 1927. For a number of years he has written the Sunday-school lessons for the "Christian Century" and for the "Twentieth Century Quarterly," which are widely used in college churches. He also has contributed special articles and editorials to these publications, emphasizing the need of toleration. He is the author of "Cardinal Principles," and "Vital Religion." He is a member of the Campbell Institute of Chicago, the Quiz Club and Philosophical Society of Pittsburgh, and the Masonic fraternity (32d degree). He received the honorary degree of D.D. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1926. Dr. Ewers finds his recreation chiefly in golf and as a hobby he operates a stock farm in northern Ohio, on which he spends much of his leisure time. Dr. Ewers was married in 1899 to Mary Alice, daughter of H. W. Canfield, of Cleveland, O., and they are the parents of two sons: Edwin Patterson and John Canfield Ewers.

**GREGORY, Tappan**, lawyer, was born in Madison, Wis., Aug. 29, 1886, a son of Stephen Strong and Janet Macindoe (Tappan) Gregory. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Gregory, who came over from England to Boston in 1633 and the line of descent is traced through his son John, who settled at Norwalk, Conn.; his son Thomas; his son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Fitch; their son Nathan and his wife Sarah St. John; their son Noah and his wife Phebe Higgins; their son Ebenezer and his wife Millie Maxwell, and their son Jared Comstock and his wife Charlotte Camp, who were the grandparents of Tappan Gregory. His father (q.v.) was president of the American Bar Association in 1911. Tappan Gregory was educated at the Chicago Latin School and Yale University, being graduated at the latter with the degree of A.B. in 1910. Having decided to follow his father's profession, he entered the law school of Northwestern University and received his LL.B. degree in 1912. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he became a member of his father's law firm, Gregory, Poppenhusen & McNab, and continued with it and its successors, Gregory, Burges & McNab and Gregory & McNab until 1921, when he joined the firm of Bayley, Merrick, Webster & Gregory, with which he still continues. He has been associate editor of "American Maritime Cases" since 1925. During the World war Mr. Gregory served as a first lieutenant with the 313th field artillery, U. S. army, 1917–19; he was in active service in France, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne battle during Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918, and returned in May, 1919. He is a member of the Chicago, Illinois state and American

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bar associations, Chicago Law Institute, American Society of International Law, American Branch of the International Law Association, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, English-Speaking Union, Geographic Society of Chicago, Field Museum, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, American Forestry Association, American Society of Mammalogists, Izaac Walton League,

American Legion and the 80th Division Veterans' Association, as well as of Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. His principal avocations are racquets, fishing and wild animal photography. He is not married.

**PERKINS, Roger Griswold,** epidemiologist, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 17, 1874, son of Maurice and Annie Dunbar (Potts) Perkins, and descended from John Perkins, Gloucestershire, England, who came to Boston on the ship "Lyon" in 1630 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. From John Perkins the line of descent is traced through John and Elizabeth Perkins; Jacob and Elizabeth Perkins; Jacob and Sarah (Kinsman) Perkins; Joseph and Martha (Morgan) Perkins; Joseph and Joanna (Burnham) Perkins; Elias and Lucretia Shaw (Woodbridge) Perkins, and Thomas Shaw and Marianne (Griswold) Perkins, who were the grandparents of Dr. Perkins. His father was instructor in chemistry at Harvard and Columbia universities, and professor of chemistry at Union College. Dr. Perkins was graduated A.B. at Union College in 1893 and at Harvard in 1894, and received the degree of M.D. at Johns Hopkins medical school in 1898. He began his professional career as resident pathologist at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., 1898–1901, and then joined the faculty of Western Reserve medical school, Cleveland, as lecturer on bacteriology. He was made assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology in 1904, associate professor of pathology and hygiene in 1908, and since 1910, he has been professor and head of the department of hygiene and preventive medicine. He was a fellow in Rockefeller Institute during 1902–03, pursuing special research in bacteriology and preventive medicine, especially in connection with infectious diseases. As a member of Western Reserve medical faculty, he urged the establishment of close relations with the Cleveland city health department, and this resulted in an agreement between the university and city to cooperate in developing the sanitary activities of the community. With this field of research in which to work, the department of hygiene and bacteriology became one of the major divisions of the university medical school. Dr. Perkins has served in the city health department as bacteriologist, 1906-07, and again in 1913–14, as chief of the bureau of laboratories, 1914–23, and as consultant to the health commissioner and director of laboratories since 1923. As a member of the filtration commission in 1913 and through earlier efforts, Dr. Perkins was in large measure responsible for the adoption of chlorination and filtration of the Cleveland water supply which has resulted in a very marked decrease in the incidence rate of typhoid fever. In 1924 he became associated with the health activities of the Cleveland Welfare Federation and reorganized them under a health council. At the outbreak of the World war Dr. Perkins was made consultant to the U. S. public health service, to inspect war industries and general health conditions. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Red Cross commission to Roumania, which was directed by Col. H. W. Anderson (q.v.). Dr. Perkins remained in Roumania with Col. Anderson after the return of the commission to the United States, and was placed in charge of the activities against typhus fever. At the close of his Roumanian service he was presented with the Order of the Crown of Roumania. In the summer of 1918 he served as medical associate to the scientific attachés of the U. S. embassies at London, Paris, and Rome, by appointment of the National Research Council, his duties involving the correlation of medical research of war problems in Europe and America. Following the armistice he was appointed to the Red Cross Balkan commission for rehabilitation. The war had not only destroyed property in the Balkans to an appalling degree but the actual fighting combined with typhus had almost wiped out the doctors. Hospitals and dispensaries were created and a systematic distribution of supplies and of hospital and dispensary care was established from Belgrade to Salonika and to the boundaries of Bulgaria, while the work in Roumania and in Transylvania was put in charge of Dr. Gideon Wells of the University of Chicago. Dr. Perkins returned to his duties in Cleveland in June of that year, having been decorated with the Order of the Serbian Red Cross in recognition of his work. In 1924 he was awarded the honorary degree A.M. at Union College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, Ohio State Medical Society, Cleveland Academy of Medicine. He was married, Nov. 14, 1905, to Edna, daughter of Charles Francis Brush (q.v.), of Cleveland, and they have four sons: Charles Brush, Roger Griswold, Jr., Maurice and John Morris Perkins.

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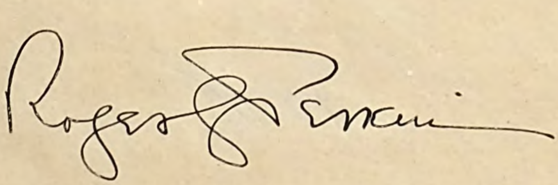

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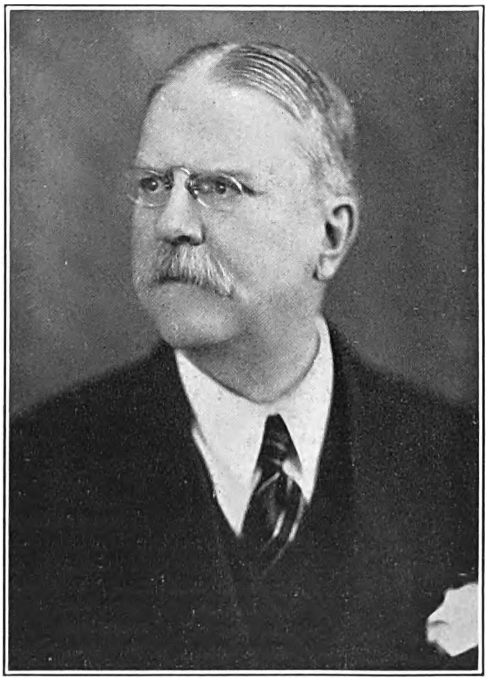
**BACON, Maurice Warder,** mining engineer, was born at Greenwich, N. J., Oct. 15, 1870, son of Josiah and Caroline Bacon (Wood) Bacon. The founder of his family in America was Samuel Bacon, an Englishman, who emigrated to Barnstable, Mass., removing to Woodbridge, N. J., about 1669 and later to Greenwich, N. J. From Samuel and his wife Martha Foxwell, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Smith, their son John and his wife Elizabeth Sayre, their son John and his wife Mary Stewart, their son John and his wife Sarah Sheppard and their son John and his wife Ann Ball, who were Mr. Bacon's grandparents. He was educated at the Westtown Boarding School, Philadelphia, Pa., and took a postgraduate course in geology at Columbia University after his mining operations had started. He began his business career in 1890 as clerk and agent for the Northern Pacific railroad at St. Paul, Minn. In 1896 he became general agent in Montana for the Oregon Short Line and two years later, purchasing agent and traffic manager of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co., at Butte. The latter company was operating a number of mines and had a complete reduction plant at Butte. He was made general manager of the company in 1906 as well as of its subsidiary and affiliated companies, the Stewart Mining Co., Basin Reduction Co. and the La France Copper Co., and continued in that capacity two years when the properties were acquired by the Anaconda Copper Co. During 1908–13 Mr. Bacon was general manager of the Davis Daly Copper Co. and as such assisted in developing and operating its Colorado mine at Butte, which produced 250 tons of ore daily and paid $900,000 in dividends prior to its purchase by the Anaconda Copper Co. in 1924. In the meantime (1910) he had begun to develop the Stewart lead mine at Kellogg, Idaho. When the latter reached a basis of large production he resigned as general manager of the Davis Daly Copper Co. to devote his whole time to the Stewart property. As its director and general manager, he developed the Stewart Mining Co. to the point where it produced 500 tons daily, yielding $6,000,000 gross and $2,250,000 dividends in six years; its deposits were depleted by 1916. In 1913 he found a rich copper mining property in British Columbia and after a careful examination organized the Quatsino Copper Co., of which he was president and general manager. Two years later it was succeeded by the Coast Copper Co. which Mr. Bacon also organized. The control of the latter was acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Montreal, Canada. Up to the present time more than $2,000,000 have been expended in developing the property which promises to be one of the richest copper mines in Canada. In 1918 he acquired mining property in Pima county, Arizona and organized the Montizona Copper Co., of which he is president. The Montizona mine has been developed to the 1300 foot level and is expected to reach production in 1930. Mr. Bacon is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Mining Congress, American Manganese Producers Association, Colorado Mining Association, National League of Masonic Clubs (being a 32nd degree Mason), New York Board of Trade, Fifth Avenue Association, American University Club, of which he is chairman of the board of directors, Economic Club of New York, Bankers Club of America, Rockwood Hall Country Club, Shelter Harbor Country Club, Greenwich Colony Club of Chicago, Ill., and the Amateur Athletic Club of Spokane, Wash. He is a Christian Scientist in his religious affiliation. He was married, Nov. 18, 1898, to Maude, daughter of Solomon Preston Heron, of Livingston, Mont., and has one son, Maurice Warder Bacon, Jr.

**KEAN, Hamilton Fish,** banker and U. S. senator (1928——), was born at Ursino, N. J., Feb. 27, 1862, son of John and Lucy (Halsted) Kean. His great-grandfather, John Kean, was a member of the Continental congress and afterwards cashier of the First Bank of the United States in Philadelphia; his wife was Susan, daughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston. His grandfather was Peter Philip James Kean, whose wife was Sarah Sabina, daughter of Jacob Morris, a general in the Continental army, and a grand daughter of Lewis Morris, 3rd (q.v.), signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandson of the first governor of



New Jersey. His father (1814–95) was a well-known railroad man, and his mother, a daughter of Caleb O. Halsted, president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and first president of the New York Clearing House; his brother, John Kean (q.v.) was U. S. senator from New Jersey during 1899–1905. Hamilton Fish Kean was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. His first business experience was with the banking firm of John S. Kennedy & Co., which later became J. Kennedy Todd & Co. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Robert V. Van Cortlandt under the style of Kean & Van Cortlandt (later Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.), now Kean, Taylor & Co., a firm that has become well established as one of the most successful of the later banking institutions of New York. In addition to his interest in this busi-

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ness, Mr. Kean is president and director of the First National Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J.; director of the Elizabethtown Gas Co., the Elizabethtown Water Co., and the Federal Trust Co., of Newark, N. J., the Hackensack Water Co., and the West Hudson Trust Co., of Harrison, N. J. For many years, Mr. Kean was a prominent figure in the political life of New Jersey, having served as a member of the Republican state committee, as chairman of the Union County Republican committee, as a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1916, and as a member of the Republican national committee after 1919. The greatest distinction of his political career came in 1928, when he was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey. Senator Kean is interested in agriculture, owns and operates two farms in New Jersey and is a breeder of Guernsey cattle. He is a member of the Union, Down Town, New York Athletic and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was married, Jan. 12, 1888, to Katharine, daughter of Robert Winthrop, of New York city, and has two sons, John and Robert Winthrop Kean.

**SMITHER, Henry Carpenter,** soldier, was born at Fort Sill, Okla., July 28, 1873, son of Robert Gano and Mary (Steacy) Smither. His father enlisted in the U. S. army at the age of fourteen, served through the civil war and later with Gen. George A. Custer, whose personal escort he commanded. Following his graduation at the United States military academy in 1897, the son's first important service was in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan and in the siege and surrender of Santiago and was recommended for promotion for gallantry in action at Las Guasimas and at San Juan. At Santiago he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Leonard Wood. He was on riot duty in the Coeur d' Alene district of Idaho in 1899–1900 and was instructor at the U. S. military academy during 1900–04. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1901, captain in 1903, major in January, 1917, and colonel (temporary) in August, 1917. During 1913–15 he was a member of the war department general staff and when the United States entered the World war he was sent to France for duty with the general staff at general headquarters, A.E.F. In France he was designated to organize and head the supply section of the service of supply, associated with Gen. Charles G. Dawes. Col. Smither was charged with the solution of a supply problem without parallel in history. For a time 30,000 tons of freight per day were received in France for the maintenance of an American army of more than 2,000,000 men, with its extensive harbors and docks, storehouses, hospitals, barracks and transportation systems. He coordinated these extensive and varied activities with a genius which brought him the highest commendation of his superior officers and the awards of the Distinguished Service medals of the United States and the Republic of Panama and the Legion of Honor of France. After his return to the United States he received the permanent rank of colonel and was promoted to brigadier-general in 1925. He served on the general staff, Washington, D. C., from March, 1919, to September, 1920, and then as chief of staff of the 3rd division until July, 1921, when he was assigned to the task of establishing coordination in government activities. Soon after he began this work Pres. Harding created the office of chief coordinator, an instrumentality for relieving the President of the routine duty of directing government administration along the lines of unified business policy. As chief coordinator Gen. Smither was delegated by the President to carry this plan into effect. In disposing of the surplus property accumulated during the war, he placed liquidation on a sound business basis, more than $4,000,000,000 worth of property being sold at a saving of almost $150,000,000 through the utilization of surplus stocks to meet the needs of the purchasing activities of the government. Through the centralization of the purchasing power of the government he reduced the cost of the government's fuel oil, gasoline and lubricants by more than $250,000 per year and the purchasing of supplies was placed on a quality standard basis. Gen. Smither retired from active service Jan. 1, 1929, and became an officer of the Indian Refining Co., of Lawrenceville, Ill. He is a member of the Sojourners' Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was married, June 28, 1900, in Tacoma, Wash., to Helen Stahl, daughter of W. S. Lytle, and had three children: Bernice Lytle, wife of Capt. George W. Gering, U. S. army; Henrietta Carpenter, and Henry Carpenter Smither.

**BARNARD, Chester Irving,** telephone executive, was born at Malden, Mass., Nov. 7, 1886, son of Charles H. and Mary E. (Putnam) Barnard. His rapid rise in the telephone industry, with which he has been connected throughout his business career, followed a boyhood during which he supported and educated himself. Thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve, he worked his way through Mt. Hermon School, Northfield, Mass.; obtained a scholarship at Harvard University and studied there three years, 1906–1909. After leaving Harvard he entered the employ of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at its Boston headquarters as a foreign language translator in the statistical department. Later he was sent to Europe and made an exhaustive study of telephone practice there, and within a few years won a wide reputation as an expert on telephone commercial practice and the economics of rate structures. He was appointed acting commercial engineer of the company in 1914 and commercial engineer in 1915. In that capacity he revised and developed the general commercial practice of the Bell system, placing the business methods of the companies associated in the system on a plane of efficiency never before attained. In the World war he served as technical adviser to the rate commission and the operating board of the U. S. telephone and telegraph administration. Through his work with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Mr. Barnard came into contact with all parts of the Bell system and secured a broad knowledge of its management problems. This experience resulted in his selection in 1922 as assistant vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania and associated companies. In 1925 he was made vice-president and general manager; in 1926, vice-president in charge of operations; and on October 1, 1927, he was elected president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., which was formed at that time through a merger of the New Jersey properties of two Bell companies which were operating in

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Chester I. Barnard.

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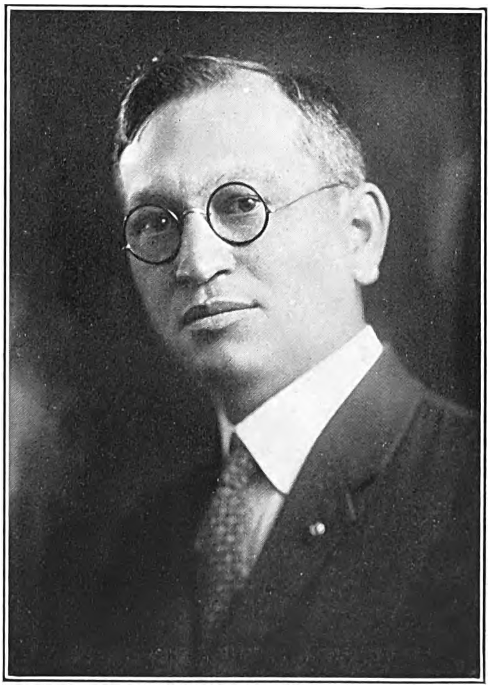
different sections of the state. As president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Mr. Barnard is one of the youngest chief executives in the Bell system. The company under his charge serves 680,000 telephones and its organization comprises 15,500 employees. Mr. Barnard is the author of authoritative treatises on government ownership and operation of telephone systems. He is a director of the Fidelity Union Trust Co., Prudential Insurance Company of America, and American Insurance Co. of Newark and the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the American Statistical Association, Economic Club of New York, New England Society (New Jersey) and the following clubs: Essex, Downtown and Newark Athletic of Newark, N. J., Sea View Country of Atlantic City, and the Carteret clubs of Trenton and Jersey City, N. J. He is a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway, and of the commission to study and recommend plans for intercounty and interstate projects. Mr. Barnard was married, Dec. 6, 1911, to Grace F., daughter of Ernest L. Noera, of Saugus, Mass., and they have one daughter, Frances Barnard.

**PARKER, Arthur Caswell**, archaeologist, was born at Iroquois, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1881, son of Frederick Ely and Geneva Hortense (Griswold) Parker. In the paternal line he is of Seneca Indian ancestry, being a descendant of Sayen Queraughta, the translation of whose name by the early settlers was King, in allusion to the fact that Sayen Queraughta was the ranking chief of his tribe. At the dawn of colonial history the family lived at the Seneca town of Kanadesaga, near the present town of Geneva, N. Y. The King family fought with the English in the revolutionary war. In 1784 a captive named Parker traded names with a descendant of Sayen Queraughta, when exchanged at Fort Niagara, and the family has since been known as Parker. His son, William (King) Parker, who served with the American forces in the war of 1812, married Elizabeth Johnson. Their son, Nicholson Henry Parker, a civil engineer and leading Seneca chief, married Martha Hoyt, and was the grandfather of Arthur C. Parker. His brother, Gen. Ely S. Parker (q.v.), was Gen. Grant's military secretary in the civil war. Mr. Parker attended Williamsport (Pa.) Dickinson Seminary and took a special course in anthropology under Prof. Frederic Ward Putnam (q.v.), of Harvard University, in 1900–03. Since then he has devoted his life to study and exploration in the fields of anthropology and archaeology. He was field archaeologist for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and the American Museum of Natural History during 1900–03; ethnologist for the state library of New York, 1904–05; New York state archaeologist, 1906–24, and has been director of the Rochester (N. Y.) Municipal Museum since 1924. He was also secretary of the New York State Indian Commission during 1919–22. Mr. Parker examined intensively the New York archaeological area, discovering and for the first time describing the various culture and occupational sequences, and organized the state archaeological survey. He also initiated similar work in Pennsylvania. He established the ethnological section of the New York State Museum, collecting over 100,000 specimens, and originated there the habitat ethnological groups, the largest in the world. He has specialized in the ethnology of the Iroquois Indians but has contributed extensively to social and economic studies of the American Indian generally and is one of the best known lecturers and writers on that subject. He has made an intensive study of the political, social and economic condition of the modern Indian and was chairman of the committee of 100 appointed by Secretary Hubert Work, of the U. S. interior department in 1923. In 1914 he originated American Indian day (second Saturday in May), now widely celebrated and for years he has been one of the leading champions of the rights of the Indians before congress and the government departments. Mr. Parker has made himself an authority on museum administration, having studied the principal American and European museums, and since taking charge of the Rochester museum has reorganized it along modern lines. He was the founder and editor of the "American Indian Magazine," 1911–16, of "Museum Service" (1925—) and of the "Research Records of the Rochester Municipal Museum." His published books include: "Excavations in an Erie Indian Village" (1906); "Iroquois Uses of



Maize" (1910); "Code of Handsome Lake" (1913); "Constitution of the Five Nations" (1917); "Archaeological History of New York" (1919); "Life of Gen. Ely S. Parker" (1919); "Seneca Myths and Folk Tales" (1923); "Analytical History of the Senecas" (1925); "Skunny Wundy and Other Indian Tales" (1926); "Indian How Book" (1927); "Rumbling Wings" (legends for children, 1928) and "Culture and Chronology" (1929). He has written also about 200 articles, papers and pamphlets. Mr. Parker is a member of the Society of American Indians (president, 1914–15), Indian Rights Association, New York State Indian Welfare Association (president, 1920), American Association of Museums (vice-president), American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, American Anthropological Society, American Ethnological Society (fellow),

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American Numismatic Association, National Research Council, Albany Philosophical Society (founder and former president), New York State Archaeological Association (founder, director), New York State Historical Society (trustee), Izaak Walton League, Rochester Engineering Society and the Royal Order of Scotland. He is a 33rd degree Mason. He was awarded the degree M.S. by the University of Rochester in 1922, won the Cornplanter medal for ethnological research in 1916 and the Rochester Numismatic Society's medal in 1928. Mr. Parker has been prominent in promoting the establishment of public parks and forest reservations. He is a collector of old coins, manuscripts and autographs and finds recreation in hiking, camping and the study of natural history. He was married, Sept. 17, 1914, to Anna Theresa, daughter of William Thomas Cooke, mechanical engineer, of Whitehall, N. Y.

**SHERWIN, Belle,** president National League of Women Voters (1924—), was born in Cleveland, O., in 1868, daughter of Henry Alden and Frances Mary (Smith) Sherwin, and a descendant of John Sherwin, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1660. Her father, a native of Baltimore, Vt., was a noted paint manufacturer, one of the founders of the Sherwin-Williams Co., of which he was chairman of the board at the time of his death in 1916. Miss Sherwin was

graduated B.S. at Wellesley College in 1890, and was a student at the University of Oxford (England) during 1894–95. In 1893 she was teacher of history at St. Margaret's school, Waterbury, Conn., and during 1895–99 held a similar position in Miss Hersey's school, Boston, Mass. Her public service began in 1900, when she was elected first president of the Cleveland Consumers' League. She was a director in the Public Health Nursing Association from 1899 to 1924, and for eleven years she was director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation. Thus she was, for a quarter of a century, a leading worker in social, educational and civic organizations in Cleveland. In 1921 she became vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, serving for three years. She was elected president in 1924, and in 1928 was re-elected president for the third term. During her administration, the organization has taken many forward steps in carrying out the purposes for which it was created. It is a non-partisan, independent body designed to help women make wise and consistent use of their votes. It began its existence in 1920, growing out of the immediate need for enlightenment on the part of approximately 20,000,000 newly enfranchised women. It is an experiment in political education to promote the participation of women in government. Through the league women are afforded a meeting ground removed from party bias, and an agency through which they can act with other women voters in the interest of those measures for which they see the need most clearly. This does not imply that women as voters are expected to operate only through the league. On the contrary they are urged to act through political parties. Voters' schools for the study of the principles of government, local, state and national, have been one of the most effective means employed. Many of these schools have been conducted with the cooperation of universities, colleges and advanced educational institutions. Among those that have thus aided the work of the league are: Yale, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Brown, Columbia University, Bryn Mawr, Northwestern, and the state universities of Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Nevada, South Carolina, Vermont, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Montana and Washington. In connection with this phase of the work Miss Sherwin has rendered particularly effective service. There are affiliated state leagues in forty-seven states, and two-thirds of the congressional districts, acting in conjunction with the national body which has permanent headquarters in Washington, D. C. Trained service and businesslike equipment, represented by permanent headquarters are maintained in twenty-eight states and forty local leagues. To the wise and practical efforts of the league can be attributed the large part women take today in political affairs and the gratifying increase in the number of women voters. Miss Sherwin has also effectively employed her time and her talents in other directions. When the Cleveland Foundation was created in 1917, Miss Sherwin was the only woman appointed to the distributing committee, holding that office until 1924. In 1916 she was an organizer and became president of the Cleveland Woman's City Club, and she is a member also of the Cosmopolitan Club, New York city, and the American Association of University Women. Miss Sherwin directs the activities in the United States for the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. During the World war she served as chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, for Ohio. Since 1918 she has been a trustee of Wellesley College. Her religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. In her home in Cleveland she is devoted to horticulture. She has been a wide traveler both in America and abroad.

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**MEANS, Rice William,** lawyer, soldier and U. S. senator (1925–27), was born at St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 16, 1877, son of George Washington and Sarah Daisy (McDonald) Means. His father removed to Colorado in 1887, settling in Denver two years later, where he was superintendent of the Denver county farm for many years. Rice Means was educated at the public schools of Denver, Colo., and at the college of law of the University of Michigan. In 1895 he began his military career in Co. E, Colo. national guard and twice won the Hogle trophy for being the best drilled soldier in that state. He was a student at the University of Michigan upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and enlisted in the 1st Colo. infantry regiment, U. S. volunteers, subsequently being commissioned second lieutenant. He served in the Philippine campaigns and commanded 120 men at the storming and capture of the city of Manila, Aug. 12, 1898. He was on police duty until the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection and was with Gen. Lawton at Antipolo and Paranacque. When he left the islands he was in command of a company of sharpshooters whose chief duty was to reconnoitre, make maps and perform scouting service. For conspicuous acts of bravery Lieut. Means was mentioned in orders three times and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He was mustered out of the service in 1899 and returned to his law studies at the University of Michigan, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1901. Admitted to the Colorado bar, he began the practice of his profession in the office of Sen. Charles S. Thomas, in Denver. He was county judge for Adams county, Colo., during 1902–04. He was a member of the Colorado national guard with the rank of captain when the United States entered the World war and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of infantry. Going to France, he was graduated at the field officers' school at Langues and made commandant of the 40th division school of arms. He commanded the 4th U. S. infantry in the Meuse-Argonne campaign and the 157th infantry (Colorado's own) on its return to the United States, being honorably discharged from service in May, 1919. He was manager of safety and excise for the city and county of Denver, resigning this position to become attorney for the city and county during 1923–24. In the latter year he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. S. D. Nicholson and took his seat, Mar. 4, 1925. His party, the Republican, was in full control of the government and he was made chairman of the committee on claims and a member of the immigration, public lands and surveys and the judiciary committees. He supported his party on most all measures but disagreed on issues affecting the West and the World Court. He stood for the development of the water power resources of the West and irrigation of the remaining arid lands and the protection of all natural resources. His term expired in 1927 and he was defeated for reelection. On Dec. 15, 1927, he became president of the National Tribune Corporation, publishers of the "National Tribune" and "The Stars and Stripes." He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Philippines (commander-in-chief, 1913), the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (commander-in-chief, 1914–15), United Spanish War Veterans (commander-in-chief, 1926–27), American Legion and the Colorado and Denver bar associations. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Apr. 23, 1902, to Caroline Frances, daughter of J. Herbert Dickinson, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

**VIALL, Ethan,** mechanical engineer and editor, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 17, 1873, son of Ethan and Mary Ophelia (Conklin) Viall and a descendant of John Viall who came from England about 1630 and settled in Boston, Mass. From John Viall and his second wife Elizabeth Smith, the line is through their son Jonathan and his wife Mercy; their son Joseph and his wife Ruth Whittaker; their son Sylvester and his wife Abigail Adams; and their son James and his wife Jane Carr, who were the grandparents of Ethan Viall. After a grammar school education he began his career as a mechanical apprentice with the Pope Manufacturing Co. of Hartford, Conn., at their Chicago plant, and from there went to the Onward Manufacturing Co. as toolmaker and foreman of the tool and automatic screw machine departments. For a year he was a toolmaker in the experimental shop of the Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., where he worked on Henry Ford's first four-cylinder motor. He was similarly employed for another four years and in 1908 be-

came a technical writer for engineering and manufacturing magazines. He was associate editor of "Machinery," New York, during 1909–11 and associate and western editor for the "American Machinist," New York, for six years, becoming managing editor of the latter in 1917 and editor-in-chief in 1918. Three years were spent as general manager of the T. W. Minton Co., Barbourville, Ky., the largest makers of golf shafts in the world, and since 1923 he has been consulting engineer, author and technical

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magazine writer. He is now editor of "Motor Service," a six-year-old magazine devoted to the automotive service shop field. He is author of "Machine Shop Catechism" (1913); "Manufacture of Artillery Ammunition" (1916); "United States Artillery Ammunition" (1917); "United States Rifles and Machine Guns" (1917); "Broaches and Broaching" (1918); "Gas Torch and Thermit Welding" (1920); and "Electric Welding" (1920) and contributed articles on tools, gas torch welding, thermit and thermit welding for the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He has received two patents (1919) on methods of rifling guns. He is an authority on fine tool and die work and broaching and automatic machinery as related to the metal-working industry. During the World war the "American Machinist," which he was editing, was the only technical magazine permitted to be sent into England in its complete form because of the value of its articles and advertisements to the British makers of war materials. Mr. Viall is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Institute of Weights and Measures, the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, the American Association of Business Paper Editors, and the American Steel Treaters' Society. He was twice married, (1) Dec. 26, 1898, to Evia Mae, daughter of Amos Sickles of Bloomington, Ill., who died in 1919, and (2) Jan. 1, 1921, to Nola Emily, daughter of Col. T. W. Minton of Barbourville, Ky. By the first marriage he had three children: Alda Sickles, Eloise and Verda Isabelle Viall.

**BURPEE, George William,** engineer, was born at Sheffield, N. B., Canada, Nov. 9, 1883, son of Moses and Caroline (Alexander) Burpee. He is a descendant of Thomas Burpee, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Rowley, Mass., about 1639; his wife was Sarah Kelly and from them the line is through Thomas and his wife, Esther Hopkinson; Jonathan and his wife Hannah Platts; Jeremiah and his wife Mary Saunders; Jeremiah, 2d, and his wife Betsey Stickney; and George and his wife Phoebe Burpee, who were the grandparents of George William Burpee. His father built the Bangor & Aroostook railroad in Maine and has been its chief engineer since 1891. Mr. Burpee was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1904 and B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906. Prior to graduation he was engaged with the Bangor & Aroostook railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and for six months after leaving college he was employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., in Louisville, Ky. In February, 1907, he entered the employ of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., engineers and constructors, New York city, and remained with that company, except for a period of six months in 1911, until 1920, when it was merged with Dwight P. Robinson, under the name of Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc. During 1912–19, Mr. Burpee was engineer in charge of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., and managing engineer until he severed his connection with the firm. In 1917 he directed the construction of Camp Hill and several warehouse groups for the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., and during the remainder of the World war, until June, 1919, was in charge of the construction of U. S. nitrate plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala. He continued with Dwight P. Robinson & Co. until August, 1921, when he became associated with Coverdale & Colpitts, consulting engineers, of New York city, being admitted as a partner, Jan. 1, 1924. The firm of Coverdale & Colpitts is engaged primarily in advisory services in connection with railroad consolidations and reorganizations, in the valuation of railroad and industrial properties and securities, in the examination and management of such businesses, and in reports on new projects. It participated in the reorganization of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Denver & Rio Grande, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads; the Interborough (New York subway) readjustment of the Manhattan railway lease, made technical examinations of the Gulf States Steel Co., Pierce Petroleum Corp., Canada Steamship Lines and Burson Knitting Co., and is identified with the management of each of these companies; and finally it has made reports on a number of important new projects, including the Florida, Western and Northern railroad, proposed bridges across the Mississippi at St. Louis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, and across the Chesapeake bay at Baltimore, and the Detroit International bridge. As a partner of Coverdale & Colpitts, Mr. Burpee served as consulting engineer to the Manhattan Railway Co., and the bondholders' committee of the Chicago & Alton railroad, the Nickel Plate merger, the proposed unification of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Kansas City Southern and St. Louis Southwestern railroads and, since 1928, to the Gulf States Steel Co. In 1925 he represented the purchasers in the reorganization of the Burson Knitting Co., Rockford, Ill., and was responsible for its management for the next three years. He is vice-president of this company as well as of the Burson Manufacturing Co. He was retained as an expert witness for the U. S. government in the valuation of Ford Motor Co. stock, in the government's suit in 1927 to collect additional taxes on the sale of the minority stock in 1919. He is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia railway. Mr. Burpee is a member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineering Institute of Canada; associate member of the American Railway Engineering Association, and a member of the University and Engineers clubs, New York city; D.K.E. and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the University Club, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Burpee was married, in New York city, June 2, 1915, to Katherine Jameson, daughter of Thomas Jameson Kellam, merchant and banker, of Topeka, Kans. They have three children: George Alexander, Louise Kellam and Elizabeth Holliday Burpee.

**BACON, Charles Sumner,** surgeon, was born at Spring Prairie, Wis., July 30, 1856, son of John and Chloe Ann (Thompson) Bacon. With his grandfather, John Bacon, Sr., a representative of New England stock, his father removed to Wisconsin from New York state in 1838, and became one of the earliest settlers of Spring Prairie. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, at the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., and at Beloit College, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1878. During his college course, he defrayed his expenses by teaching in district and high schools, private academies, and in teachers' seminaries,

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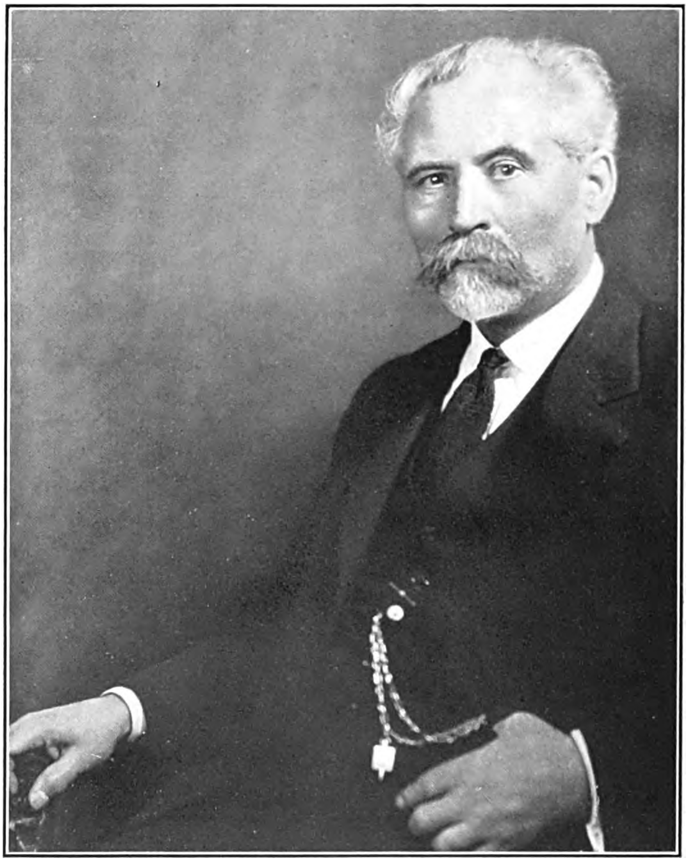

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Charles Sumner Bacon

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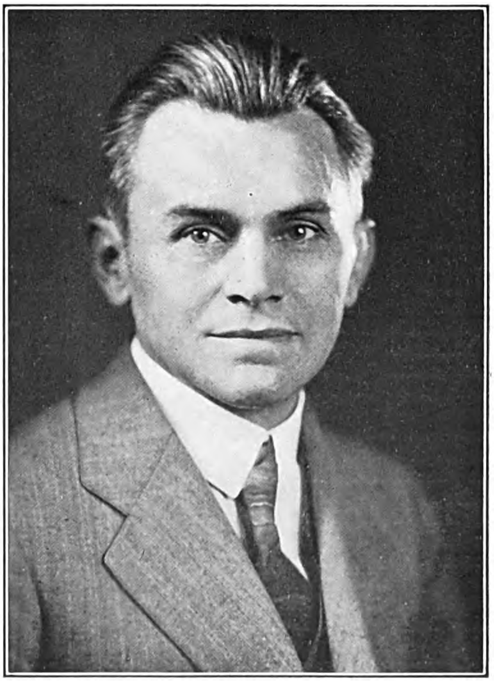
also by assisting Prof. T. C. Chamberlin in the state geological survey. It was under the excellent influence of Prof. Chamberlin that he developed the first rudiments of his scientific training. After graduation, Dr. Bacon continued teaching for three years, and then began his professional training in the medical college of the Northwestern University, which gave him the degree of M.D. in 1884. He began practice in Chicago, and thereafter continued it, with brief interruptions for special study in Germany and Austria, in 1891, and again in 1894–95. After serving as interne in the Cook County Hospital and as assistant surgeon in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Chicago, he adopted the specialty of gynecology and obstetrics, in which he has achieved success and a wide reputation. For several years he was assistant in gynecology to Prof. Ferdinand Henrotin at the Chicago Policlinic, and later served as professor, first in gynecology, later in obstetrics, in the same institution, with membership on its board of trustees for many years and as chairman of its school committee. For twenty-three years, 1903–26, also, he was professor of obstetrics and chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology in the college of medicine of the University of Illinois, and on his resignation was made professor-emeritus. In appreciation of his services in this institution, a fund was provided by his friends to secure annual lectures on subjects connected with gynecology and obstetrics to be known as the Charles Sumner Bacon Lectureship Fund. During his extended practice, Dr. Bacon was attending obstetrician to the Grant and Chicago Lying-in hospitals and the University and Research hospitals connected with the University of Illinois; consulting obstetrician of the Evangelical Deaconess and the St. Elizabeth hospitals, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and after 1924 was chief of the medical staff of the Salvation Army Hospital. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Illinois State Medical Society in 1912, Dr. Bacon was active in effecting the organic union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the University of Illinois, a mutually advantageous merger of two institutions previously only affiliated loosely. For several years he was a delegate of the American Medical Association, a member of its legislative committee, and chairman of the subcommittee which did effective service in securing a reorganization of the medical corps of the U. S. army. After the close of the World war he served as chairman of the American committee for Vienna relief, and in recognition of his efforts the Austrian government awarded him its gold medal of honor (Ehrenzeichen), a tribute subsequently duplicated by the German Red Cross. Dr. Bacon is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Chicago Medical Society (president, 1905–06) and of the Chicago Gynecological Society (president, 1902–03 and 1923–24); a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the Society of Physicians of Vienna. He is the author of numerous papers on obstetrical and gynecological subjects, and of one book, "Obstetrical Nursing" (1915, 2d ed., 1924), which has gained recognition as a standard authority in its specialty. Politically, Dr. Bacon adheres to the progressive policies of the late Sen. La Follette. His club affiliations are with the University, City and Liberal clubs of Chicago. He finds his favorite recreations in foreign travel, in extensive walking tours and in riding. Dr. Bacon was married, Aug. 17, 1895, to Maria, daughter of Joseph Von Rosthorn, an industrialist, of Vienna, Austria. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen Maria, and of three sons, Alfons Rosthorn, a physician, Ernst Lecher, a musician and composer, and Charles Sumner Bacon, Jr., a geologist.

**ALBURN, Cary Rudolph**, lawyer, was born in Youngstown, O., Oct. 22, 1883, son of John Frederick and Cecilia (Luebben) Alburn. He was graduated A.B. at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland in 1905, and was Rhodes scholar from Ohio at Oxford University, England, during 1905–08, receiving the degree of B.C.L. in 1907 and pursuing additional graduate study in 1907–08. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in the latter year, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. He served as second assistant U. S. attorney for northern Ohio, 1911–12, and as first assistant U. S. attorney, 1912–15. Mr. Alburn was attorney for the United States in the "Goldman case" under the fraud section of the federal criminal law (207 Federal Reporter, 1002), establishing



the elements of an offense under section 215 of the federal penal code as distinguished from section 5280 of the U. S. revised statutes. It is the first reported case of a conviction where the offense charged involved taking a letter from the mails instead of placing a letter in the mails. For several years following the organization of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Cleveland in 1917, Mr. Alburn served as its general counsel. This association has a unique record in

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the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration. Trade difficulties which can not be otherwise adjusted are referred to an arbitration committee representing the respective groups of employers and employees involved. If this committee fails, the executive committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and a corresponding committee from the Building Trades Council representing the employees, work out a peaceful settlement. In the first year of the existence of this association over fifty disputes of a type which in former years had been conducive to strikes or lockouts were settled amicably without cessation of work. Mr. Alburn has taken an active interest in political matters, serving as secretary of the Business Men's Taft Club of Cleveland in 1908 and the Ohio College Republican League during 1909–12, and was chief secretary to Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio in 1910–11. He was head master of the Cleveland Boys Home at Hudson, O., in 1910, and delegate for the city of Cleveland to the national convention of charities and corrections in St. Louis in that year. He is a life member of the American Club of Oxford, England, of which he was president in 1908, and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was a member of the Oxford University lacrosse team during 1906–08 and participated in Oxford's first and second victories over Cambridge in that sport. He is a Unitarian and has been trustee of the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland and president of its Laymen's league. For several years, along with his law practice, he taught corporation law at the John Marshall Law School. His favorite recreations are reading and golf. Since 1918 he has served on the Rhodes Scholarship committee of selection for Ohio. He is a member of the graduate council of Western Reserve University and a member of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations. Mr. Alburn was married, May 22, 1912, to Helen Alice, daughter of Dr. W. H. Whitslar, of Cleveland, O. They have two children, Cary R. Alburn, Jr., and Doris Whitslar Alburn.

**QUARLES,** (kwarlz) **Louis,** lawyer, was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, Jan. 15, 1883, son of Charles and Emma Walden (Thiers) Quarles; grandson of Joseph Very and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles, and great-grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Very) Quarles. Mr. Quarles was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1905 and in that year entered his father's law offices in Milwaukee, the firm being Quarles, Spence & Quarles. Upon being admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1908, he was made a partner in Quarles, Spence & Quarles and in 1910 in Lines, Spooner, Ellis & Quarles. The firm underwent a change in 1917, becoming Lines, Spooner & Quarles, of which Mr. Quarles is senior member. Offices are maintained both at Milwaukee and at Chicago. Aside from professional activities, he is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a director in the American Hair and Felt Co., United States Glue Co., Sentinel Co., and eighteen other corporations. His leading cases have included those of Lichter vs. Thiers (139 Wis. 481); Avery & Sons Co. vs. J. I. Case Plow Works (174 Fed. 147); Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. vs. Menasha Paper Co. (241 U. S. 55); United States Glue Co. vs. Town of Oak Creek (247 U. S. 321); Christensen vs. National Brake & Electric Co. (229 Fed. 564; also 241 U. S. 659, 258 Fed. 880, 254 U. S. 425, and 278 Fed. 490); Cottrell vs. Claybourn (17 Fed. [2d Ed.] 279); Miller vs. Douglas (192 Wis. 349, also 193 Wis. 522); Pabst vs. City of Milwaukee (190 Wis. 349, also 193 Wis. 522), and Kraft vs. Pabst (17 Fed. [2d Ed.] 787). During 1918–22 he served as a member of the state board of law examiners, and he has been a trustee of the village of Fox Point since 1926 and of Milwaukee-Downer College since 1922. He was president (1924) of the Milwaukee County Bar Association and is a member of the Wisconsin State Bar Association, American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Chicago Patent Law Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mathematical Association of America, Phi Beta Kappa, the Chemists' Club, New York and the Milwaukee, University and City clubs, Milwaukee. He is fond of the study of sciences, particularly of mathematical science, and interested in out-of-door recreation, especially shooting and boating. Politically, he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married, June 30, 1908, to Inez B., daughter of Dr. Samuel W. French, of Milwaukee, Wis. They had three children: Louise Inez, Charles Samuel, and Ruth French Quarles (deceased).

**REED, Henry Morrison,** manufacturer, was born in Millvale borough, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 16, 1880, son of John C. and Mary (Curts) Reed. His father is a consulting engineer and the inventor of molding machines. Mr. Reed was educated in the Allegheny high school and entered the employ of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. in Pittsburgh in 1902. Starting as an enamel mixer, he was made general foreman of the enameling department in 1905, assistant manager of the Pittsburgh factory in 1907, manager of the plant at Louisville, Ky., in 1910, assistant general manager of factories in 1913, vice-president and general manager of factories and member of the executive committee in 1924, and since 1928 he has been chairman of the executive committee and first vice-president. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. is today the largest manufacturer of enameled iron sanitary ware in the world, a position which it has maintained without interruption since it was organized, Jan. 1, 1900, and its products are used throughout the world. The present company was formed by a consolidation of the Standard Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., founded in 1875; the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Co., of Louisville, Ky., established about 1880, and the firm of Dawes & Myler, of New Brighton, Pa., formed in 1887. The first of these companies, the Standard Manufacturing Co., originally made cast-iron bath tubs which were usually painted, although it had already begun to manufacture a few enameled baths. The company then had a capital of $75,000 and 100 employees and a daily factory capacity of one bath tub. By 1893, the daily capacity had increased to four baths and by 1899 to 150 per day. The Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Co. began as a plumbing supply house but in the early 80's included the manufacture of plumbers' brass fittings. In 1888 it began to manufacture soil pipe and fittings and in 1894 enameled sanitary ware. When the firm of Dawes & Myler was formed in 1887 it manufactured enameled stove hollow ware, and it was not until 1890 that it commenced to manufacture bath tubs. From that time the business grew rapidly, and when the firm's factory was destroyed by fire in 1893 it

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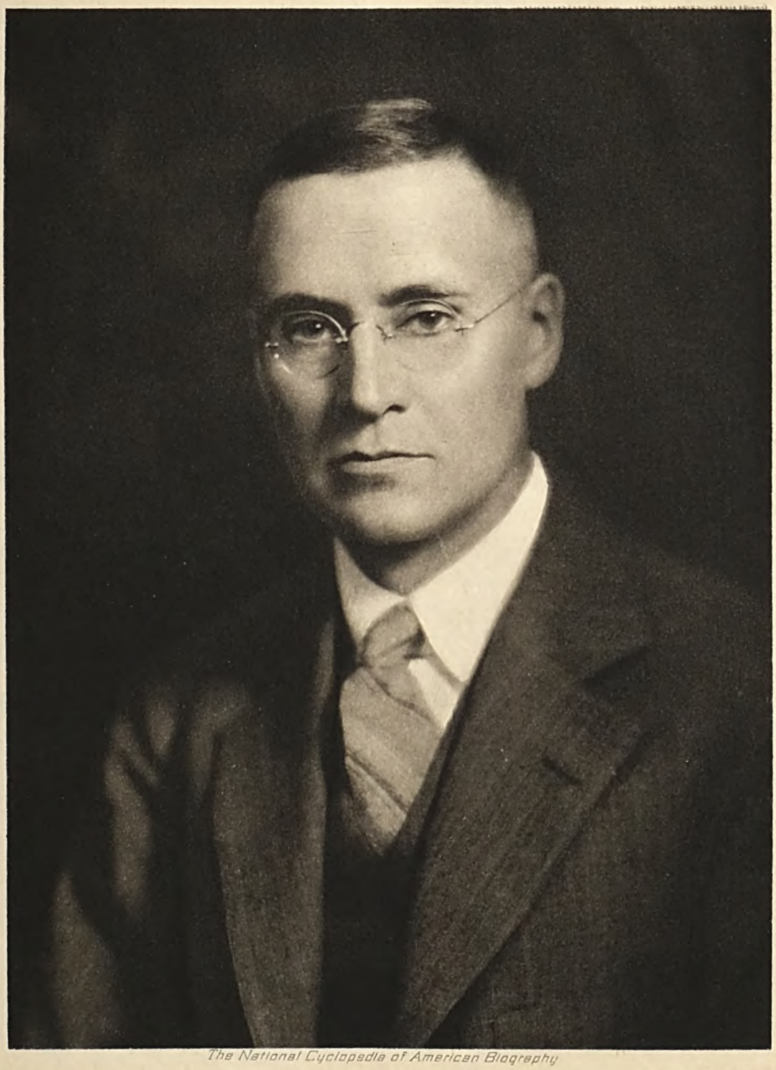

The National Cyclopædia of American Biography

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Henry M. Reed.

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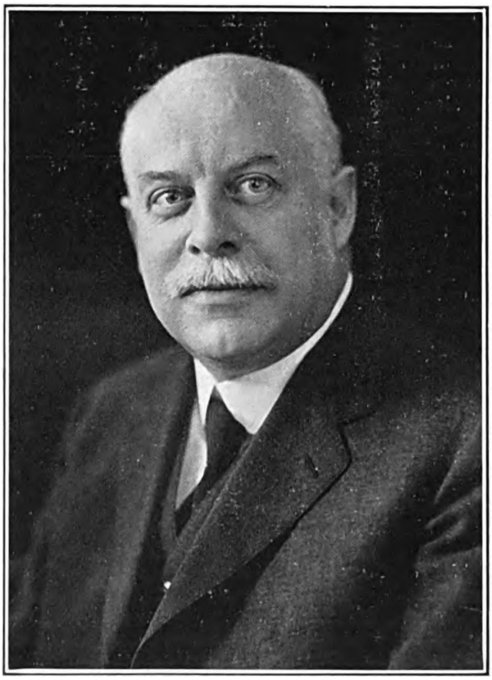
was rebuilt to make enameled sanitary goods exclusively. By the close of the century the demand for enameled baths, lavatories and other sanitary products had grown to such an extent as to make necessary increased production. The result was the merger of these three companies, with a capital of $4,000,000, under the presidency of Theodore Ahrens. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. has had a phenomenal growth. Its capitalization has been increased to $55,000,000, the number of employees to approximately 10,000 and the daily output to 2,000 pieces of ware. There are now eight American factories and one in Canada and Germany; its distributing facilities include eight warehouses and almost 100 sales and distribution units, including sixty show-rooms. The original "Standard" plant occupied two-thirds of an acre. The present factories of the company cover over fifty acres with buildings having 2,500,000 square feet of floor space. No less striking than its physical growth are its contributions to the development of the sanitary ware industry through the evolution of improved manufacturing processes and materials and new lines of accessories. It practically revolutionized the industry by the molding of castings by mechanical means instead of by hand labor, the present foundries being operated according to the continuous melting and pouring system by which a stream of molten metal is kept constantly flowing from the cupola to the pouring pits. An automatic sand blast, developed by the company's engineers, is used to clean the castings. After the application of the enamel, the castings are heated in furnaces with a temperature of 1800° F. Other noteworthy improvements for which it is responsible are acid-resisting enamel; the one-piece bath tubs and lavatories; and chromard non-tarnishing plating for brass plumbing fixtures. In 1913 the company decided to manufacture sanitary pottery ware and in that year purchased the Great Western Potteries Co., with potteries at Kokomo, Ind., and Tiffin, O., which were subsequently enlarged, and in 1922 it added a pottery to its Louisville, Ky., plant. Other requirements resulted in further expansion; for instance, a constantly increasing demand for sanitary goods generally and for brass fittings to complete the installation, made it necessary to provide greater facilities for the manufacture of brass fittings and in 1917 the small brass producing departments at the company's various plants were consolidated at the Louisville factory, where the company now has the largest plant for the manufacture of plumbers' brass goods in the world. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. was merged with the American Radiator Co. early in 1929, the holding corporation being the American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Corporation, capitalized at almost $500,000,000, while the operating company continues as the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. He was married, Dec. 16, 1902, to Gwendolyn, daughter of William Daniels, of Pittsburgh, and they have four children: Henry Morrison, John C., Mary Gwendolyn and William Theodore Reed.

**BURGESS, George Kimball,** physicist, was born in Newton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1874, son of Charles Arthur and Addie Louise (Kimball) Burgess. From his first paternal American ancestor, Thomas Burgess, who emigrated from England to Sandwich, Mass., about 1638, and his wife Dorothy Burgess, the line of descent is through their son John and Mary (Worden) Burgess; Samuel and Elizabeth (————) Burgess; Thomas and Mary (Covill) Burgess; Stephen and Temperance (Wing) Burgess; Charles Goodrich and Anne (Prince) Burgess and Charles Sherman and Rebecca (Raymond) Burgess, the grandparents of Dr. Burgess. He was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896 and remained at the institute for two years as assistant in physics. He studied two years at the University of Paris and received the Sc.D. degree with honorable mention in 1901. He was an instructor in



physics at the University of Michigan in 1900–01, and at the University of California for two years when he joined the scientific staff of the U. S. bureau of standards as assistant physicist. He was made associate physicist in 1905 and physicist in 1913. He established the division of metallurgy at the bureau of standards in 1913 and has since been its chief. He was made chief physicist of the bureau of standards in 1921 and director of the bureau in 1923. Dr. Burgess' scientific researches have been varied. They include the determination of the melting temperatures of most of the chemical elements and in conducting these experiments he developed new methods of measuring temperature and has applied them practically to industrial processes. He has also conducted experiments in optics, radiation and the physical chemistry of solutions. During the World war he was one of a group of six scientists sent to Europe by the National Research Council and the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense

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to cooperate with scientists in the allied countries in the study of various problems arising in connection with the war. Later he served on several committees and boards engaged in the consideration of scientific questions relating to the prosecution of hostilities. He is chairman of the Federal Specifications Board and also of the National Screw Thread Commission, and a member of the American Society for Testing Materials (president, 1922–23), American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), National Research Council (chairman, 1928–29), National Academy of Sciences, American Engineering Standards Committee, American Foundrymen's Association (honorary), American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society for Steel Treating (president, 1924), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (chairman, committee on metals), Annual Table of Physical Chemical Constants (American commission), Optical Society of America (associate editor), American Physical Society, American Institute of Metals, French Physical Society, Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, Philosophical Society of Washington (president, 1918–19), Washington Academy of Sciences (president, 1926), the Cosmos Club (president, 1927) and the Sigma Xi scientific fraternity. He is the author of "Recherches de la Constante de Gravitation" (1901); "Experimental Physics" (1902) and "The Measurement of High Temperatures" with H. Le Chatelier (1912), besides some fifty or more papers on scientific topics, and he has translated Le Chatelier's "High Temperature Measurements," with additions (1901, 1904), and Duhem's "Thermodynamics and Chemistry" (1903). The honorary degree of D.Engr. was conferred upon him by the Case School of Applied Science in 1923 and Lehigh University in 1925. He was married in Newton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1901, to Suzanne, daughter of Charles Babut, a captain in the French army.

**HEYE, George Gustav,** anthropologist, was born in New York city, Sept. 16, 1874, son of Gustav and Marie Antoinette (Lawrence) Heye. His father was manager of the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company of New York. The son attended the Berkeley School in New York, and entering the Columbia College School of Mines was graduated with the degree of E.E. in 1896. He began his career as an electrical engineer with the White-Crosby Company of Baltimore, and later became interested in the financing of electrical properties which led to a partnership in the banking house of Battles, Heye & Harrison of New York and Philadelphia. The study of American anthropology was a serious hobby from boyhood and in 1896 he began assembling specimens of Indian relics for the purpose of establishing a permanent collection. His early specimens included earthenware vessels obtained from prehistoric ruins in Socorro county, N. M., in 1903 and from Porto Rico, Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama in 1904. He financed studies of Indian archaeology and ethnology by archaeologists along the Andean and coast regions in Latin-America, from southern Ecuador northward to Darien and thence to the West Indies, resulting in a greater knowledge of the culture of the prehistoric tribes of those regions. The field work included Ecuadorean excavations inland from Manta in the province of Manabi, an ethnologic study of the almost unknown Cayapa Indians of northwestern Ecuador, and an archaeological survey of the Antilles and the Bahamas. The first West Indian collection, gathered from St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, Carriacou, Connouan and many of the smaller islands, illustrated the culture of the early islanders and, with the discoveries later made in the Bahamas, Caicos, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, eastern Cuba, Margarita, the Dutch West Indies, as well as the Virgin Islands, embrace a rich harvest of artifacts exceeding in number and archaeological value all other collections of remains gathered from the West Indies. Up to 1912, when Mr. Heye retired from business, he supported these investigations as a private collector, gathering a capable staff of what was popularly called the Heye Museum. Thenceforth he devoted his entire time to the pursuit of Indian remains for the sole purpose of providing students with useful data in illustrating and elucidating the anthropology of the aborigines of the western hemisphere. During 1913–16 several expeditions were sent to Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras and Costa Rica under Marshall H. Saville (q.v.); to the western United States under M. R. Harrington who visited the Menominee Indians, and under Mr. Heye, who studied the tribes of the southwestern deserts, southern California and northwestern Mexico, the Penobscot and related tribes of Maine, the Havasupai of Cataract canyon of Arizona, the Puget Sound Indians, and the Crows, Blackfeet, Shoshoni and Arapahoe Indians. Other researches in American regions that were especially fruitful were the exploration of a Munsee Indian cemetery at Minisink, N. J., in 1914, excavations of the Nacoochee mound in Georgia and several mounds in North Carolina and along the Susquehanna in 1915, the Ozark region of Arkansas, and the Zuni ruins of Hawikuh, N. M., and Kechipauan, N. M. Outside the United States there have been expeditions to the Athapascan tribes of the far Northwest; to northwestern Mexico; to the Seri tribe of Tiburon island in the gulf of California; and among the Montagnais and Mistassini of Canada and throughout Latin-America generally. Meanwhile in 1916 the Heye Foundation was organized to finance these researches and the Museum of the American Indian was built in New York with the assistance of Archer M. Huntington (q.v.) who furnished the site. Mr. Heye is the director of both the foundation and museum. The museum, opened in 1922, contains more than two million exhibits, only one-tenth of which can be placed on view at a time. It is the largest collection in the world and with a valuable library of 75,000 books and pamphlets, makes accessible to the general public without charge a wealth of material and information on the American Indian. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Mr. Heye by the University of Hamburg in Germany for his services to anthropology. He is a member of the Explorers Club of New York, of which he has been president since 1923, and the University, Lotos and City clubs. He was twice married: (1), Jan. 5, 1904, to Agnes, daughter of J. H. Williams of Boston; (2), July 8, 1915, to Thea, daughter of George Kowne of Virginia, and has two children, Mildred and Lawrence Heye.

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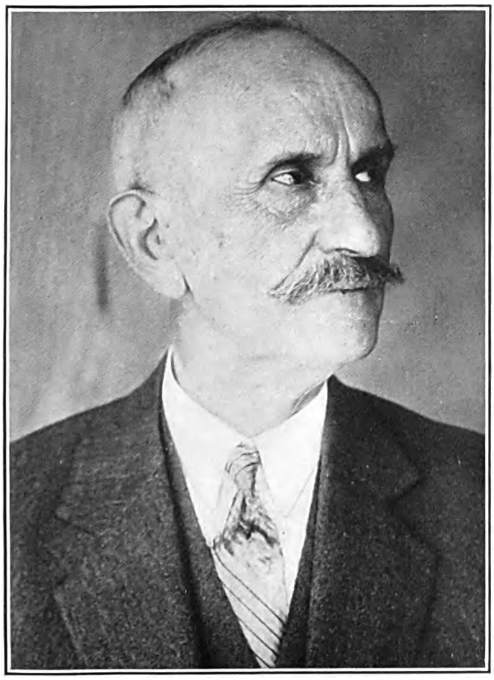
**OLDER, Fremont,** editor, was born at Appleton, Wis., Aug. 30, 1856, son of Emory and Celia M. (Augur) Older and a descendant of Thomas Older, a native of London, who was impressed by the British army in 1749 and sent to America to serve in the war with the French and Indians. He spent a year at Ripon College, Wis. His newspaper career began at the age of thirteen when he entered the employ of the Berlin, Wis., "Courant" as office boy. He became a printer and went to California in 1873, working on various newspapers, chiefly in San Francisco, as compositor until 1884 when he joined the staff of the "Alta California" as reporter. Subsequently he worked on other San Francisco newspapers, holding every position from reporter to editor. In 1895 he became managing editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin," serving in that capacity for twenty-four years, during which he conducted many crusades for civic reforms, some of which attracted national attention. When he went to the "Bulletin" its circulation was 9,000 and its advertising insufficient to meet its expenses; it was losing about $3,000 a month. Within a year under Mr. Older's management its circulation and advertising showed a substantial increase and its offices were moved to a new building and new machinery was installed. The first of the abuses he undertook to correct was the dominat-



ing influence of the Southern Pacific railroad in politics. Refusing to support the railroad's candidate he named James D. Phelan (q.v.) as the "Bulletin's" choice for mayor of San Francisco. After Phelan's election Mr. Older supported him with the "Bulletin" in a campaign against the city's gas and water companies. The gas company, he charged, had placed an excessive number of street lights throughout the city, regardless of need, and was receiving excessively large revenues from them. He advocated a new charter to reduce expenses in gas and, upon its adoption, the "Bulletin" began to be recognized as a vital influence in San Francisco politics. Its circulation had now reached 20,000. In 1901 the teamsters' union, which had been striking and rioting for better wages, organized politically and put forward Eugene E. Schmitz as candidate for mayor to succeed Phelan. The "Bulletin" opposed Schmitz and his colleague, Abe Ruef, but after a bitter political fight Schmitz was elected. Suspecting the pair of taking graft, Older began a search for proof. The first definite evidence of guilt came from one Pierre, proprietor of Marchand's restaurant, who reported that when the French restaurants were threatened with the loss of their licenses Ruef was paid $10,000. Older engaged Francis J. Heney to prosecute and in the fall of 1906 Schmitz and Ruef were both convicted of extortion. He next turned his attention to the subject of prison reform and established at the "Bulletin's" offices a relief bureau for the purpose of helping paroled or freed convicts to become useful citizens. He resigned as managing editor of the "Bulletin" in 1918 to become editor of the San Francisco "Call," which position he still holds. He is the author of "My Own Story" (1926), a vivid and extended account of his activities as a journalist and shows him to be a man of understanding, broad sympathies and social vision. Mr. Older was married, Aug. 22, 1893, to Cora M., daughter of Peter Baggerly, of Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y. Mrs. Older has taken a keen interest in industrial and political affairs, prison reform and history.

**BEATTY, Wilbur Moffit Law,** physician, was born near Croton, O., Nov. 24, 1861, son of William and Charlotte (Law) Beatty and grandson of John Beatty, who emigrated from Brookeboro, County Fermanagh, Ireland, to Croton, O., in 1834. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University through the junior year, studied engineering at the University of Illinois, and was graduated at the Starling Medical College, now the medical department of Ohio State University, in 1890 with the degree of M.D. and honorable mention, later receiving the same degree directly from the Ohio State University. He began the active practice of his profession at Newark, O., where he remained twelve years and was appointed medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Co., the Prudential Insurance Co., and the Metropolitan Insurance Co., and assistant surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was a member of the Newark board of education during 1895–1903 and for four years was clerk of the board. He retired from the practice of medicine in 1902 to accept the position of fourth assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office, where he soon became examiner in surgery and handled over 3,000 applications that matured in patents. When he resigned on account of ill health in 1923 he was first assistant examiner of the highest grade. While in the patent office he studied law, and received the degree of LL.B. from the Lincoln-Jefferson University in 1911. Of a studious disposition, Dr. Beatty spent more than forty years in the development of an international language which is described in his "Qosmiani, The New International Language" (1922), containing a grammar, discussions, and vocabulary of about 12,000 words. The alphabet is scientific, having invariable monophthongal letters. The grammar and vocabulary are founded on the principle of maximum internationality and logi-

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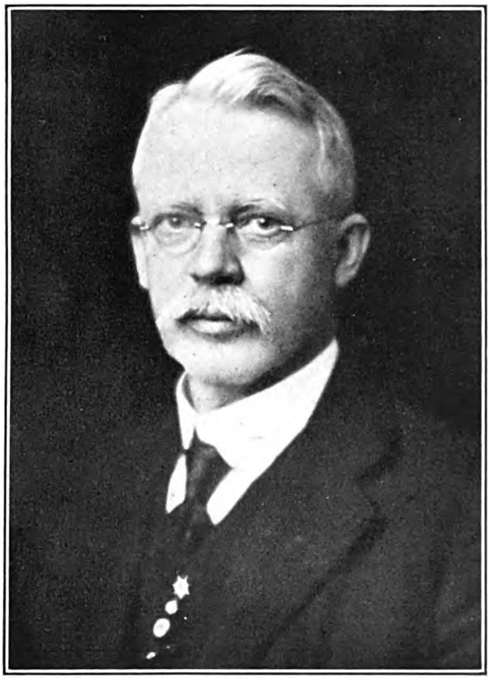
cality of both and its grammatical relation is indicated by simple endings. In religion Dr. Beatty is a Methodist. He was married, June 8, 1892, to Ora, daughter of Aaron Gerhart, of Centerburg, O., and had four children: Yunisul, Iris (Mrs. Wynne Johnson), Sara, and Frank Gerhart Beatty.



**BLOOM, Edgar Selden,** manufacturer and engineer, was born at Bloomsbury, N. J., Dec. 17, 1874, son of Erastus Starner and Mary Taylor (Smith) Bloom and a descendant of Herbert Bloom whose father came to America from Holland about 1760 and settled in New Jersey. On the maternal side he is descended from Jan Strycker who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1652. Mr. Bloom was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated B. S. in 1895 and M. E. in 1896. His association with the telephone industry began in the latter year and has continued to the present time. Joining the engineering staff of the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph (later the New York Telephone Co.) soon after his graduation, he rose rapidly to the position of construction engineer. In 1906 Mr. Bloom was made plant superintendent of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. and three years later became general plant superintendent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. in San Francisco, Cal. In 1910, however, he returned to the East as engineer of plant operations for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. After serving as vice-president in charge of operations for various Bell Telephone companies serving Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, 1912–13, he was appointed receiver in 1914 of the Central Union Telephone Co. at Chicago, Ill.; he was later president of that company as well as president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. and the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. and in 1920, vice-president of the newly organized Illinois Bell Telephone Co., successor to the Chicago Telephone Co. He was elected vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in 1922, in which position he served until August, 1926, when he was elected president of the Western Electric Company. Founded in 1869, the Western Electric Co. is now the largest company in the world manufacturing electrical communication equipment. It operates factories in Chicago, Ill., Kearny, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., and distributing branches in thirty-three of the principal cities of the country, with more than 40,000 employees and an annual business of approximately $260,000,000. The company is also the manufacturer or licensor of such products outside the field of wire communication as radio broadcasting equipment, electrical methods of recording sound, the Permalloy type of high speed submarine cable, and equipment for the production of talking-motion pictures. Mr. Bloom is a director of the Western Electric Co., Electrical Research Products Inc., Graybar Electric Co., the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Manufacturers' Junction Railway Co., Northern Electric Co. of Canada, National Surety Co., Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Co. and Chatham Phenix Corp. of New York. His clubs are the University and Industrial, Chicago; Lotos, Bankers, University, University of Pennsylvania and Delta Upsilon, New York city; and Green Meadow Country, Rye, N. Y. He is a Presbyterian, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Bloom was married, Oct. 16, 1905, to May Gladys, daughter of James Boyle Wallace, a native of England. They have one daughter, Eleanor Wallace Bloom.

**SMITH, Henry Atterbury,** architect, was born at Taghanic Falls, N. Y., June 9, 1872, son of Henry Atterbury and Rosina Watson (Ryder) Smith. His father, a native of England, was a merchant, manufacturer and banker; his mother was of Scottish extraction. He was educated in a New York public school, at the College of the City of New York and at the Columbia School of Architecture, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1893. His first professional experience was in the office of William Burnet Tuthill, New York city, in 1894–96, and then with R. H. Robinson, also of New York in 1896–98, but thereafter he practiced independently. His specialty has been small houses, tenements and multiple dwellings of unique design, economical to construct and maintain and embodying the most advanced arrangements for promoting health and comfort, in combination with remarkable saving in space and labor. Mr. Smith is the inventor of the "Economic" open-stair type apartment house, copyrighted in 1900, involving the feature of permitting access to the upper stories by a weather-protected exterior stairway upon which all apartments open. Such an arrangement eliminates halls entirely, renders fire escapes unnecessary, and minimizes theft, smoke, panic and fire hazards. Many structures of this type, ranging in size from 100 to 720 family apartments, have been erected in New York city by the Open Stair Dwellings Co. since it was organized by Mr. Smith in 1910, of which he is chairman of the board of directors. The most widely known of his buildings is the Vanderbilt tenement in East 77th street, Manhattan. The largest and latest of his projects is a multiple dwelling village at Jackson Heights, Queens borough, consisting of a series of open-stair "three-quarter units," so

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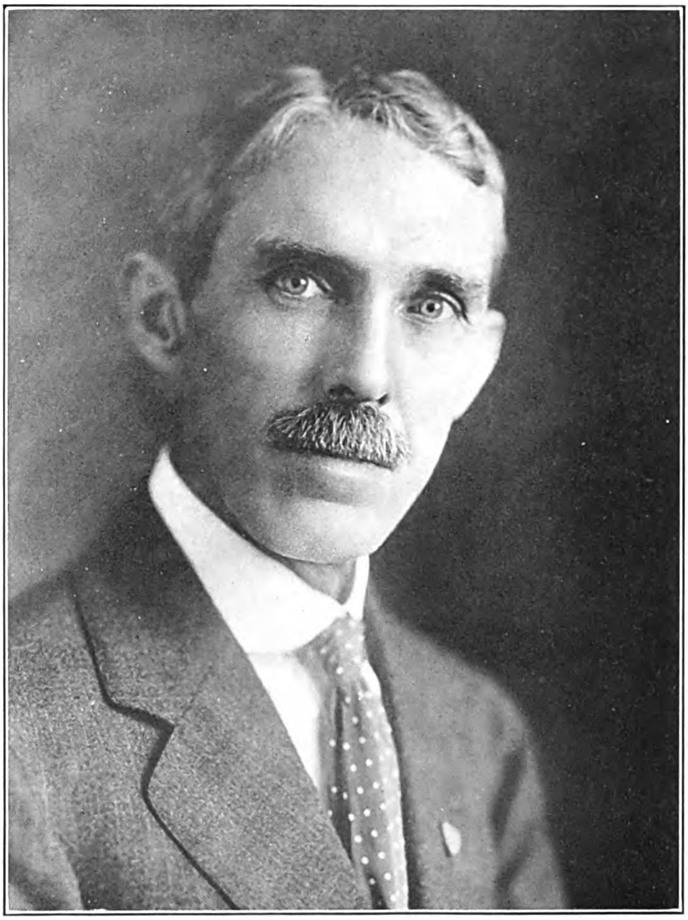

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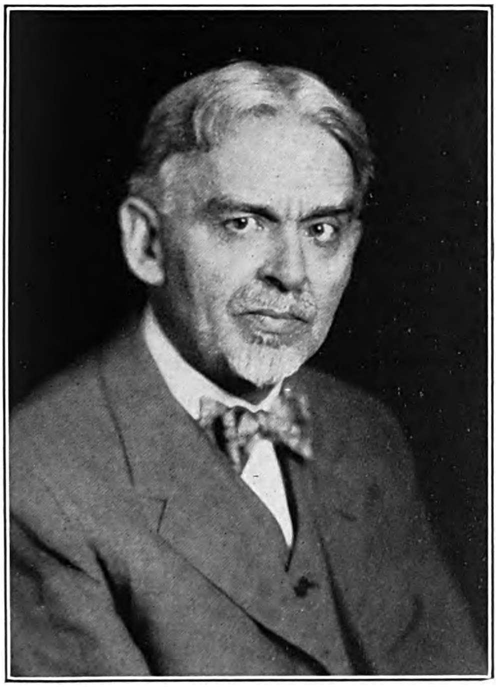
oriented that the sun's rays penetrate into every room winter and summer, and that cross ventilation is secured for each apartment. The buildings stand obliquely to the street, around courts over 100 feet square. Alternate units are served by elevators express to the roof with no other stops and no down service. The units are inter-connected at the roof by "hurricane bridges." Mr. Smith was one of the winners in the New York Charity Organization Society's competition for tenement house designs in 1900. He has written extensively on the subject of multiple family housing, and was the editor of "The Book of 1000 Homes," published by the Home Owners' Institute in 1923, and now in its



fourth edition. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Architects, Tenement Economies Society, New York Real Estate Board, Engineers' Club (New York) and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He has traveled throughout the world; paints with some skill in oils and water colors, and has played the violoncello in amateur string quartets for many years. He has executed many charming landscape designs in connection with his houses and apartments. Mr. Smith was married, Aug. 4, 1898, to May, daughter of Dr. Ewen McIntyre, first president (1876–89) of New York College of Pharmacy, now merged into Columbia University.

**McDONALD, Hunter**, civil engineer, was born in Winchester, Va., June 12, 1860, son of Angus William and Cornelia (Peake) McDonald. The family was established in America by Angus McDonald, Mr. McDonald's great-grandfather, who after serving in the Glengarry regiment at the battle of Culloden in 1745, emigrated to Virginia, where he was attorney for Lord Fairfax, lieutenant-colonel of Virginia militia (1774), colonel commanding the Wapatomica expedition in Dunmore's war, and a member of the committee of safety. Hunter's father, Angus W. McDonald, a graduate of the United States Military academy in 1817, was the inventor of the track water tank, located on the road-bed between the tracks, to supply water to locomotives while in motion (patent No. 11998) and he died a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate service during the civil war. Hunter McDonald attended private academies in Lexington, Va., and Louisville, Ky., and was a student during 1878–79 at Washington and Lee University. He began his active career in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Within a year he became assistant engineer and payroll clerk with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, and for ten years was connected with its engineering department, engaged principally in maintenance of way and construction work. In 1889 he was appointed superintendent of the Huntsville division, and in 1891 resident engineer for the Western & Atlantic railroad, a line leased by his company from the state of Georgia. Since November, 1892, he has been chief engineer of the entire system, combining with the duties of this office those of real estate agent during 1900–16, and those of chief engineer of the Tennessee Central and Birmingham & Northwestern, under federal control, during 1918–20. Mr. McDonald was one of the organizers of the Engineering Association of the South, in 1889, was its president in 1895–96, and was vice chairman of its committee which drafted and presented to Pres. Wilson, in 1917, a brief advocating a nitrate plant and power and navigation dams at Muscle Shoals, Ala. In 1919 he was representative for the southern region, U. S. railroad administration, on a joint committee framing rules and working conditions for maintenance of way employees. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1914), the American Railway Engineering Association (president, 1904–5), the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, the Tennessee Council of the National Economic League and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was a member of the advisory board on testing fuels and structural materials, created by Pres. Roosevelt in 1906 and chairman of the board of advisory engineers of the city of Nashville, serving without pay. He is a member, also, of the Nashville chamber of commerce, of which he was a director, and of the Old Oak, Rotary and Belle Meade Country clubs of Nashville, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. As general manager of the Wholesale Merchants Warehouse Co., organized by him in 1906, he superintended the design and erection of the Cummins Station building, one of the largest business structures in Nashville costing $600,000. Mr. McDonald was married, Feb. 8, 1893, to Mary Eloise, daughter of Richard Cross Gordon, of Maury county, Tenn., and they have one son, Hunter McDonald, Jr.

**WHITMARSH, Theodore Francis**, merchant, was born in New York city, Nov. 6, 1869, son of Henry Clay and Caroline H. (Leggett) Whitmarsh, and a descendant of John Whitmarsh of Somersetshire, England, who settled at Dighton, Mass., in 1630. His paternal grandfather, John Whitmarsh, served in the war of 1812 from Baltimore, Md. After a public school education, Mr. Whitmarsh began his active career as a clerk with the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., which had been established in 1870 by his uncles, Francis H. (q.v.) and

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Theodore Leggett, for importing coffee and tea and had subsequently developed into a wholesale grocery house. Profiting by the admonition of Francis H. Leggett, that he must expect no favors because of their relationship, the young man applied himself diligently to the tasks assigned to him, and was frequently promoted. Believing that the firm's activities could be profitably expanded, he established a small packing plant, an innovation which was widely followed by other wholesale grocers. As the result of its success the factory operations of the firm were progressively expanded until they became the dominant activities of the business. After the death of Mr. Leggett in 1909, Mr. Whitmarsh purchased his interest, and the subsequent growth of the company, bringing it to a position of first importance in the wholesale grocery field, both in America and abroad, was due to his initiative and business acumen. In addition to its central establishment and factory in New York city and its "Premier" packing plant at Landisville, N. J., it maintains branches in Stamford and Meriden, Conn., Camden, N. J., Columbus and Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., Bordeaux, France and Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Whitmarsh was one of the organizers of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and its president in 1915–18. In the World war his entire time and energies were devoted to the national service. Because of his leadership in the grocery field, Herbert Hoover, as U. S. food administrator, delegated him to organize and direct a division of the food administration to take charge of food distributing agencies during the war. He was Mr. Hoover's assistant in all food administration commodity committees and boards, with the duty of correlating the policies of all divisions of the food administration, and between it and other government departments. He was thus a member of a committee created to co-ordinate the work of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture with that of the food administration; the representative of the war industries board; co-ordinating member with the capital issues committee; and a member of a committee appointed by the president to devise plans for curtailing non-war industries, releasing men and easing transportation conditions. He was chairman of the executive committee appointed to direct the food administration during Mr. Hoover's absence in Europe and, for a time, was acting U. S. food administrator. After the armistice, he became chairman of the committee appointed to direct European food relief in this country, and was one of the joint directors and organizers of the American relief administration, established to supervise and direct the handling in America of the $100,000,000 congressional appropriation for relief work in Europe. He was a member also of the executive committee of the commission for relief of Belgium; a member of the executive committee of the American relief administration's child relief; and one of the organizers of the U. S. sugar equalization board, formed to control the purchase and sale of Cuban sugar, serving as its treasurer and later becoming its vice-president. In recognition of his services in European relief work, he was made an officer of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, and was awarded a medal by the government of Poland. He is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and member of the New York Chamber of Commerce (member of the advisory board of its Argentina arbitration commission). He was a director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and for three years chairman of its domestic distribution committee and chairman of the distribution conference of the International Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting at Atlantic City. He is a trustee of the United Hospital Fund of New York, member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Union League, New York Athletic, Knollwood, Wyandanch and Blind Brook, all of New York city; the Percy Summer Club, of New Hampshire; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C.; the American of London; and the St. Cloud Country and Union Interallié of Paris. Mr. Whitmarsh was married, Dec. 12, 1892, to Lillian Ainslie, daughter of John Henry Smith of New York. They had two sons, Karl R. and Francis Leggett Whitmarsh, and one daughter, Katharine Whitmarsh.

**HENDERSON, Paul,** air transport director, was born in Lyndon, Kans., Mar. 13, 1884, son of Clark E. and Flora A. (Waddle) Henderson. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., and in 1902 entered the employ of the Turner Brass Works of that city as a salesman. He was with the Olds Motor Works, Detroit, Mich., in the same capacity for four years and in 1907 went to the Western Stone Co. of Chicago as a salesman, becoming its president. In the World war he was commissioned captain, officers' reserve corps, U. S. army, in October, 1917, and served as captain of ordnance in America, preparing plans and recruiting men until February, 1918, when he was ordered overseas, and with the rank of major was ordnance officer, Base No. 1, at St. Nazaire, France, until the close of the war. He was discharged in 1919, and commissioned as a lieutenant colonel in the officers reserve corps; later he received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the air service reserve corps, and subsequently became colonel in the air service reserve. Col. Henderson was second assistant postmaster-general during 1922–25, having charge of the transportation of the mails by rail, water and air. In that capacity he supervised the establishment of the transcontinental air mail between New York city and San Francisco, and introduced air mail service in Alaska. When he assumed office, mail planes were regularly covering the entire distance across the continent, but they operated over three separate and distinct divisions, between New York city and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Springs, Wyo., and Rock Springs and San Francisco, each division having various subdivisions. The method of operation consisted of a series of relay advances of mail across the continent in each direction rather than the complete transport of a single unit of mail from coast to coast, all flying being done by day. After a careful study of this service and the problems involved Col. Henderson abandoned the plan and established a direct, coast-to-coast air mail service, the transcontinental planes making their first through flights, July 1, 1924. To shorten the time night flying was later adopted over the entire route, the first time in the world a regular night flying schedule was inaugurated. A graded postal charge ranging from eight to twenty-four cents was established according to the distance of

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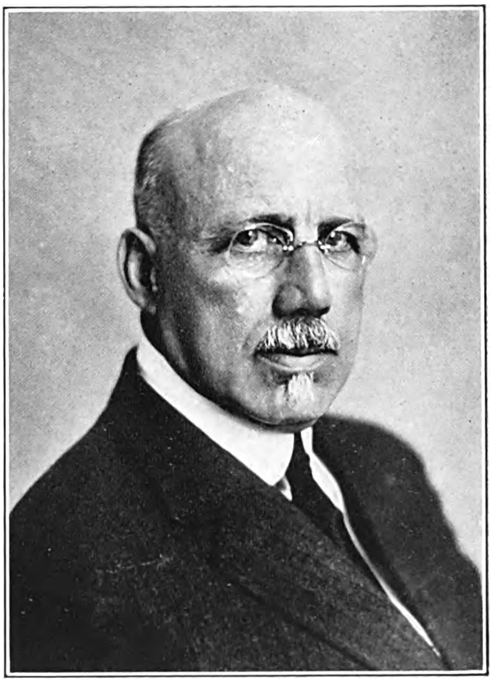
destination. During those three years nearly 160,000,000 pieces of mail were carried by plane, of which only 5,000 were destroyed, a record of safety not exceeded by any other means of transportation. In 1925 he resigned from the post-office department to become general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., a commercial enterprise organized to operate an airplane express business between New York and Chicago. He is now vice-president of the corporation and also vice-president of Transcontinental Air Transport. He was married June 11, 1910, to Mabel B., daughter of Martin B. Madden (q.v.), and has five children, Paul, Jr., Martin Madden, Clark Lee, Josephine and Floranne Henderson.

**BOOTH, George Gough,** publisher and philanthropist, was born in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 24, 1864, son of Henry Wood and Clara Louise Irene (Gagnier) Booth. His father, a native of Cranbrook, Kent, England, emigrated to the United States in 1842; he was living in Canada when the son was born, but later returned to the United States. Like his father and grandfather, he was a skilled worker in metals and had a passion for publishing. At different times he conducted newspapers in St. Thomas, and Toronto, Ont., and after his retirement contributed a weekly church page to the Detroit "News Tribune" and published a small religious magazine. George G. Booth was educated in the public schools of Toronto and St. Thomas. Following the removal of the family to Detroit, Mich., in 1881, he was employed successively in a mercantile store, as assistant bookkeeper in a bank, and finally in an ornamental metalwork manufactory in Windsor, Ontario. In 1888, Mr. Booth became business manager of the "Detroit News," founded and owned almost entirely by James Edmund Scripps (q.v.), and in that capacity displayed an exceptional aptitude for journalism. While thus engaged, he bought and sold two or three small newspapers in various places. In 1893 he purchased the "Morning Press," of Grand Rapids, Mich., and later an afternoon newspaper, consolidating the two as the "Grand Rapids Evening Press." With Mr. Scripps he purchased the "Chicago Mail" in 1895, merged it with the "Chicago Journal" and conducted it under the latter name until 1904, when the "Journal" was sold and thereafter Mr. Booth's publishing interests were confined to Michigan. Following the death of Mr. Scripps, he became president of the Evening News Association, publishers of the "Detroit News" in 1906. In 1914, with his brother, Ralph Harman Booth (q.v.), he organized the Booth Publishing Co. with a capital of $2,300,000, of which he has since been chairman of the board; the name was changed to Booth Newspapers, Inc., and the capitalization increased to $5,000,000 in 1929. This company publishes the "Grand Rapids Press," the "Flint Journal," the "Kalamazoo Gazette," the "Saginaw Daily News," the "Ann Arbor Times News," and the "Bay City Daily Times," all in Michigan. Mr. Booth is also chairman of the Booth Investment Co., president of the George G. Booth Corp., vice-president of the James E. Scripps Corporation, and an executor of the estate of James E. Scripps.

Mr. Booth's devotion to the arts has been marked throughout his business career. In the early nineties he organized for the "Detroit News" and associated newspapers a workingmen's mission to Europe, to put worthy American tradesmen in contact with the artistic craftsmanship of the Old World. At the turn of the century, he established "The Cranbrook Press" in the attic of the "News" office in association with a small group of talented craftsmen and produced a number of books of rare artistic excellence. These included the first printed life of Abraham Lincoln, written for the "Chicago Tribune" in 1860, by its editor, John Locke Scripps, an uncle of James Edmund Scripps; Caxton's "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers"; "The Revelation of St. John the Divine," from the first printed English translation, with Albrecht Durer's illustrations engraved by hand on copper; "Three Wise Men," Mr. Booth's selections from the writings of Marcus Aurelius, Francis Bacon and Benjamin Franklin; Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia";



"Cranbrook Papers," a collection of writings by patrons of the press and its founder; and three small books from Mr. Booth's own pen, "The Pleasures of Planting and Other Thoughts," "Cranbrook Tales" and "The Cranbrook Press." In 1919 he presented to the Detroit Museum of Art a collection of art objects rich in examples of American handicraft, including many notable bronzes. In 1923 he established a traveling fellowship in architecture at the University of Michigan, and in 1926 he gave that college a large sum for the purchase of casts and fragments of artistic architecture. In 1924 the University of Michigan bestowed on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his services as a publisher and his encouragement of the arts and art education. Desiring to use his abundant wealth for the benefit of his fellowmen, Mr. Booth established on his estate "Cranbrook," in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., a school for little children (1923); Cranbrook School for boys, built and endowed at a

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cost of $3,500,000, and Christ Church (Episcopal), costing approximately $2,000,000, which is intended to serve as a center of the religious life of the community and of the other Cranbrook schools yet to be erected. To provide the proper agency for the extension and maintenance of this educational center, he established, in 1927, the Cranbrook Foundation, with an endowment of $6,500,000, which became the owner, through deed of gift, of the entire Cranbrook estate of 225 acres, except that portion already deeded to Cranbrook School and the Booth homestead. Mr. Booth was one of the organizers and first president of the Society of Arts and Crafts, and one of the organizers of the Detroit Museum of Art Founders Society. He is a member of the American Federation of Arts (director), Art Alliance of America, American Institute of Architects, and the Episcopal church. He was married in Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1887, to Ellen Warren, daughter of James E. Scripps and they have five children: James Scripps Booth, artist and automotive engineer; Warren Scripps Booth, treasurer of the "Detroit News"; Henry Scripps Booth, architect; Grace Ellen, wife of Harold L. Wallace, and Florence Louise, wife of James A. Beresford.

**BOOTH, Ralph Harman,** editor and publisher, was born in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 29, 1873, son of Henry Wood and Clar Louise Irene (Gagnier) Booth. (See above.) He was educated

in the public schools of Detroit, where his parents removed in 1881, and at fifteen began work in the service of the Detroit National Bank. He remained there until 1891, when he entered the newspaper field as cashier of the Detroit "Tribune." He was the paper's business manager in 1894, but the next year withdrew, though not finally, from its management. He went to Chicago as secretary and manager of the Chicago "Journal," the oldest daily paper in Illinois, and in 1901, when only twenty-eight, became its publisher and editor. He disposed of his interest in the Chicago property in 1904 and returned to the Detroit "Tribune." As its publisher and editor, he conducted the paper until it was merged with the Detroit "News." With this consolidation, Mr. Booth visioned the creation of a chain of associated community newspapers, each devoted to local interests, but equipped with all the cosmopolitan features of a metropolitan newspaper through the facilities and economies afforded by common ownership and operation. In pursuit of this object, he acquired newspaper properties in Michigan, beginning with the Grand Rapids "Herald" and the Jackson "Citizen Patriot," of both of which he was president and controlling owner. He disposed of the "Herald" after a year and then obtained control of the Muskegon "Chronicle," the Saginaw "Daily News" and the Flint "Daily Journal." In 1914, in association with his brother, George G. Booth and others, he formed the Booth Publishing Company, and brought the Grand Rapids "Press" (formerly owned by his brother), the Bay City "Times," the Kalamazoo "Gazette" and the Ann Arbor "Times" into the consolidation. These eight dailies represent the present growth (1929) of the Booth chain and are noted throughout the country for the remarkable effectiveness and prosperity they have attained through their individual character as community and institutional papers. All are independent in politics and six of them are the only daily papers in their respective cities. Mr. Booth has long been connected with the Associated Press through the franchises he has held, and in 1917–18 was its first vice-president. He is a director of the Guardian Detroit Bank, the Security Trust Company and of other Detroit business organizations, and vice-chairman of the Detroit chapter of the National Red Cross. For many years he has been a stimulating influence in broadening the public interest in art as a trustee and president of the old Detroit Museum of Art and as the first and only president of the Detroit municipal arts commission. Largely through his enthusiasm and energy, the city was induced to provide liberal appropriations for erecting the sumptuous new $5,000,000 building which houses the municipal collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts. Much of this art collection, one of the finest in the Middle West, was assembled, piece by piece, from personal selections made by him in the leading art centers of Europe and America. Mr. Booth is also a patron of music as a director of the Detroit Symphony Society. His recreations include most outdoor sports as a member of several Detroit country clubs. He is an Episcopalian in creed. He was married, May 23, 1906, to Mary M., daughter of John H. Batterman, of Chicago, and has had two children: John Lord and Virginia Kingswood Booth.

**CHAPMAN, Frank Michler,** ornithologist, was born in Englewood, N. J., June 12, 1864, son of Lebbeus and Mary Augusta (Parkhurst) Chapman. His first American ancestor, Robert Chapman, came from England to Saybrook, Conn., in 1635. From Robert Chapman and his wife Ann Bliss, the line of descent is through their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Collins; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Spencer; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mercy Denison; their son Lebbeus and his wife Sybil

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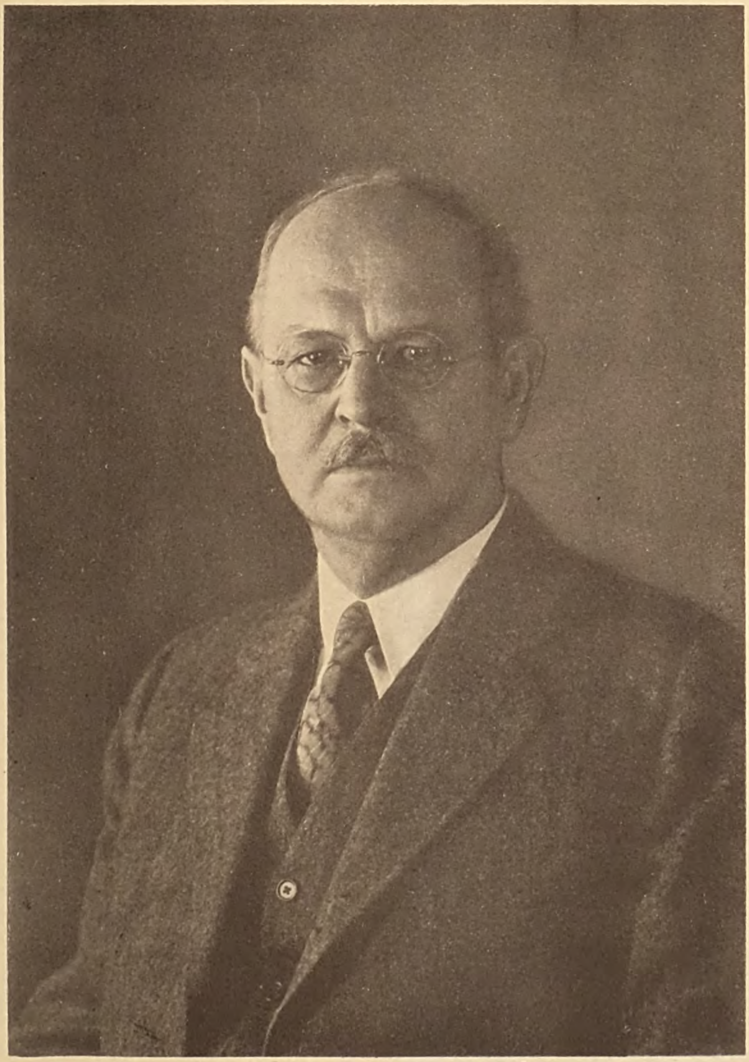

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F M Chapman

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Kirtland, and their son Lebbeus and his wife Eliza, who were Frank Chapman's grandparents. He was educated in a private school and began his career in the employ of a New York city bank, intending to follow a commercial career but he was imbued with a strong inherent love of nature and all his spare time was devoted to a continuation of the study of ornithology which he had begun in early boyhood. At the age of twenty-two, he yielded to the growing desire to make natural history his life study and resigning his clerical position, started for Florida to collect and study its native birds. In 1887 he joined the staff of the American Museum of Natural History in New York city as assistant curator of ornithology and mammalogy and since 1908 has actively served as curator of ornithology. His greatest work has been in the fields of bird geographic distribution, systematic relationships and life histories, and in promoting the popular study and conservation of bird life. In an address delivered before the international congress of ornithologists in London, 1905, he made the following statement: "That science which is sufficient unto itself has no excuse for its existence. If our studies of birds have no bearing on the progress and welfare of mankind they are futile; that they have such a bearing and in an exceptional degree, we know to be undeniable; it is obviously, therefore, the function of the museum to demonstrate this connection in such a manner as to render apparent the bird's place in nature and its relation to man." This is the keynote of his life work. When visiting the museum as a boy he found thousands of birds mounted on T-perches and was obliged to search blindly for those specimens he had seen in real life. As soon as he joined the museum staff he arranged a collection of birds found near New York city and to this day the exhibit is still shown, changes being made each month as the local bird population shifts. From this plan has developed the modern arrangement of habitat groups—birds mounted in natural surroundings just as they are in wild life, inaugurating a new method of museum exhibition which has been extensively copied by other museums for all kinds of animals. In the interests of the museum he has visited Texas, Mexico, Yucatan, West Indian Islands, and South America, collecting birds, mammals and reptiles and publishing the results of his observations in the museum bulletin. Through his comprehensive studies of South American bird-life he has conceived and elaborated an entirely new method of ornithological research, and more than any other has pointed out the evolutionary relationship of the forms of life inhabiting successive altitudinal zones in the Andean system. As a bird photographer he was a pioneer and devised methods including the use of blinds. In the World war period he directed the publications' bureau of the American Red Cross, and later served as South American commissioner for this organization during 1918–19. He was awarded the first Linnaean Society medal in 1912 for his achievements in natural history, the first Elliot medal given in 1918 by the National Academy of Sciences, the Roosevelt medal in 1928 in recognition of his services in stimulating wider interest in natural history, the John Burroughs medal in 1929, and the honorary degree of Sc.D. at Brown University, 1913. Dr. Chapman's books are: "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America" (1895); "Bird Life, A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds" (1897); "Bird Studies with a Camera" (1900); "A Color Key to North American Birds" (1903); "The Economic Value of Birds to the State" (1903); "The Warblers of North America" (1907); "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist" (1908); "The Travels of Birds" (1916); "The Distribution of Bird-Life in Colombia" (1917); "Our Winter Birds" (1918); "What Bird is That?" (1920); "Birds of Urubamba Valley, Peru" (1921); "The Distribution of Bird-Life in Ecuador" (1926); and numerous papers on birds and mammals. He was associate editor of "The Auk" from 1894 to 1911 and he founded in 1899 and is the editor of "Bird-Lore," the organ of the National Audubon Society. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences (vice-president, 1908–09), and of the American Ornithologists' Union (president, 1911); honorary member of the New York Zoological Society, the British Ornithologists' Union and the Sociedad Ornitologica del Plata; and a member of the Linnaean Society (president since 1897), Burroughs Memorial Association (president 1921–25), National Academy of Sciences, American Society of Naturalists, Washington Biological Society, American Philosophical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., Explorers Club (vice-president, 1910–18), and the Century Association. Mr. Chapman was married, Feb. 24, 1898, to Mrs. Fannie Bates Embury, daughter of Alfred Bates, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and has one son, Frank M. Chapman, Jr.

**HERTZLER, Arthur Emanuel,** surgeon, was born at West Point, Ia., July 26, 1870, son of Daniel and Hannah M. (Krehbiel) Hertzler. His

father was a native of Reinphalz, Germany, and came to the United States in 1840, settling in Wadsworth, O. The son graduated at Southwest Kansas College with the degree of B.S. in

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1890 and at the Northwestern University medical department, with the degree of M.D. in 1894. After a postgraduate course at the Southwest Kansas College, he began the practice of his profession at Moundridge, Kan. He studied anatomy and surgery at the University of Berlin. He received from Illinois Wesleyan the Ph.D. degree in 1902. After his return from Europe he made his home in Kansas City, Mo., where he acquired a large practice, and won recognition as one of the leading surgeons of the United States. During 1902–09 he was professor of histology, pathology, gynecology and experimental surgery at the University Medical College, and attending surgeon to the Halstead (Kan.) and Swedish, and General hospitals, Kansas City. In 1910 he became professor of surgery at the University of Kansas and occupies that chair at the present time. Since 1909 he has been associated with the Bell Memorial Hospital, of Rosedale. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, the Missouri Medical, American Medical and Western Surgical associations, Association of American Anatomists, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Microscopical Society, having served as president of the last in 1912. He has made special researches in the anatomy and pathology of the peritoneum and the etiology of tumors, and has contributed a number of valuable treatises to medical literature. He is the author of "Treatise on Tumors" (1911); "The Peritoneum" (2 vols., 1920); "Clinical Surgery by Case Histories" (2 vols., 1922); "Diseases of the Thyroid Gland" (1925); "Technic of Local Anesthesia" (1925) and "Minor Surgery" (1927). He was awarded the honorary LL.D. degree by Washburn College in 1922. Dr. Hertzler was twice married: (1) May 1, 1894, to Myrtle, daughter of Daniel T. Arnold, by whom he had three daughters: Agnes H., wife of John C. Huebert, Helen L., wife of Ernest Huebert, and Margaret L., wife of Sam D. Unruh. They were divorced in 1905, and he was married (2) July 30, 1907, to Mrs. Edith D. Sarrasin, daughter of John De Villiers.

**RYAN, John Augustine,** theologian and author, was born in Dakota co., Minn., May 25, 1869, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Luby) Ryan. His father came from Ireland in 1853 and settled on a Minnesota farm. The son was educated in St. Paul at the Christian Brothers' High School, at St. Thomas College, where he studied philosophy in 1892–94, and at St. Paul Seminary, where he completed his theological studies in 1898. The same year he entered the Roman Catholic priesthood and thereafter was a post-graduate student at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., for four years. In 1902 Dr. Ryan became professor of moral theology at St. Paul Seminary, his chair later including ethics and economics, and remained there until 1915. He then returned to Washington, which has since been the center of his academic labors. He first served as professor of political science at the Catholic University, where since 1916 he has been professor of moral theology and industrial ethics; also as professor of economics at Trinity College in 1915–23, becoming professor of political science there in 1925; and jointly with these posts he has filled the chair of ethics at the National Catholic School of Social Service since 1922. Dr. Ryan has also been director of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, since 1920. As a theological student he became interested in labor questions, especially wages, in relation to Christian principles of morality, which he has sought to apply to industrial conditions and relations. His first published work, "A Living Wage, Its Ethical and Economic Aspects" (1906, revised and abridged in 1920), was directed towards popularizing the views of Pope Leo XIII contained in an encyclical on labor issued in 1891. In it Dr. Ryan initiated the first systematic discussion of the living wage question in the United States and the book has since been the standard work on the subject. It was followed by: "Alleged Socialism of the Church Fathers" (1913); "Socialism: Promise or Menace?" (1914), with Morris Hillquit; "Distributive Justice" (1916); "The Church and Socialism" (1919); "Social Reconstruction" (1920), a series of lectures; "Capital and Labor" (1920); "The Church and Labor" (1920), with J. S. Husslein; "A Catechism of the Social Question" (1921), with R. A. McGowan; "The State and the Church" (1922), with M. F. X. Millar; "The Supreme Court and the Minimum Wage" (1923); "The Christian Doctrine of Property" (1923); "Industrial Democracy from a Catholic Viewpoint" (1925); "Declining Liberty and Other Papers" (1927); "The Catholic Church and the Citizen" (1928); and "The Ethics of Public Utility Valuation" (1928). Dr. Ryan is the pioneer advocate of minimum-wage legislation in the United States and wrote the Minnesota minimum wage law. He has consistently defended the right of labor to organize and has favored public control of monopolies and utilities and the formation of cooperative societies with labor sharing in their management, profits and ownership. Rather than socialism, he would have a system of industrial democracy established which would interest the worker in his work, restrict interest to a rate sufficient to induce investment and award the surplus gains of industry to the producers, both wage-earners and managers. He was one of a group of sociologists who investigated the Denver tramway strike of 1920 under the auspices of the Denver Commission of Religious Forces. He was also one of the editors of "Industrial Relations and the Churches" (1922), published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His other writings include "Francisco Ferrer, Criminal Conspirator" (1911); "Family Limitation" and "The Church and Birth Control" (1916) and frequent contributions to Catholic and other periodicals. He holds the degree of D.D. from the Catholic University of America (1906) and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame (1917) and Seton Hall College (1923).

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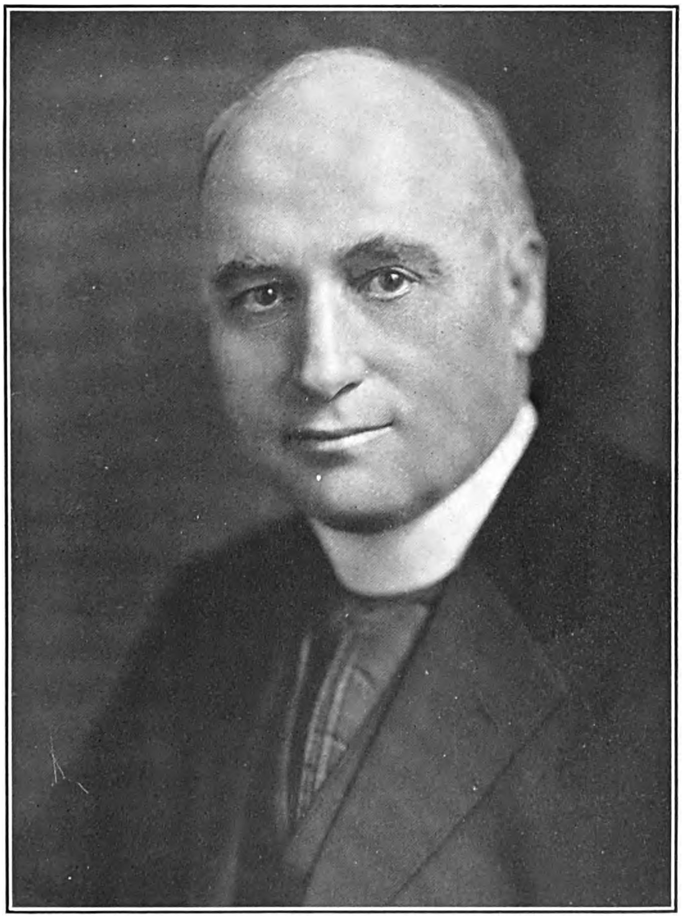

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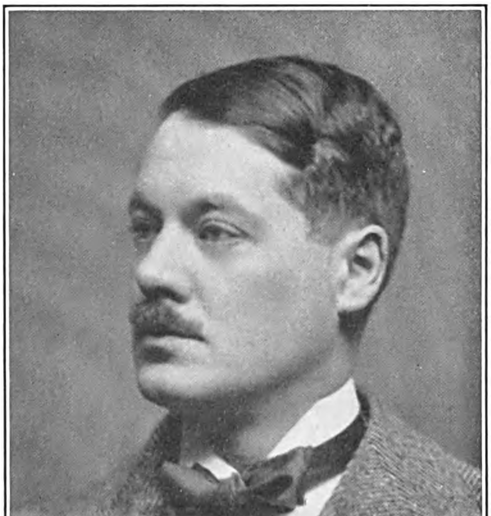
**KIRBY, William Fosgate,** judge and U. S. senator, was born in Miller county, Ark., Nov. 16, 1867, son of Joseph and Martha A. (Ferguson) Kirby of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated at the Cumberland University Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1885 and although only eighteen years of age was immediately admitted to the bar, his disability of minority having been removed for the purpose by the court. Opening an office in Texarkana, Ark., he won immediate success as a lawyer and became active in political affairs. He was elected on the Democratic ticket as a representative in the general assembly in 1893 and 1897. His attitude on questions concerning franchise, public utilities and transportation made him popular with his constituents and he was elected to the state senate, serving in the sessions of 1899 and 1901. It was during the first administration of Gov. Jefferson Davis (q.v.), the foe of monopolies, who had come forward as an anti-corporationist and an advocate of the regulation of transportation by the state. As one of the most prominent lawyers in the state senate Mr. Kirby played an important part in framing and enacting the reform legislation of the Jeff Davis regime. He was appointed by the legislature to compile and revise the state laws, a recodification of which was published in 1904 under the title "Kirby's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas." His reputation had so grown in the estimation of the Arkansas bar that in 1907 he was elected attorney general of Arkansas for a term of two years and removed his residence to Little Rock. The corporations of the state were making a fight in the courts against the socialistic acts of the Davis administration. Mr. Kirby was retained as an assistant special counsel for the state in the two-cent passenger fare cases and was successful in having upheld the law itself and the authority of the state railroad commission, in putting the fare into effect. In 1910 he was elected by popular vote justice of the state supreme court, after carrying 72 of the 75 counties in the primary elections, and served on the bench for eight years. A candidate for U. S. senator in 1914, he was declared defeated by 213 votes out of a total of 136,000 cast in the primary, after the election had been contested and an appeal made to the state Democratic convention. Two years later he was elected senator in a special election held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Clarke and resigned from the bench in November, 1916, to go to Washington. In the senate Mr. Kirby displayed the same independent characteristics which brought him into prominence in his state. As a member of the senate's military affairs committee during the World war he incurred the displeasure of Pres. Wilson before the declaration of war with Germany by opposing the emergency neutrality bill providing for arming American marine ships as a protection against attacks of German submarines, although he did not join in the filibuster as has been charged to prevent a vote on the bill. He opposed the bill because he thought that war could be averted without loss of dignity or honor, realizing that armed neutrality must prove futile and ineffective. When war was finally declared, he voted for it and effectively supported the government in its prosecution. He championed the Overman bill giving the president plenary powers to reorganize and co-ordinate the agencies of the government departments; in the senate he replied to the speech of the chairman of the military affairs committee criticizing and denouncing the war department. When the war was over he delivered a speech reviewing America's participation in it which won a letter of commendation and appreciation from the secretary of war. While supporting two of the reservations to the clauses of the covenant of the League of Nations, he voted finally against the ratification of the treaty with its reservations and when the reconstruction policies of the Wilson administration were presented in the senate in the form of messages and propositions, he opposed most of them. He supported a bill providing for the national budget; opposed compulsory military training in times of peace, and opposed the Esch-Cummins bill and the transportation act, releasing the railroads from government control, considering its provisions unfair to the government and to the public. He also opposed authorizing the leasing of the naval reserve oil lands and proposed instead the amendment requiring the government to develop the oil for the use of the navy when the necessity for it arose. His attitude on national questions preliminary to the declaration of war was made an issue in the election campaign of 1920, when he was a candidate for a second term and was defeated at the polls by Sen. Caraway. In 1926 he was again elected associate justice of the supreme court of Arkansas for the term 1927–35. Sen. Kirby was married Oct. 19, 1898 to Ella Kelley of Texarkana, and has one son, William J. Kirby.

**WHITE, Lawrence Grant,** architect, was born in New York city, Sept. 26, 1887, son of Stanford (q.v.), the distinguished architect, and Bessie Springs (Smith) White. He is a de-



scendant of John White, a native of Essex, England, who came to America in 1635 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. From John White the line descends through Capt.

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Nathaniel and his wife, Elizabeth Bunce; Ensign Daniel and his wife, Susannah Mould; Isaac and his wife, Sibbyl Butler; Moses and his wife, Huldah Knowles; Rev. Calvin and his wife, Phoebe Camp; Richard Mansfield and his wife, Ann Eliza Tousey; and Richard Grant White and his wife, Alexina Mease, who were the grandparents of Lawrence G. White. His grandfather, Richard Grant White (q.v.), was a distinguished Shakespearean scholar and critic. Mr. White was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1908 and received his diploma in architecture at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1913. He was secretary to the American ambassador to Italy in 1913–14 and after the United States entered the World war was executive officer of the U. S. naval air forces in Italy. He served as personal aide to President Wilson on the occasion of the latter's visit to Rome early in 1919. For his war service he received the American Victory medal, the Italian war medal and was made a chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He began his professional career in 1918 as a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, of New York city, to which his father had belonged. He has since worked on many of the important buildings designed by this firm. He compiled a volume of "Sketches and Designs of Stanford White" (1920). In addition to his association with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, he is a director of the Hempstead Plains Co. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and of Phi Beta Kappa; the Knickerbocker, Harvard, N. Y. Yacht and Coffee House clubs of New York. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Geneseo, N. Y., June 19, 1916, to Laura Astor, daughter of Winthrop Chanler. They have seven children: Frederic Lawrence Peter, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Robert Winthrop, Alida Mary, John Chanler, Cynthia Margaret and Sarah Matilda White.

**HIDINGER, Leroy Lemayne**, consulting engineer, was born at Prescott, Ia., May 19, 1879, son of John and Lydia (Walters) Hidinger and grandson of Henry and Guneunda (Smith) Hidinger. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of Saxony, Germany, came to America about 1837 and settled in northeastern Iowa. Mr. Hidinger acquired his early education in the public schools of Iowa and later attended the Iowa Business College, Des Moines, and Iowa State College, where he was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1906, and C.E. in 1911. He began his professional career in Boone, Ia., in 1904, as county engineer on drainage and reclamation work, which he carried on during the ensuing two years in connection with his college work. He was employed as drainage engineer by the office of experiment stations of the U. S. department of agriculture during 1906–10, and his operations in this connection extended into numerous states. Typical projects were flood control plans for Little Wabash river in Illinois, Colville river in Washington, and Mulberry river in Georgia. The size of the projects on which he reported, usually as engineer in charge but occasionally as one of a board of engineers, ranged in cost from $100,000 to $10,000,000. He resigned in June, 1910, to engage in private practice as a flood-control and drainage engineer, having a few months previously, with Arthur E. Morgan (q.v.), organized the Morgan Engineering Co. with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. This company, of which Mr. Hidinger has been president since 1920, was the first private flood-control and drainage engineering concern in the United States and Mr. Hidinger and his associates are pioneers in this branch of engineering work in America. The operations of the company have consisted primarily of serving in the capacity of chief engineer during both design and construction of the projects with which it has been connected, although it has often been retained as consulting engineer and to assist in making financial reports. The company has also served as chief engineer for the design and construction of a system of highways in eastern Arkansas, the cost of which was approximately $5,000,000. Mr. Hidinger, as an individual, together with the Morgan Engineering Co. since his connection with it, have been associated with about 150 drainage and flood control projects in the states of Washington, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisi-

ana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, involving the expenditure of approximately $200,000,000. An outstanding project is the Little river drainage district located in southeast Missouri, with which he has been associated as chief engineer since 1918. This is the largest district of its kind in the world, containing 532,000 acres of land lying in seven counties. This area was reclaimed from an unproductive, impassable swamp and converted into productive farms and thriving towns. In order to reclaim this area it was necessary to control the flood waters of 1,000 square miles of Ozark mountain foot-hills and to construct canals to drain the lands within the district. This was accomplished by the diversion of the flood-water from

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the Ozark foot-hills directly into the Mississippi river by a system of diversion canals, levees, and storage basins, with controlled outlets and spillways. The flood-water from the smaller hill areas was controlled by means of two retarding basins that store the water temporarily until it can be carried away by the outlet channels. The reclamation of this district required, in addition to the reservoirs, 900 miles of dredged channels and 280 miles of levees. Another of the outstanding engineering achievements of the company is represented by the Miami conservancy district in Ohio, which was created to control floods in the Miami valley as a result of the disastrous flood that swept Dayton, O. and adjacent cities and towns in 1913. Mr. Morgan had direct charge of this project but Mr. Hidinger was associated with it while the plans were being formulated. The Miami valley flood control project consists primarily of five large earth dams built across the Miami river and its tributaries to form retarding basins which hold back the peak of the flood flow until it can be carried away without serious overflow, together with channel improvements and special construction, such as levees, revetments, bridges, etc. in the cities. The cost of this project was $35,000,000. Mr. Hidinger is a member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers', Rotary, University, and Colonial Country clubs of Memphis, Tenn. He has been twice married: (1) Mar. 15, 1911, in Des Moines, Ia., to Anna Erville, daughter of Abijah McKinney, of Cleghorn, Ia., who died in 1921; (2) June 18, 1925, in Bloomington, Ill., to Olla V., daughter of William H. Johnson, of Ames, Ia. He has one son, Leroy Lemayne Hidinger, Jr.

**MINOR, Benjamin Saunders**, lawyer, was born in King George county, Va., July 21, 1865, son of John T. and Sarah Ann (Saunders) Minor, of English descent. He attended the Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Va., for four years, and was graduated at the University of Virginia law school with an LL.B. degree in 1886. He opened a law office in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and has been engaged in active practice in that city ever since, with the exception of three years when he was engaged as special pension examiner, department of the interior, examining cases in western and central New York. He was first associated in practice with R. Byrd Lewis, later with Walter V. R. Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Minor, and in 1920 he formed a new partnership under the firm name of Minor, Gatley & Rowland, composed of himself, H. Prescott Gatley and Hugh B. Rowland. On the death of Mr. Rowland in July, 1927, Arthur P. Drury, an associate, became a partner and the name of the firm was changed to Minor, Gatley & Drury. During his professional career Mr. Minor has represented many of the foreign embassies in Washington, including those of Great Britain and France, and the legation of Switzerland. He or his firm has also acted as local counsel for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Pullman Company, American Railway Express Company, and American League of Professional Baseball Clubs. He has been general counsel for many years for the Washington Gas Light Company and the Georgetown Gas Light Co. and for several banks and trust companies of that city, including the National Savings & Trust Company. His practice has been varied, including matters of international law involving treaties and other questions, corporation laws and laws pertaining to estates. He was one of the counsel representing Organized Baseball in the suit brought against it, in which the U. S. supreme court held that the business conducted by said organization did

not come within the purview of the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Minor was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1924. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the District of Columbia Bar Association and Lawyers, Metropolitan, and Chevy Chase clubs. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. Mr. Minor was married, Dec. 18, 1898, in Charlottesville, Va., to Mariamne Virginia, daughter of Robert French Mason, a descendant of George Mason (q.v.), the noted Virginia statesman.

**HALL, Winfield Scott**, physiologist, was born at Batavia, Kane co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1861, son of Albert Nelson and Sarah Adelia (Foote) Hall, and a descendant of Asa Hall, who came to America from the north of England in 1759 and settled in Vermont. His grandfather, Joseph Foote, was a kinsman of Roxana Foote Beecher, mother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe; also of Gov. George Foote of Connecticut, Adm. Andrew H. Foote, and Dr. Lyman Beecher. Dr. Hall attended the public schools of Nebraska, studied under private tutors, taught in country schools, and then entered Northwestern University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1885 (M.S. in 1889), and received the M.D. degree in 1888 from the medical college. After teaching mathematics and science at the Chicago Athenaeum in 1886–88 he spent a year as house physician at Mercy hospital in that city, and there organized

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the first training school for nurses in Chicago. He was then professor of biology at Haverford (Pa.) College until 1893, after which he studied physical anthropology for two years at the University of Leipzig, receiving in 1894 its degree of M.D. and in 1895 that of Ph.D., his thesis for which, "Changes in the Proportions of the Human Body," was later published in the British "Journal of Anthropology." On his return Dr. Hall became professor of physiology at Northwestern University and occupied the chair twenty-four years. He organized and equipped at Northwestern, the first extensive course of laboratory physiology, with animal experimentation, for first and second year medical students, the first course of its kind given west of the Alleghanies. He was junior dean of the medical faculty during 1901–13, and lectured on dietetics at the Mercy hospital school for nurses in 1896–1918 and at the Wesley hospital school for nurses in 1903–18, and on physiology at the Y.M.C.A. College in 1898–1914. In the World war period, as one of a group of physicians called by the national Y.M.C.A. to undertake hygienic field work among the soldiers, under the supervision of the surgeon-general of the public health service, Dr. Hall spent two years lecturing in Eastern and Southern training camps on health and "keeping fit." He resigned his chair at Northwestern University in 1919 and for eight years thereafter directed the bureau of social hygiene of the Presbyterian church's board of Christian education. In 1927 on becoming general director of education of the same board's department of society and the church, he engaged in nationwide work on the educational phase of medical sociology. Dr. Hall has invented or developed numerous physiological instruments, including the chest pantograph, the adding ergograph, the air-cushion ergograph, the frog board myograph and the manometer tambour. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine (president, 1904–05), Chicago Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physiological Society, and of the American Medical Association (chairman of section of pathology and physiology, 1905). He has been identified with many other bodies, chiefly relating to health, was president of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and other Narcotics in 1903–10, has been president of the Child Conservation League of America since its organization in 1913, was on the national council of Boy Scouts of America, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Pi Gamma Mu and the Omicron Delta Kappa honorary college societies. Dr. Hall is the author of "Laboratory Guide in Physiology" (1897); "Anatomy of the Central Nervous System in Man and Vertebrates" (1899); "Textbook of Physiology" (1899); "Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene" (1900); "Intermediate Physiology and Hygiene" (1901); "Manual of Experimental Physiology" (1904); "Textbook of Normal and Pathologic Physiology" (1905); "The Biology, Physiology and Sociology of Reproduction and Sexual Hygiene" (1906); "Essentials of Physiology and Hygiene" (1908); "From Youth into Manhood" (1909); "Nutrition and Dietetics" (1909); "The Strength of Ten" (1909); "Instead of Wild Oats" (1911); "Youth and Its Problems" (1914); "Girlhood and Its Problems" (1914); "Constructive Eugenics" (1915); "A Physician's Counsel to Parents" (1916); "The Intimate Life" (1925); "Man and Woman, in the Family and in Society" (1927) and "Love and Marriage" (1929). Dr. Hall's writings indicate the broad scope of his knowledge and teaching. Beginning with studies in biology, he directed his researches to bio-chemical problems, nutrition, metabolism and growth, then to anthropology, the influence of endocrin secretions upon growth and development, the physical, psychic and social phenomena of adolescence, and finally to the problems attending senescence, eugenics and race betterment, and those of society bearing on sexual relations, in which connection he has been a helpful guide to thousands of young men and women. Dr. Hall was married, Oct. 11, 1888, to Jeannette, daughter of William M. Winter, of Princeton, Ill., and has had four children, Albert Winter; Ethel Louise, wife of Paul Kingsley; Raymond Ludwig; and Muriel Jeannette, wife of Ronald A. Scott.

**ELLISON, Everett Monroe,** physician, was born at Parrottsville, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1879, son of John Ford and Laura Elizabeth (Ottinger) Ellison, and a direct descendant of William Allison who came from England in 1635 and settled in Virginia. From William Allison, the line of descent is through Thomas and his wife Magdaline Neil; Thomas and his wife Esther Neill; Thomas Alexander and his wife Lettice Allison; Richard Monroe and his wife Elizabeth Hampton; Richard and his wife Nelle Whitaker; and John and his wife Peachy Fortune, who were Dr. Ellison's grandparents. The name was changed from Allison to Ellison by his father, upon his entrance into the Federal army at the outbreak of the civil war. Dr. Ellison was graduated A.B. at U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn., in 1901 and A.M. in 1903. He spent the first few years of his professional life as a teacher, serving as president of the Powell's Valley Seminary, Tennessee, 1901–03, and as principal of the Bataan High School, Philippine Islands, 1904–07. He then turned his attention to medicine and returning to Washington, D. C., was graduated at George Washington University in 1912 with the degree of M.D. and received the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution in 1925. He began to practice medicine in Washington in 1912, and during 1913–15, was personal physician to Hon. Levi P. Morton (q.v.). He was a member of the house staff of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, 1911–13, and attended special courses in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1915. Returning again to Washington, he was director of clinics at the Emergency Hospital during 1915–20 and consultant in tuberculosis to the U. S. veterans bureau, 1920–23. Since 1917 he has been attending physician in the tuberculosis clinic of the District of Columbia health department, clinical associate in medicine at George Washington University, and a member of the visiting staffs of the Children's, Gallinger Municipal, and George Washington University hospitals. Dr. Ellison's research work for the degree of Ph.D. was done in the field of endocrinology, his thesis being "The Effects Produced by Ingestion of the Extracts of Endocrine Glands." He has made a special study of the therapeutics of tuberculosis, and he has proved by tests with many patients that tuberculin by proper hypodermic administration is a valuable curative agent. He has been a frequent con-

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Winfield Scott Hall

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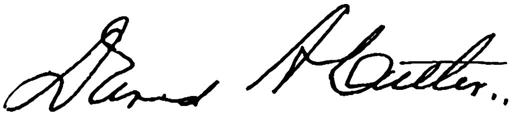

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tributor to medical journals, and his published papers include: "Sensory Aphasia" (1921); "Drop-Wrist, Traumatic and Bilateral" (1923); "An Unusual Case of Malignancy" (1921); and "The Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1928). He was a member of the medical department of the D. C. national guard, 1907–12; was commissioned in the volunteer medical service corps and placed in charge of the medical service of Emergency Hospital, Washington, during the World war. He was graduated from the medical field service school, U. S. army (1926). He is a member of the American Medical Association, District of Columbia Medical Society, George Washington University Medical Society and Phi Chi and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities. He was president of the Tennessee Society of Washington, 1924; the Clinical Club (founder), Washington, 1926–27; and the Washington Round Table (founder), 1926–29; and is a trustee of the District of Columbia College and the Citizens Service Association for Law and Order. In the religious life of his community, he is a member of the official board of Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, of Washington, of the board of managers of the Washington Y.M.C.A. and the board of trustees of the Gospel Mission. Dr. Ellison was married at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 30, 1916, to Alberta Bayne, daughter of Henry Huntt, of Washington, D. C., and they were the parents of Alice Elizabeth, Margaret Isabel, and Nancy Doris Ellison.

**CUTLER, David Adelbert**, manufacturer, was born at Wakefield, Mass., Nov. 6, 1879, son of David Cushing and Estella A. (Mead) Cutler. He received a high school education at Concord, Mass., studied business at Burdett College, Boston, and on being graduated in 1897 he obtained a position with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass. During his second year with this company he arranged with the chemistry department at Wesleyan University for a special course in the chemistry of rubber and while taking this course he served as personal adviser to the treasurer of the Goodyear Rubber Co., at Middletown, Conn. In 1901 he was employed as chemist for the Apsley Rubber Co., Hudson, Mass., but a short time later accepted the position of western selling agent in Chicago for the F. N. Woodward Co., of Watertown, Mass. Later he became sales manager for the Calumet Tire & Rubber Co., Chicago, and in January, 1902, he was made chief chemist of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., Passaic, N. J. During 1905–09 he was interested, with Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich (q.v.), his son Edward B. Aldrich, Thomas F. Ryan (q.v.) and Bernard Baruch (q.v.), in developing methods for extracting rubber from the Mexican plant known as guayule. In this connection Mr. Cutler invented processes for the treatment of guayule and plantation rubber. In 1910 he accepted the general managership of the development department of the United States Rubber Co., where he remained three years. In 1913 he opened an office in New York city as a consultant in crude rubber research and soon became associated with the Acushnet Process Co., of New Bedford, Mass., of which he was elected president in 1914. At the beginning of the World war he was given charge of a picric acid plant, established at Chester, Conn., by August Belmont (q.v.), for the manufacture of acid for war use, and remained there until 1916 when he purchased the Alfred Hale Rubber Co., then located in South Boston, Mass., but later moved to Atlantic, Mass. As president, treasurer and proprietor of this company he has built up a successful business in the manufacture of rubberized cloth and molded rubber goods. Few men connected with the rubber industry have had such a varied and extensive experience in rubber research as Mr. Cutler or have so successfully combined technical knowledge with manufacturing instinct and business ability. To the development of rubber manufacture he has contributed a number of original processes, on which he has received letters patent. Mr. Cutler is a member of the American Chemical Society (chairman, rubber section), the Rubber Association of America, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club of Quincy, Mass. (secretary, director and trustee of the scholarship fund), the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Commons Club, of Wesleyan University, and the Masonic fraternity (32nd degree). In his religious affiliation he is a Unitarian. He has been married twice: (1) June 2, 1904, to Charlotte May, daughter of Nicholas P. Terhune, of Passaic, N. J., and (2) Oct. 20, 1909, to Mildred, daughter of William G. Williams, of Malden, Mass. He has five children: Adelbert Cushing, David Roy, William Raymond, Helen Mildred and Elizabeth Cutler.

**BATTLE, George Gordon**, lawyer, was born near Rocky Mount, Edgecombe co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1868, son of Capt. Turner Westray and Lavinia Bassett (Daniel) Battle and a descendant of John Battle, who came over from Yorkshire, England, in 1659 and settled ultimately in Virginia. One of his descendants, Elisha Battle, removed from Nansemond county, Va., to Edgecombe county, N. C., in 1748. He was an affluent cotton planter and also took an active part in public affairs, representing his county in the North Carolina assembly for many years and serving as a member of the state constitutional convention which adopted the Federal constitu-

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tion of 1787. Elisha's wife was Elizabeth Sumner; their son Jacob Battle married Penelope Edwards and their son James Smith Battle married Harriet Westray and was the grandfather of George Gordon Battle. After attending the University of North Carolina for a year and a half Mr. Battle matriculated at the University of Virginia and was graduated M.A. in 1889. He began his law studies at the university under Prof. John B. Minor and, after graduating, continued them in the office of his brother, Judge Jacob Battle, at Rocky Mount and at the Columbia University law school in New York city in 1890. His standing at the law school was so high and he displayed such aptitude in mastering the subtleties of the law that upon the application of District-Attorney Nicoll to Columbia University for an assistant, young Battle was recommended and was promptly appointed assistant district attorney in the department of appeals in 1892. In this position five years, he acquired a varied experience which was to be of great assistance to him in his subsequent work. The last two years of this position were devoted to preparing indictments for the grand jury and so skilfully were his duties performed that not a single indictment drawn by him was held to be faulty upon demurrer. He also frequently tried cases as assistant district attorney and argued habeas corpus and extradition proceedings. Mr. Battle resigned from the district attorney's office in 1897 and formed a partnership with Bartow S. Weeks to engage in the general practice of law in New York. Shortly thereafter H. Snowden Marshall became a member of the firm, which under the name of Weeks, Battle & Marshall quickly won a foremost place among the legal firms of the metropolis. Subsequent changes in the firm were the withdrawal of Mr. Weeks in 1905 and the addition of James A. O'Gorman in 1911, the name becoming O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall. In 1920 Sen. O'Gorman retired and the firm adopted its present style, Battle, Miller, Levy & Van Tine. Mr. Battle has been engaged in a general practice in both state and federal courts. He was one of the counsel for George H. Earle who, as receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., brought suit against the American Sugar Refining Co., for having prevented the Pennsylvania Co. from engaging in the business of sugar refining in violation of the Sherman act. He also appeared in a number of notable will contests, such as those of Mrs. Catharine Hunt Tilford and John Wallace. He was of counsel in the notable litigation between the minority stockholders of the Houston Texas Central Railway Company against the Southern Pacific involving the right of the minority stockholders to protest against the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the majority stockholders. It was finally held by the U. S. supreme court that in such cases the proceeds of the foreclosure sale were impressed with the trust in favor of the minority stockholders. This litigation lasted about thirty-five years and resulted in the recovery of some $6,600,000 for the minority stockholders. Long active in politics, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for district attorney of New York county in 1909 and a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith in his campaigns for governor of New York. He has been a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1916, 1920, 1924 and 1928. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Society for the Encouragement of Labor Legislation, the New York Southern Society, the North Carolina Society of New York and the University, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Calumet, Manhattan and Democratic clubs of New York city. He was married, Apr. 12, 1898, to Martha, daughter of Dr. George W. Bagby, for many years state librarian of Virginia.

**STECK, Daniel Frederic,** U. S. senator (1926–1931), was born at Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 16, 1881, son of Albert Clark and Ada (Washburn) Steck and a descendant of John Michael Steck who emigrated to America from Holland or Germany prior to the revolutionary war, settling in Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. Steck was graduated LL.B. at the law school of the University of Iowa in 1906, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, a prominent attorney of Ottumwa, under the firm name of Steck & Steck. He was prosecuting attorney of Wapello county during 1911–14. When the United States entered the World war he enlisted as a private in the Iowa national guard and organized a signal corps company, of which he was elected captain. His company was mustered into the federal service in June, 1917, as Co. C, 109th field signal battalion, 34th division, with which he served in France from October, 1918 to April, 1919. He was assistant division signal officer and supervised all instruction work of the division. After his discharge in 1919 he returned to his law practice in Ottumwa. He was a charter member of the Nelson Post, American Legion, in Ottumwa and in 1921 became commander of the Iowa department and chairman of the national legislative committee. He was so active in drafting and working for various bills for the relief of veterans, including hospitalization, rehabilitation and adjusted compensation measures, for presentation to congress that in 1924 he was selected as the Democratic candidate for U. S. senator from Iowa. In spite of the fact that the state had not sent a Democrat to the senate since the civil war and the chance for success seemed hopeless, Mr. Steck made an energetic canvass throughout the state and in the general election, owing to a Republican revolt against his opponent, Senator Smith W. Brookhart, reduced the normally heavy Republican majority to an apparent majority of less than 600. He refused to concede defeat and contested the election. Following protracted hearings and investigations involving the canvassing of the entire vote of Iowa, the senate committee on privileges and elections found that Mr. Steck had received an actual plurality of 1500 votes. By a close vote, 44 to 41, the seat of Senator Brookhart, who had been admitted as a senator soon after the election, was declared vacant in April, 1926 and Mr. Steck was duly seated for the term expiring in 1931. He is a member of the Senate committees on military affairs, pensions and post offices and post roads. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. In his religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian. He was married, June 30, 1908, to Lucile, daughter of A. M. Oehler, of Moravia, Ia.

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Geo Gordon Battle

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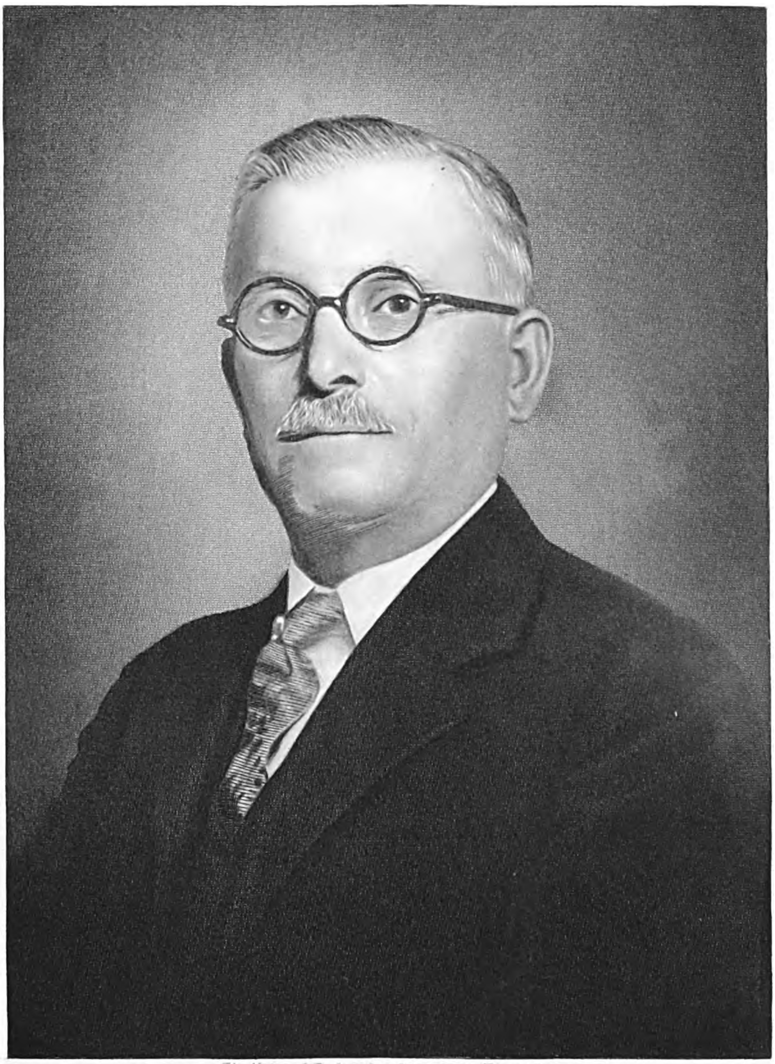

The National Cyclopædia of American Biography

Reinhold Wappler

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**WAPPLER, Reinhold,** instrument-maker, was born at Oranienbaum. Anhalt, Germany, Feb. 19, 1870, son of Karl Wappler, a mechanical engineer, and Henrietta Lehmann, his wife. Mr. Wappler was educated in the high schools of Dessau-Anhalt and Wittenberg and at Fredericks College, Berlin. After a four years' apprenticeship with an instrument-maker at Wittenberg, he entered the Berlin laboratories of the German General Electric Co. in 1888, and was later employed in the electro-medical laboratory of W. A. Hirschmann, in Berlin. He emigrated to New York city in 1890 and became instrument-maker and superintendent for the firm of I. C. Vetter & Co., which later merged with E. B. Meyrowitz & Co. In 1897 he organized the Wappler Electric Controller Co., the name being later changed to the Wappler Electric Co., and served as president until 1924. He also organized, in 1908, the American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., of which he has been president continuously. Both of these companies were formed to develop and manufacture instruments of Mr. Wappler's own invention. From the beginning of his professional career he has devoted himself to the study of scientific instrument making for the diagnosis of disease, for testing the functions of the organs of the human body, and for electrical therapeutics. He was the pioneer manufacturer in the United States of the X-ray machine, which he began to produce as early as 1898, and is considered the founder of the diagnostic instrument industry. He has been from the beginning, the principal manufacturer of cystoscopes, instruments for diagnosing and treating bladder and kidney diseases as well as diseases of the ureters and urethra. Since his first invention, a sinusoidal wave generator for treating injured parts of the body, atrophies and paralyzed conditions, which was patented in 1896 and was the basis for the organization of the Wappler Electric Controller Co. (1897), he has developed and patented more than a hundred devices. The sinusoidal generator was designed to apply his theory of the therapeutic value of muscular exercise by electrical stimulus independent of mental effort. It made possible the application of a carefully modified sinusoidal current in such a manner as alternately to contract and release a muscle and stimulate circulation so that the exudation following traumatic injuries might be rapidly absorbed. It has also proved invaluable in cases of atrophy or paralysis, furnishing relief and in some cases permanent cure. A second invention that should be mentioned (patented 1909), is the rotary switch for rectifying high potential alternating currents in connection with the X-ray machine and other electro-therapeutic apparatus. It consists essentially of a rotating insulating disc having switching contacts on or near its periphery, which permit adjustments of speed and the production of a high potential unidirectional current essential to the X-ray apparatus. Mr. Wappler has also made many improvements in the cystoscope, his first invention of this type being perfected in 1902. In it he eliminated the right-angle prism which had previously been a source of great difficulty due to the fact that its setting could not be made entirely waterproof. He substituted for the prism a semi-spherical lens, having the plane surface silvered, which combined the objective lens and reflecting prism in one. A later invention, utilizing a double-acting prism, made it possible to examine the bladder or urethal passages without distortion even at a range of one-eighth of an inch. This instrument is called the Leo-Buerger cysto-urethroscope. He developed the McCarthy visual system panendoscope, in collaboration with Dr. Joseph F. McCarthy, which was patented in 1924. Its uses are almost unlimited in making visible otherwise obscure canals and passages and operative procedures in connection with such passages. Mr. Wappler also assisted Dr. W. Calhoun Stirling in devising an instrument for removing small calculi impacted in the lower ureter, and Dr. A. Ravich in devising a new type lithotriptoscope. Still another important invention, patented in 1914, was an improved ophthalenoscope, especially designed to permit close approach to the cornea of the eye without danger of abrasion, the illuminating prism being arranged to slant backward and run to an edge, where it meets the sight hole, instead of protruding, as in previous instruments. A further application of his improved mirror and prism system is found in his laryngo-pharyngoscope which permits examination of the larynx and pharyngeal vault with the mouth closed. The delicate skill with which these instruments must be fashioned will be better understood when it is remembered that they must be constructed on an extremely small scale in order to permit their entrance and use in the smaller passages. Mr. Wappler has contributed extensively to the advance of electro-medical and surgical technique by originating methods of treatment and surgical operation. He suggested the use of a high frequency current to cauterize cystic neoplasm and devised an appliance for his cystoscope by which this could be accomplished, thus eliminating the necessity of the major surgical and often fatal operation as previously performed. The same principle has been applied in treating pleural adhesions in tuberculosis with a high percentage of cures. Mr. Wappler is a Mason and a member of the Queensboro Rotary Club. He was married, Sept. 19, 1896, to Maria Luise, daughter of Wilhelm Treppkes, of Potsdam, Germany. They have one daughter, Marianna, and one son, Frederick Charles Wappler.

**PARKINSON, Burney Lynch,** president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina (1927—), was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1887, son of Samuel Moore and Adelia (Jamison) Parkinson, grandson of Hugh and Lucinda (Sloan) Parkinson, great-grandson of Brown, Jr., and Mary (Moore) Parkinson and great-great-grandson of Brown Parkinson, who came to the United States from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1778 and settled at Charleston, S. C. He was graduated at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., in 1909 with the degree of B.S. Later he studied at the George Peabody college for teachers, receiving the degree A.M. in 1920 and Ph.D. in 1926, and did postgraduate work in education at the University of South Carolina and at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York city. He began his career in 1909 as a teacher of English in the Laurens (S. C.) high school, of which he became principal the following year. In 1911 he was appointed superintendent of grade schools in Albemarle, N. C., and during 1914–18 was superintendent of the Laurens school system. He served as state high school inspector for South Carolina.

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1920–23, and in 1923 accepted the newly created professorship of school administration at the University of South Carolina, acting also as director of this institution's extension division until 1927. In that year the board of trustees of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton, S. C., elected him president. In 1928 he was appointed director of teacher training and elementary education for the state of Alabama. In spite of continuous work as a teacher, he has given considerable time to public service. He was president of the Laurens County Teachers' Association, 1915–16, and a member, 1920–23, of the South Carolina committee of the commission on secondary schools for southern states. He was executive secretary and treasurer of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, 1923–24; president, 1924–25; and editor and business manager of "South Carolina Education," the association's professional magazine, 1923–25. He is a director of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association and the Security Building and Loan Association of Columbia, and a special collaborator of the U. S. bureau of education. During the World war he served in Y.M.C.A. work and the United War Work campaign. In November, 1918, he was transferred to the American Red Cross as home service supervisor for the state of South Carolina and in the following February, was sent to Atlanta, Ga., as associate and acting manager in charge of the southern division, American Red Cross, his territory including the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. He directed all Red Cross work in these five states, having under him a personnel of more than 400 people and disbursing each week in excess of $250,000. Dr. Parkinson is the author of a number of articles on educational subjects, the most notable of which was his doctor's thesis on "The Professional Preparation and Certification of White Elementary and Secondary Public School Teachers in South Carolina." He is a teacher of a large Bible class for young men in the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity and the Kiwanis Club. He was married at Albemarle, N. C., June 30, 1914, to Dera Dry, daughter of G. M. Dry, a merchant of Albemarle.

**PALMER, Edgar,** industrialist, was born in New York city, Nov. 12, 1880, son of Stephen Squires (q. v) and Susan Flanders (Price) Palmer. He was educated at private schools in New York city and Watertown, Conn., and at Princeton University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1903 and E.E. in 1905, after an advanced course in electrical engineering. His first employment was with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., acquiring broad experience in the various departments of electrical manufacture. In 1906 he went to Canon City, Colo., as representative of the Empire Zinc Co., but in 1907 returned to New York city as assistant to the general manager of the New Jersey Zinc Co., of which his father was president. He succeeded to the presidency of the company in 1912, thereafter maintaining its wide reputation for purity of products. It is one of the world's largest producers of slab, sheet and strip zinc, zinc oxide, zinc dust, spiegel iron, lithopone and sulphuric acid. Its "Horse Head" and "Bertha" brands of slab zinc have for years been the acknowledged standards in all countries. With its subsidiary companies, it owns and operates mines and plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Virginia, Georgia and Mexico, and conducts an extensive export trade. When re-incorporated in 1880 the company was capitalized at $3,040,000. This was increased to $10,000,000 in 1897, to $35,000,000 in 1915, and to $50,000,000 in 1920. It employs in its several branches approximately 8,000 persons, among whom for several years it has conducted an extensive program of welfare and safety activities. During the World war, to meet the insistent demand of the United States and the Allies for zinc for munitions purposes, all plants of the company were operated at capacity, the plant at Franklin, N. J., increasing its output 75 per cent within sixty days, and in spite of transportation difficulties, all contracted deliveries were made on schedule. As chairman of the zinc committee of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and later, as chairman of the zinc producers' committee, Mr. Palmer also rendered important patriotic service in stimulating the production of zinc, and in allocating the supply of the metal. He was also a member of the mines and metals Liberty Loan committee and chairman of the Westchester county committee for the second war fund drive by the American Red Cross. In 1914, in memory of his father, Mr. Palmer presented to Princeton University a $300,000 stadium, known as the Palmer Memorial Stadium. From 1912 to 1927 he was president and thereafter was chairman of the boards of directors of the New Jersey Zinc Co., Bertha Mineral Co., Empire Zinc Co. (of Colo.), Empire Zinc Co. (of Mo.), New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), Palmer Land Co., Palmer Water Co., Chestnut Ridge Railway Co., Master Painters' Supply Co., and New Jersey Zinc Sales Co.

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His other offices include the presidency of Smith Valley Realty Corp., Palmerton Hospital, Franklin Hospital and Princeton Inn Co.; the vice-presidency of the Ahnapee and Western Railway Co., Green Bay and Western Railroad Co., Kewanee, Green Bay and Western Railroad Co.; directorships in the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Co., Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., New York Edison Co., Bankers and Shippers Insurance Co., Delson Chemical Co., Inc.; Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad Co.; East River Gas Co. of Long Island City, Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Co., Hanover National Bank, Mineral Point Zinc Co., New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., the Palmerton Co., Palmerton Telephone Co., Palmerton Disposal Co., Palmerton Lighting Co., United Electric Light and Power Co., Ward Baking Corp., First National Bank of Princeton, and is a trustee of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. Mr. Palmer is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His clubs are: University, Union League, Princeton, New York Yacht and City Midday, of New York city; Metropolitan of Washington, D. C.; Eastern Yacht, of Boston, Mass.; Larchmont Yacht, American Yacht, Blind Brook, Apawamis and Manursing Island, of Rye, N. Y.; Nassau and University Cottage of Princeton, N. J., and Jekyl Island, of Georgia. He was marrried, Nov. 22, 1910, to Zilph, daughter of James E. Hayes, a manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one daughter, Zilph Palmer.

**McALPIN, Kenneth Rose,** haematologist, was born in New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1882, son of Edwin Augustus and Anne (Brandreth) McAlpin, and grandson of David Hunter McAlpin (q.v.), merchant and philanthropist. He was graduated at the Holbrook Military School in Briar Cliff, N. Y., in 1901; received from Princeton University the degree of A.B. in 1905, and that of M.A. in 1906; and was graduated with the degree of M.D. at Columbia in 1910. His medical studies were continued as a postgraduate student at the University of Munich in 1913. After a period of three years as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, he became connected with the department of medicine of Columbia University, being assistant and instructor during 1913–27, and has been associate in medicine since 1927. The greater part of Dr. McAlpin's research work has been done in connection with diseases of the blood, especially Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, purpura haemorrhagica, and various blood maladies. Since 1918 his work has been confined very largely to a study of the diseases mentioned, chiefly in the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University, where he has had the assistance of the medical students. He was a lieutenant in the medical corps of the naval reserve during the World war, serving in the aviation branch. At first he was with the so-called Yale unit at Palm Beach and Huntington, L. I., then at the naval air station at Hampton Roads, and finally at the U. S. navy air station at Killingholme, Lincolnshire, England. He is chairman of the committee of management of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission and is chairman of the board of management of the Y.M.C.A., Columbia medical students. Dr. McAlpin is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine (fellow), the American Medical Association, New York state and county medical societies, New York Pathological Society, and the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital. His clubs include the Princeton, University and the Coffee House, of New York city; the Hudson River Country, Anglers, Triton Fish and Game of Quebec, Explorers and American Alpine. He was married, June 15, 1922, to Margot, daughter of Frederick Potter of Ossining, N. Y., and they are the parents of Helen Anne and Dorothy Potter McAlpin.

**LEONARD, William Ellery,** author and educator, was born at Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 25, 1876, son of William James and Martha (Whitcomb) Leonard, and a descendant of Henry Leonard, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Taunton, Mass. He was graduated A.B. in 1898 at Boston University, where he taught Latin that year and received his master's degree from Harvard in 1899 while principal of the Plainville (Mass.) high school. After holding a fellowship in philology and literature at his alma mater he continued his graduate work abroad at the Universities of Gottingen and Bonn in 1900–02, and then as a fellow at Columbia University, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1904. He taught German the same year at Lynn (Mass.) high school, and served thereafter as associate editor of philology of "Lippincott's English Dictionary" until 1906. He then became an instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin, advanced to assistant professor in 1909, associate professor in 1921, and since 1926 has been professor of English. He was visiting professor of English at New York University in 1916–17. Prof. Leonard is an accomplished critic and poet whose writings have a wide range and variety of subject and mood, expressed in traditional forms. His poems are strongly personal and have their chief appeal to readers attached to classical structure and diction. Most of them are contained in "A Son of Earth" (1928), a collection of selected verse from previous volumes, assembled autobiographically in the order of their composition during the past thirty years. His most notable poetic work is "Two Lives" (1925), a narrative in sonnet sequence, which recounts in terms "precise yet heroic," as one critic expressed it, the exact fate of a modern man and woman. His chief work in prose is an autobiography "The Locomotive God" (1927). He has been a productive writer in other fields as a professional scholar, including old Germanic and Spanish versification, and in Wisconsin acquired a scholarly and imaginative grasp of Indian lore and the pioneer period. His earlier works are "Byron and Byronism in America" (1905), "The Poet of Galilee" (1909), and "Aesop and Hyssop" (1913). He translated "The Fragments of Empedocles," in verse (1908); Sudermann's "Vale of Content" for the "Chief Contemporary Dramatists" series (1914); "Belgium and Germany" from the Dutch (1916); "Lucretius" in verse from the Latin (1916), reprinted in "Everyman's Library" (1921); and "Beowulf" in rhymed verse from early English (1923). His other publications include the monographs, "Beowulf and the Nibelungen Couplet" (1918), "The Scansion of Middle English Alliterative Verse" (1920), "La Metrica del Cid" (Madrid, 1928), and "Bryant and the Minor Poets," in the "Cambridge History of American Literature." He also wrote two plays, "Glory of the Morning" (1912) and "Red Bird," based on the Winnebago War (1923). He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the Na-

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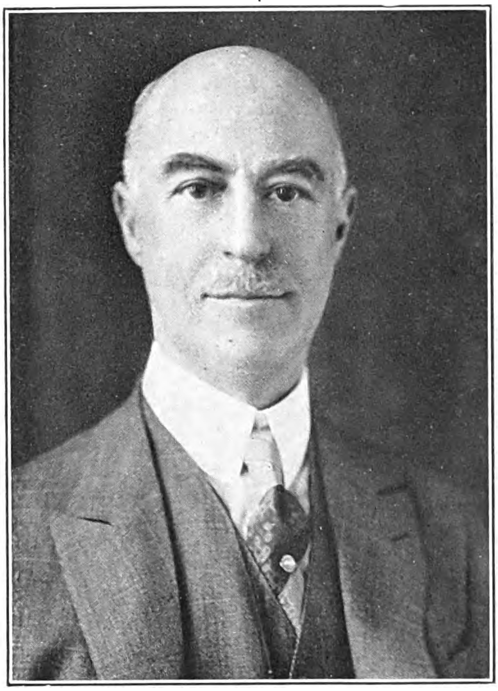
tional Institute of Arts and Letters and of learned bodies in Wisconsin. Prof. Leonard was married twice: (1) June 23, 1909, to Charlotte, daughter of John Charles Freeman, of Madison, Wis. (died, 1911); and (2), Oct. 10, 1914, to Charlotte, daughter of George Charlton, of Janesville, Wis.

**BEDFORD, Charles Edward,** industrialist, was born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1874, son of Edward Thomas and Mary A. (Dingee) Bedford, and grandson of Frederick Thomas Bedford, who came to the United States from London, England, in 1848, settling on Long Island, N. Y. His father (q.v.) is president of the Corn Products Refining Co. Charles Edward Bedford was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., Park Avenue Institute, and the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he studied engineering. He began his business career in 1891 with the Swan & Finch Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., and later transferred to the Standard Oil Co. In 1907 Mr. Bedford was elected vice-president and director of the Vacuum Oil Co., his present position. In addition he is a director of the Standard Insurance Co. and the New York Sporting Goods Co., of New York city. He is interested in various sports, including boating and golf, and is a member of the Bankers and Recess clubs, New York city; Lake Placid (N. Y.) Club; Cherry Valley, Bellport Yacht and Bellport Country clubs, Long Island. He is a Baptist in his religious belief. Mr. Bedford was married, Oct. 15, 1897, to Happie Agnes Briggs, of New York city. They have four children: Charles E., Jr., Herbert A., Gladys and Happie E. Bedford.



**KNIGHT, Peter Oliphant,** lawyer, was born at Freeburg, Snyder co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1865, son of James W. and Sarah E. (Kantz) Knight and great-grandson of John Conrad Knight who came to this country from England and settled on Long Island in 1760; he was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Mr. Knight's grandfather, Richard Knight, also served in the revolution, entering the Continental army at eleven years of age as drummer and fifer; he was a captain in the war of 1812. Peter O. Knight was graduated LL.B. from the law department of Valparaiso University in 1884; he accompanied his mother to Fort Myers, Fla., and there, in 1885, he engaged in the practice of law. He was unusually successful in his practice and made such a favorable impression upon the people of the community that in 1886, when he was under twenty-one years of age, he was elected mayor of Fort Myers, serving one term. In 1888 Mr. Knight was made chairman of the county delegation to the state Democratic convention and in the fall of 1888 he was elected one of the first two representatives from the newly created county of Lee. On taking his seat in the legislature he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. His rapidly increasing law practice induced him to locate in Tampa, Fla., in 1889 and there he formed a partnership with Gen. Joseph B. Wall (q.v.), an eminent lawyer, under the firm name of Wall & Knight. Four years later the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Knight then becoming solicitor of Hillsborough county, in which position he served for six years. During the ensuing three years (1899–1902) he held the office of state's attorney. In 1902, with two others, Mr. Knight incorporated the Tampa Hardware Co., with a capital stock of $15,000, and established a retail hardware business; later the company retired from the retail field and has since confined itself to wholesale dealing, serving all of south Florida. Mr. Knight has been president of this corporation since its organization, its present capital and surplus exceeding $900,000. During 1918–19 he was vice-president and general counsel of the American International Shipbuilding Corp. which, during the World war, constructed the large shipbuilding plant at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, Pa. He is president of the Tampa Electric Co., which operates the street railway and electric lighting system of Tampa; vice-president of the Exchange National Bank, Tampa, the Bank of West Tampa and Ybor City Land & Improvement Co. He is president of the Hillsborough County Humane Society, vice-president of the Florida society of the Sons of the American Revolution, director of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce and national councillor to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; a member of the American and Florida state bar associations, the Florida Historical Society, and the National Institute of Social Sciences; the Tampa Yacht & Country, Rocky Point Golf, Palma Ceia Golf, Elks, and Seminole (Jacksonville) clubs. He has attained the 33d degree in Masonry. He was married, Aug. 24, 1886, to Lillie, daughter of Maj. T. D. Frierson, of Atlanta, Ga. He has two sons, Joseph Mitchell and Peter Oliphant Knight, Jr.

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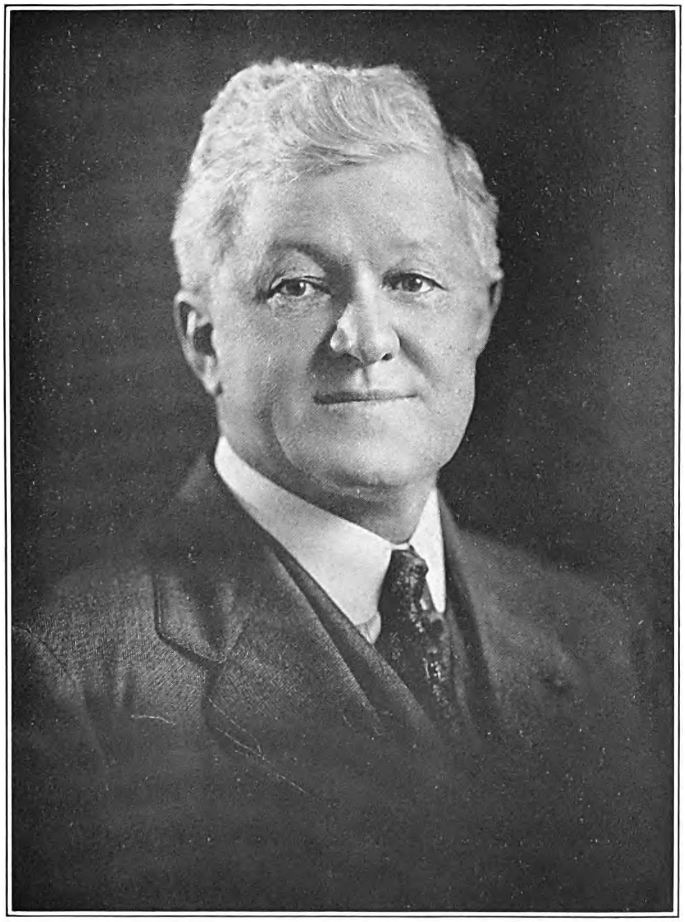

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Peter O. Knight.

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Charles Davison

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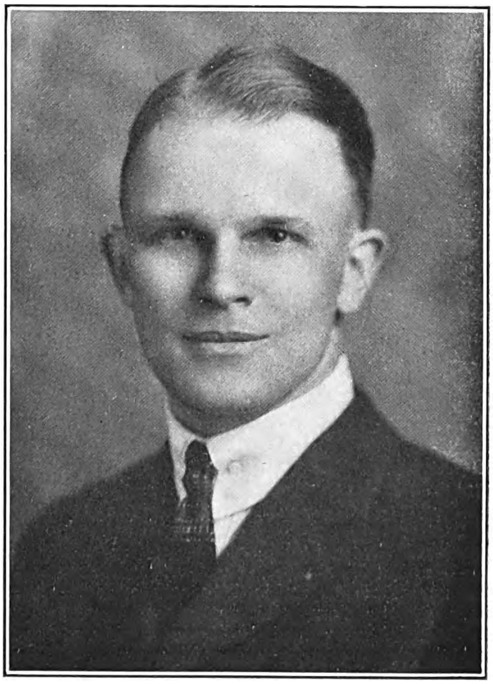
**DAVISON, Charles,** surgeon, was born at Barrington, Ill., Jan. 13, 1858, son of Peter and Martha Maria (Whedon) Davison and descended from Daniel Davison, who, coming from England, joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1651. He was graduated at the Medical School of Northwestern University in 1883 with the degree of M.D., served as interne in Cook County Hospital for one year and since 1884 has practiced medicine in Chicago. Dr. Davison was assistant surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1887–92; attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital, 1894–1926, president of the attending staff, 1917–19, and has been attending surgeon emeritus since 1926. One of the founders of the West Side Hospital, he was attending surgeon, 1896–1907; and at the University Hospital, of which he was also a founder, he has served as attending surgeon since 1908, president of the staff since 1917 and surgeon-in-chief since 1917. He has been a member of the faculties of the Chicago Post-Graduate Clinical School, as professor of surgery, 1896–1906, and the department of medicine of the University of Illinois, as professor of surgical anatomy, 1899–1900, adjunct professor of clinical surgery, 1900–04, professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1904–1917, professor and head of the department of surgery, 1917–26, and professor emeritus of surgery since 1926. In addition to this long period of activity, Dr. Davison conducted hospital clinics for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois at Cook County Hospital, 1899–1921; West Side Hospital, 1901–1907; College Amphitheatre, 1907–08; and at the University Hospital, 1908–26. In 1917 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. He served as editor of "The Chicago Clinic," 1899–1900; trustee of the University of Illinois, 1905–1910; president of the Alumni Association of Cook County Hospital Internes, 1911–12; and as a member of the committee of three who, in 1913, presented gratis the entire issue of $217,000 of capital stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University of Illinois. Dr. Davison has been a regular contributor to current medical literature and is the author of: "Clinics at Cook County Hospital" (1901); "Suture of the Abdominal Wall" (1902); "Results of Abdominal Wall Suture" (1904); "Treatment of Fractures of the Femur" (1906); "The Technique of Closure of Wounds by Removable Continuous Suture" (1907); "Torsion of the Great Omentum without Hernia" (1910); "Surgical Treatment of Undescended Testicle" (1911); "The Treatment of Fractures by Autoplastic Bone Pegs" (1914); "Treatment of Fractures by Medullary Bone Splints" (1914); "Autoplastic Repair of Fractures of Neck of Femur" (1915); "Autoplastic Repair of Recent Fractures" (1915); "Spiral Fractures of the Tibia" (1918); "Fracture of the Neck of the Femur, Bone Transplant" (1918); "Transplantation of Bone for Defects of the Head and Neck of the Femur" (1919); "Adhesions About the Ascending Colon Simulating Chronic Appendicitis" (1924, with Marshall Davison and Don J. Royer); "The Use of Boiled Beef-Bone, Intramedullary Pegs in the Fracture of Long Bones, An Experimental Study" (1924, with Frederick Christopher). He is also co-author with F. D. Smith of the work on "Autoplastic Surgery" (1916). Dr. Davison is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Surgical Society (president, 1912–13), Alpha Kappa Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, American College of Surgeons (board of governors, 1913–14), American College of Clinical Surgeons (member, committee on standardization of surgery, 1913), Research Club of the University of Illinois and the Chicago Institute of Medicine. He was married, at Chicago, Oct. 20, 1887, to Mary L., daughter of Charles P. Kidd, of Springfield, Ill., and they are the parents of Dr. Charles Marshall Davison.

**BENEDICT, Loyal Clark,** engineer, was born in Seymour, Wis., Oct. 2, 1892, son of Charles Henry and Elsie Sylvina (Culbertson) Benedict. He is a descendant of Thomas Benedict of Nottinghamshire, England, who settled in Connecticut in 1638, and his wife Mary Bridgeman, the line being through John and Phoebe (Gregory) Benedict; Joseph and Anne Benedict; Aaron and Elizabeth (Knowles) Benedict; Cyrus and Hannah (Barker) Benedict, and David and Elizabeth (Shepard) Benedict, who were the grandparents of Loyal C. Benedict. He was graduated B.S. at Hampden-Sidney College in 1914. Two years later, after a course in elec-



trical engineering in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, he was awarded his second degree, and entered upon a student-apprenticeship with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. He made a study of the newly promulgated systems for estimating wages on the basis of unit standards of time and labor, and was authorized by the Westinghouse company to install the system perfected by Henry L. Gantt in several of its departments. He was appointed rate foreman, controlling the calculation of wages for all employees. In 1920 he resigned to engage in general rate-consulting work as a field engineer, associated with the Charles E. Bedaux Co., labor measurement and

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cost control engineers, of Cleveland, O. Four years later the Dyer Engineers, Inc. was formed as an offshoot of the Bedaux company and Mr. Benedict accepted the vice-presidency, being engaged principally in field work and installing an improved cost system in manufacturing concerns of the country. In estimating costs of production and wages, the Dyer system uses a standard unit, or "point," as the basis, which is defined as such an ascertained amount of work as a skilled workman, working at normal speed, can produce in one minute of time. As applied to various crafts and callings, the first step is, of course, to determine the value of this "unit" within the conditions of work. Personally, Mr. Benedict is a man of quiet and self-contained manner, a wide reader and a careful student. At college he was captain of the football team and on his graduation at the Virginia Polytechnic, was class valedictorian. He is a 32d degree Mason, as well as a Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of the Knights of Malta, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Association of Cost Accountants. He was married, Apr. 14, 1917, to Atha Mae, daughter of Philemon Easterday, of Farmville, Va., and they have two sons: Vernon Henry and Kenneth Donald Benedict.

**MAYTAG, Frederick Louis,** manufacturer, was born on a farm near Elgin, Ill., July 14, 1857, son of Daniel William and Amelia (Toennebohn) Maytag, both natives of Germany. His father, a native of Lenzen, near Berlin, settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1850, later removing with his wife to Clay county, Ill., and thence in 1866 to Marshalltown, Ia. Mr. Maytag passed his early years on his father's farm, spending a total of only twenty-two months in school until 1880, when he obtained employment as clerk in an implement store in Newton, Ia. The following year he purchased a half interest in the business, which was conducted under the name, Maytag & Bergman, until 1890. He then sold his interest in the business and purchased a lumber yard, which engaged his attention for four years. In 1893 he organized, with W. C. Bergman, A. H. Bergman and George W. Parsons, the Parsons Band Cutter and Self-Feeder Co., to manufacture and market a self-feeder attachment for a threshing machine, which had been invented by Mr. Parsons. The cash capital was $2400 contributed in equal shares by the four partners. On account of outside interests of other members of the firm, the active management fell to Mr. Maytag and he devoted himself with untiring energy to the development of the company and the improvement of its products. He brought the enterprise safely through two panics, overcame the disadvantages due to the seasonal nature of the demand for self-feeders by extending the line of products, and surmounted many financial, mechanical and organization difficulties. Within a few years the company had become the largest manufacturer of self-feeders in the world, supplying the markets of the United States, as well as Canada, Australia, England and South America. In 1899 a corn husker and shredder, invented by Howard Snyder, was added to its line; later a grain grader and hay press, and in 1907 a hand power washing machine. In 1909 Mr. Maytag purchased the interests of his partners, and became sole owner of the company, which by that time had a virtual monopoly of the feeder business, supplying twenty-eight manufacturers of threshing machines. On Dec. 4, 1909, The Maytag Co. was organized under the laws of Iowa, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to take over the Parsons Band Cutter & Self Feeder Co. and the Parsons Hawkeye Manufacturing Co., makers of self-feeders and wooden tub hand washers. Of this company Mr. Maytag became president with T. G. Bryant as vice-president, E. H. Maytag treasurer, and T. A. Moler secretary. In 1911 an electric washer was produced, followed soon afterward by the development of a swinging wringer, also the invention of Howard Snyder. Gradually the manufacture of washers became the principal activity of the company, the sales of this article in 1915 exceeding those of all other products. During that year the company also developed a one-half horse-power two-cycle gasoline engine known as the multi-motor, to furnish motive power for the washer in homes without electric current. The demand for this engine exceeded expectations, and today it is the world's largest maker of single-cylinder and two-cycle engines. In 1922 the company produced a washer of a new type, known as the "Gyrafoam" washer, with which a still greater record in industrial achievement was established. This machine, of the gyratator type, with a cast aluminum tub, has demonstrated its superiority in speed, cleaning power and the low rate of wear on the materials in washing. In its production, Mr. Maytag encountered and overcame a new obstacle. Several of the leading aluminum foundries of the country had refused to undertake manufacturing the cast aluminum tub, on the ground that it could not be made, but he built his own aluminum foundry and designed his own machinery, eventually accomplishing the result declared impossible. This foundry is one of the most completely equipped plants of its kind in the world, and one of the three largest. The production of the Gyrafoam washer, which was begun in 1922, was followed by an advertising campaign, which in two years found the company the fourth largest newspaper advertiser in the world. The result was a prodigious increase in the business, the volume of annual sales growing from $2,000,000 in 1921, to $53,000,000 in 1926. Mr. Maytag retired from the presidency of the company in 1921, but continues his activities as chairman of the board of directors, the present officers, beside himself, being his son, E. H. Maytag, president and treasurer, R. A. Bradt, vice-president, W. I. Sparks, secretary, and E. L. Nelson, assistant secretary. In January, 1921, the company increased its capital stock to $2,000,000 and later in the same year it was reincorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of $300,000 preferred and 80,000 shares of no-par common stock. This was increased in 1924 to 15,000 prior preferred shares, 15,000 preferred and 100,000 no-par common. In 1925 it was again reincorporated, under the laws of Delaware, with 2,400,000 no-par common shares authorized and 1,600,000 shares issued. The company's plant at Newton, Ia., covers thirteen acres of floor space, and employs nearly 1,800 hands. Branch offices are maintained in Philadelphia, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., San Francisco, Calif., and Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Maytag was president of the South Dakota Central Railroad in 1912–14. In 1911 he pur-

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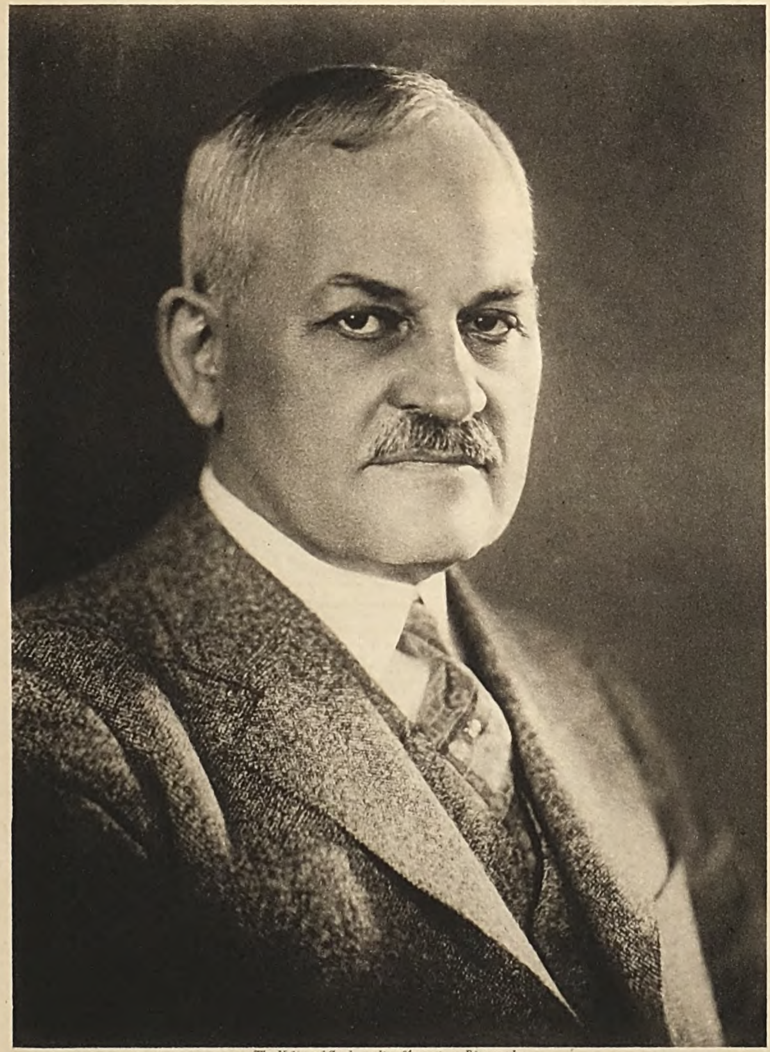

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F. L. Maytag

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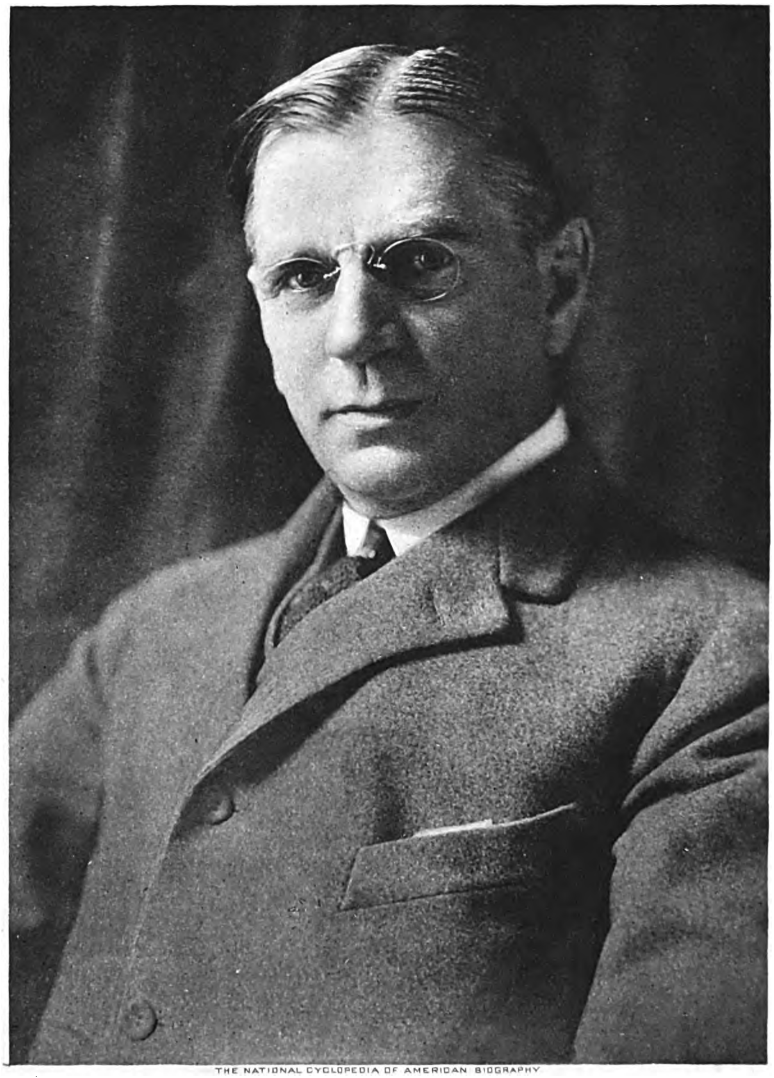

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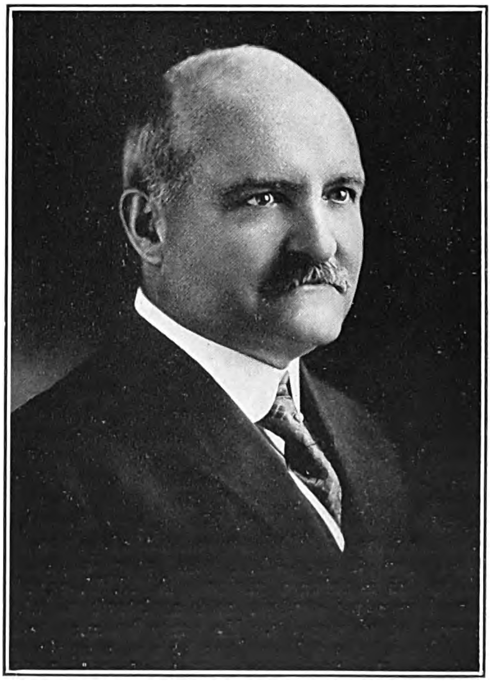
chased the Mason Motor Car Co., of Des Moines, Ia., moved it to Waterloo, Ia., changed its name to the Maytag-Mason Motor Co., and built an automobile by that name. He is the owner also of a $1,000,000 hotel and office building in Newton, Ia. In spite of the demands of his rapidly growing business interests, Mr. Maytag has found time to render valuable service to public welfare. He was a member of the Iowa state senate for ten years (1902–12), becoming chairman of the committee on appropriations; was appointed the first director of the state budget (1925); and mayor of the city of Newton during 1923–25. He was president of the board of trustees of Skiff Memorial Hospital during 1919-23. Mr. Maytag is a generous supporter of worthy objects, charitable, educational and religious. In 1927 he donated $250,000 to the Newton Y.M.C.A., and in celebration of his seventieth birthday, distributed $132,000 among his employees. Parsons College awarded him the degree of LL.D. in 1926, and in the same year the Home Appliance Merchants of America presented him with the world's largest and most valuable medallion, eight inches in diameter, made of pure gold and worth $25,000, in recognition of his outstanding services in originating and manufacturing electrical home appliances. Mr. Maytag is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was married, Sept. 20, 1882, to Dena, daughter of William Bergman, of Newton, Ia. They have four children, Lulu, wife of William H. Smith, Freda Louise, Elmer Henry and Lewis Bergman Maytag.

**WELLS, Rolla**, capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1856, son of Erastus and Isabella Bowman (Henry) Wells. His father (q.v.) organized in St. Louis the first street railway line west of the Mississippi river, and was congressman from Missouri for five terms (1869–77, 1879–81). The family was established in America by Hugh Welles of Essex, England, who settled at Wetherford, Conn., in 1635. The descent from Hugh Welles is through Thomas and Mary (Beardsley) Welles; Noah, Jonathan and Simeon Welles; Judah and Ethelinda (Otis) Wells; Otis and Mary (Symonds) Welles, to Erastus Wells. Mr. Wells completed his education in Washington University, St. Louis, and in Princeton University, and in 1879 began his active career as assistant superintendent and general manager of a street railway corporation of St. Louis. He retained this connection for four years, and then engaged in various business enterprises. In 1892 he participated in organizing the American Steel Foundry Co., of which he was president for nine years. He was mayor of St. Louis for four successive terms (1901-09); was treasurer of the Democratic national committee during 1912–16, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis during 1914–19, and was receiver of the United Railways Co. of St. Louis for eight years (1919–27). Among other important business connections, he is a director of the Laclede Gas Co., Kinloch Telephone Co. and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. In the latter organization he has been also a member of the executive committee and is now chairman of the board of directors. He is a member of the University, Racquet, Commercial, Log Cabin, Cuivre and Country clubs of St. Louis, and the Chicago Club of Chicago, Ill. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Washington University in 1915, and by Princeton University in 1916. Mr. Wells has been married twice: (1) Oct. 2, 1878, to Jennie Howard, daughter of Henry Lloyd Parker, a manufacturer of St. Louis; (2) Nov. 17, 1923, to Carlota Clark Church, also of St. Louis. By the first marriage he is the father of three daughters, Maud, wife of James Clark Streett, Jane, wife of Tom K. Smith, and Isabella, wife of Elzey M. Roberts, and of two sons, Erastus and Lloyd P. Wells, both bankers of St. Louis.

**CALDER, William Musgrave**, builder and U. S. senator (1917–23), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1869, son of Alexander G. and Susan Musgrave (Ryan) Calder, grandson of Isaac and Lillie (Grant) Calder and great-grandson of Isaac Calder, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1834, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. His father was a prominent builder and contractor of Brooklyn for many years, and helped to organize the Greater New York Savings Bank and the Home Title Company, both of Brooklyn. William M. Calder was educated in the Brooklyn schools, and at Cooper Institute, New York city. He adopted his



father's business and as president of the William M. Calder Corporation Co., has erected more than 5,000 dwellings in Brooklyn, including some of the finest homes in the vicinity of Prospect Park. He was commissioner of buildings for the Borough of Brooklyn in 1902–04. His interest in local reform movements brought him into touch with leading men and politicians of the city and in 1904 he was the Republican nominee for the sixth congressional district, and was elected to the fifty-ninth congress. By successive reelections he remained in the national house of representatives until 1915, serving on several important committees and interesting himself principally in improving the

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postal service, and in developing a larger and more efficient navy. In 1916 Mr. Calder was elected to the U. S. senate. As a member of the finance committee he took a major part in securing the enactment of the revenue act of 1921 and the tariff act of 1922. He was also a member of the committees on commerce and banking and currency. He took an active part in much of the work of these committees, particularly the work of the commerce committee in dealing with the development of the merchant marine. He was the author of the national daylight saving law of 1918 legalizing the setting forward of the clocks throughout the nation one hour during the summer months. Although repealed in 1919, the custom has been continued in all of the larger cities of the country. Mr. Calder has been a delegate to every Republican national convention since 1904, and was president of the electoral college of New York state in 1929. He is a director of the Lawyers Title & Trust Co., of New York, the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., a member of the order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum, the Brooklyn and New York chambers of commerce, the Union League, Crescent and Montauk clubs of Brooklyn, and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by George Washington University in 1920 and by Syracuse and Fordham universities in 1921. He was married, Feb. 14, 1893, to Katherine E., daughter of William E. Harloe, a former mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and they have two children: William M. Calder, Jr., vice-president of the William M. Calder Co., and Elsie, wife of Comr. Robert E. Lee.

**HARRISON, Francis Burton,** governor-general of Philippine Islands (1913–20), was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1873, son of Burton Norvell and Constance (Cary) Harrison, brother of Fairfax Harrison and a descendant of Richard Harrison, who emigrated from England to Virginia prior to 1634. His father was secretary to Jefferson Davis during the civil war and attained a high position at the bar in New York city, and his mother (q.v.) was a well-known novelist. He was graduated at Yale College in 1895 and at the New York School of Law in 1897. For two years he taught in the New York Night Law School, in the meantime (1898) being admitted to the bar. When the Spanish-American war began he enlisted as a private in troop A, N. Y. cavalry, later becoming captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers. He early became active in politics. As a Democrat he was a representative in the 58th, 60th, 61st, 62nd and 63rd congresses. During his service in the lower house he was a member of the two committees on ways and means and foreign relations. On the former he was credited with winning the fight for free wool in the Underwood tariff law and responsible for the federal anti-narcotic law passed in 1914, known as the "Harrison Law," establishing strict federal control over traffic in narcotic drugs in the United States and its possessions. On the foreign relations committee he was a conspicuous opponent of the dollar diplomacy policy (see Knox, P. C.) of the state department and never lost an opportunity to denounce it. In 1913, he was appointed governor-general of the Philippine Islands to succeed W. Cameron Forbes (q.v.). Mr. Harrison had been for years a staunch opponent of imperialism and since the Democratic platform of 1912 had promised independence for the Philippines just as soon as the natives proved themselves capable of self-government, his chief underlying purpose during his administration of the Philippine civil government was to prepare the people for autonomy as rapidly as possible. When he went there the principal governing body was a commission appointed by the President, a majority of whose members were Americans, and the Philippine assembly. As a result of this dual control there was continual friction between the commission and the assembly, largely over the subject of appropriations. There was, moreover, only one Filipino in charge of a bureau. It was not long before Mr. Harrison had effected numerous changes in the situation. He not only converted the American majority on the commission into a Filipino majority, but removed numerous American bureau chiefs and assistant chiefs and replaced them with natives. In every way possible he sought to encourage the development of initiative and the capacity for self-government on the part of the people. This policy produced a wave of satisfaction which spread throughout the islands and which was intensified in 1916 by the passage of the Jones act which established a Philippine senate and cabinet and made the governor-general and the vice-governor the only American appointive officers, the senate being given the right to reject or confirm the appointments of the governor-general. When the United States became involved in the World war, so well had Gov. Harrison sown the seeds of confidence and good will that the Filipinos supported every war measure with the utmost loyalty. They offered a division of soldiers to fight with American troops in France and to pay the cost of a destroyer and a submarine to serve with the American navy. They subscribed 40,000,000 pesos for Liberty bonds and contributed liberally in Red Cross and other campaigns. Mr. Harrison's administration was characterized by steady progress in the economic development of the islands notwithstanding the adverse conditions due to the war. During the seven years he was governor-general the mileage of first class roads increased from 2233 to 4696 kilometers, 1620 steel bridges were built, 725 permanent government buildings, including schools and hospitals, erected, and a network of wireless stations constructed. A vast program of port works, water systems and irrigation projects was begun. The educational expenditures were increased by 10,000,000 pesos, allowing 300,000 more Filipino children to enter schools, and the government revenue grew from 22,000,000 to 80,000,000 pesos. Agricultural production was practically doubled, and the sugar and cocoanut oil industries were developed. Rural credit societies to the number of 528 were formed. Accompanying this increase in material prosperity, there was a steady growth in the ability, on the part of the Filipino leaders, to handle financial and other problems growing out of their efforts at self-government, and a spirit of nationalism, race-pride and self-confidence was firmly established among the people. So convinced was Mr. Harrison, when the resigned his position in February, 1921, that the Filipinos were ready for independence that he recommended that a native

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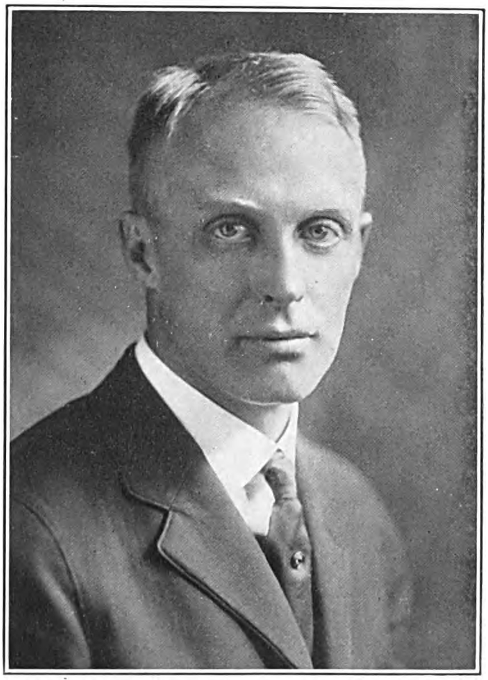
be appointed governor-general to succeed him. He is the author of "The Corner Stone of Philippine Independence" (1922). Since his withdrawal from public life he has devoted his time largely to traveling abroad. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and University clubs of New York. He has been thrice married: (1) June 7, 1900, to Mary, daughter of Charles F. Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, by whom he had two children, Virginia Randolph, and Barbara; Mrs. Harrison was killed in an automobile accident, and he was married (2) Jan. 16, 1907, to Mabel, daughter of Henry I. Judson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the children of this union were Burton and Frances Fairfax. They were divorced in 1919. He was married (3) May 15, 1919, in Chicago, Ill., to Elizabeth, daughter of Clarence G. Wrentmore, of Manila, by whom he had two children, Francis Burton, Jr., and Verna Harrison.

**ROGERS, James Grafton,** lawyer, was born in Denver, Colo., Jan. 13, 1883, son of Edmund James Armstrong and Maria Georgina D. (Burrell) Rogers. His father, a native of Grafton, Ont., Canada, was educated in the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, where he was an intimate of Dr. William Osler (q.v.), and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. The Rogers family settled in New England at an early date, Robert (q.v.) and James Rogers of "Rogers' Rangers" in the French and Indian wars, being members of the family. James Grafton Rogers was educated in the public schools of Denver, at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was graduated A. B. at Yale University in 1905. He was a reporter on the New York "Sun" during 1905-06, and did considerable miscellaneous writing. He then entered the law school of Denver University and in 1908 received the LL.B. degree. He ranked first in the Colorado bar examinations of that year, and began the practice of his profession in Denver. He served as assistant attorney-general of Colorado during 1909–10. In the latter year he became junior partner in the Denver law firm of Rogers, Shafroth & Rogers, with Platt Rogers, former judge and president of the Colorado Bar Association, and John F. Shafroth (q.v.), former governor and senator from Colorado. During 1917–18 the partnership was Rogers & Rogers. He then practiced alone until 1924 when a partnership was formed of Hodges, Wilson & Rogers, with William V. Hodges, since 1924 treasurer of the Republican national committee, and D. Edgar Wilson. Since 1910 he has been a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Denver as professor of corporation law and jurisprudence, and in January, 1928, he was appointed dean of the law department at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. In 1912 he organized the Civic League of Denver which publishes at each election a pamphlet giving a non-partisan estimate of the measures and candidates before the people. He served as its president until 1924. In 1913 he founded the Colorado Mountain Club, now the largest outdoor organization in the Rocky Mountain section, with several branches outside of Denver; he was its president until 1917. During the World war he served as the executive secretary of the Denver Liberty Loan committee, and taught in the Reserve Officers' School at Fort Logan. He enlisted in July, 1918, and served at Camp Taylor as student instructor in the field artillery officers' training school; he was graduated with honors in December, 1918, and commissioned first lieutenant in the field officers' reserve corps. He has served as president of the Colorado Geographic Board (1916– ); of the Cactus (literary and dramatic) Club of Denver (1920–21); of the University Club, Denver (1924–25) and he was a founder and the first president (1921) of the City Club, Denver. In 1925 he was elected president of the Colorado State Bar Association and acted as representative of the local organization at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Denver, 1926. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association (1927–28), and of the Council of Bar Association Delegates for the term, 1926–29. During 1920–21 he was president of the Denver council, Boy Scouts of America,



and in 1923 he was chairman of the mayor's advisory council of citizens. He is a member of the American and Denver bar associations; the Denver Law, American Alpine, Mile High, University and the Cactus clubs of Denver, and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He has had three plays performed by the Cactus Club in its outdoor theatre in the Rocky Mountains and published by them: "The Fire of Romance" (1919); "The Golden Rod Lode" (1920); and "The Third Day" (1922). He has served as counsellor for the Retail Merchants' Association and the First Industrial Bank, of Denver; for Colorado irrigation interests and for the state of Colorado in its interstate water controversies with Kansas since 1914; also for the Arkansas Valley Sugar-Beet & Irrigated Land Co. He represented the Bankers Trust Co. and others in several railroad and public utility reorganizations. He finds his chief recreation in literary study and mountaineering. Politically he is independent, and he is a communicant of

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the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, May 28, 1910, to Cora May, daughter of James H. Peabody (q.v.), governor of Colorado. They have three children: Ranger, Lorna and Hamilton Rogers.

**MEDALIA, David Bernard,** physician, was born in Moscow, Russia, Dec. 12, 1888, son of Bernard and Devorah Leah (Ratthouse) Medalia. He was graduated M.D. at Tufts College medical school, in 1917. During the World war, Dr. Medalia served as first lieutenant in the medical corps of the U. S. army and was assigned at various times to the laboratory of the American Red Cross ambulance hospital at Neuilly, France, 1916; to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, 1918; to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; to the Dijon laboratory, France; to base hospital No. 66, Neufchateau, and to regulating station B, 1918–19. He was commended by the commanding officer of regulating station B, St. Dizier, France, for "conscientious and untiring work in attending casuals, several

thousands daily." Since 1921 he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston, Mass., specializing in internal medicine, bacteriology, autogenous bacterial vaccines, anaphylaxis in hay fever and asthma and therapeutic immunization. He is at present assistant in medicine, in the Hay Fever and Asthma Clinic of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston; attending specialist at the U. S. veterans' bureau, Boston, and the Roxbury and Beth Israel hospitals, and medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, the National Accident and Health Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, and the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. He is the author of "Influenza and Streptococcus Hemolyticus" (1919), and "Septic Sore Throat Which Passed as an Ordinary Tonsilitis" (1922). Dr. Medalia is a member of the American Medical Association, American Society of Bacteriologists, Massachusetts Medical Society, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States of America, New Century Club and the Masonic order. He was married, at Fall River, Mass., Dec. 12, 1917, to Sophia, daughter of Arye Loeff, of Fall River, and is the father of Henriette Irene Medalia.

**DWYER, Anna Mugan,** physician, was born in Story county, Ia., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Guthrie) Mugan. Her father came from Liverpool, England, in 1857 and settled in Iowa; he served in the Federal army during the civil war. Anna Dwyer was graduated M.D. at Northwestern University medical school in 1896 and entered practice as an associate of Dr. John B. Murphy (q.v.), the noted Chicago surgeon. During 1900–13, she was medical examiner of the public schools of Chicago, serving for both the school board and the health department, and medical examiner of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, 1902–14. She is at present medical examiner of Chicago Normal College. She was a member of the board of directors of Mary Thompson Hospital, 1908–13, and president during 1909–11. In 1910 Mayor Busse appointed her one of the two committee women on the Chicago vice commission and in 1915 Mayor Harrison appointed her to the morals commission. She served as a member of the Illinois charities commission during 1913–17 and since 1913 she has been physician to the morals and municipal courts. After completing an investigation in the morals court in 1913, in which she discovered that sixty per cent of 639 individuals examined were feeble-minded and not capable of caring for themselves without constant supervision, she urged upon the state charities commission of Illinois to support a state law for the commitment of the feeble-minded. The bill was subsequently passed and signed by Gov. Dunne. She has advocated vocational as well as the regular academic training in the public schools as a deterrent to idleness and vice. As a member of the morals commission she recommended that emphasis be placed on providing facilities for recreation, on improving housing conditions and on raising the standard of living in the city, rather than on negative investigation and restrictive legislation. She served as a delegate to the International Convention of Child Welfare, Washington, 1914; National Association of Hygiene, St. Louis, 1916; National Association of Hygiene. Boston, 1916; National Society of Charities and Correction, Indianapolis, 1917; and National Conference of Charities and Correction, Pittsburgh, 1917. She is a director in the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, St. Mary's Training School and Catholic Social Center; and a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, American Association of Hygiene, Association for Care of Feeble-Minded, American Political Equality League, Catholic Women's League, Nu Sigma Phi fraternity and the Altrusa (president, 1918) and Ambrose Women's clubs, Chicago. She has contributed extensively to newspapers and to "Institutional Quarterly." She was married to William G. Dwyer, M.D., a physician of Independence Ia. and they had three children: Irene, Ethel Letitia and Esther Naomi Dwyer.

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Anna Dwyer M.D.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John Arthur Wilson

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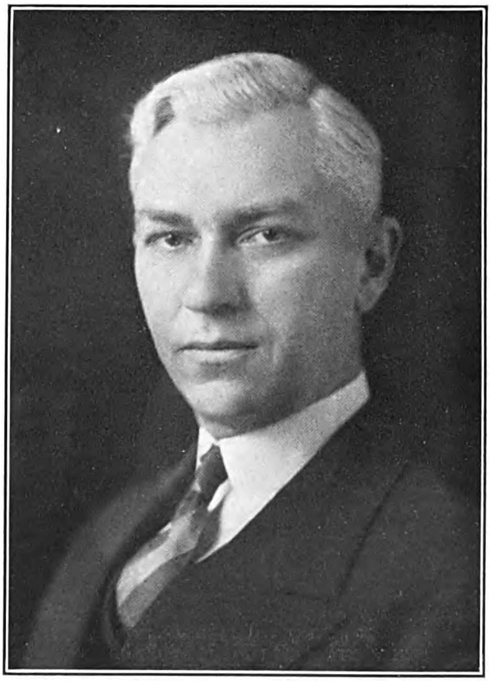
**WILSON, John Arthur,** chemist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1890, son of Ernest Clyde and Amy Florence (Christian) Wilson, and a descendant of James Wilson (q.v.), a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He completed his education at New York University and after a brief employment with the Edison Chemical Works became chemist at the A. F. Gallun & Sons Corp., tanners of Milwaukee, Wis. To perfect himself in his chosen profession he pursued post-graduate work at the University of Leeds, England, where he made a special study of the chemistry of leather, on which he is now one of the leading authorities. In the laboratories of the Gallun corporation, of which he was chief chemist during 1916–29, he developed a method for preventing excessive shrinkage and expansion of leather due to atmospheric conditions, and in addition processes which permit perspiration to pass out without permitting water to enter. He is the author of "The Chemistry of Leather Manufacture" (1923), which has been translated into the German, French and Russian languages and is the recognized standard on the subject of the chemistry of leather and its treatment. In 1928 he was awarded the Chandler medal by Columbia University and on the occasion of the presentation read a paper "Chemistry and Leather," a resume of the essentials of leather manufacture and his personal contributions to the industry. Since 1920 Mr. Wilson has been research director of a commission appointed to design and install a sewage disposal plant for the city of Milwaukee. The present plant now treats some hundred million gallons of sewage daily by the application of both mechanical and chemical means for screening and filtering, and is one of the largest activated sludge plants in the world. During 1915–16 he was honorary research assistant at the Procter International Research Laboratory of the University of Leeds, England and during 1920–26, a member of the colloid committee of the national research council. He was lecturer at the University of Chicago in 1925 and at Columbia University in 1926. In the World war his knowledge of leather was used in the selection and treatment of leathers for army purposes, including shoes for soldiers. He was president of the Security Management Co. from its organization in 1926 and has headed its successor, the International Security Management Co. since 1929. Also in 1929 he organized John Arthur Wilson, Inc., consulting chemists, of which he is president. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Lehigh University in 1929. He is a member of the American Chemical Society (vice-president, 1928), American Leather Chemists' Association (president), International Society of Leather Trades Chemists, Society of Chemical Industry of France, the Professional Men's Club and the Athletic and Yacht clubs of Milwaukee. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married May 1, 1912, to Wynnaretta, daughter of Jesse H. Cain of Newark, N. J. They have one daughter, Wynnaretta Wilson.

**HOWARD, Nathaniel Lamson,** railroad president, was born at Fairfield, Ia., Mar. 9, 1884, son of Elmer A. and Mary (Lamson) Howard. His father was vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and chairman of the committee which had charge of the building of the new Union railroad station in Chicago. Col. Howard studied for three years at Parsons College, Iowa, and in 1903 entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, where he was graduated four years later. In the summer of 1907 an attack of malarial fever unfitted him for immediate service in the Philippines, to which he had been assigned, and he resigned his commission and entered the bridge engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, as civil engineer. He left the bridge department in order to get a more varied experience, and obtained a position as freight handler, from which he advanced through various minor positions in the operating, maintenance, construction and store department of the road until 1910, when he was appointed roadmaster. A year later he was promoted to trainmaster and in 1912 to division superintendent at Burlington, Ia., remaining there until 1916, when he became division superintendent at Hannibal, Mo. When the United States entered the World war he resigned his position with the railroad and volunteered for service in one of



the regiments of railway men which were being organized for duty in France. He was commissioned major, was assigned to the 13th (railroad) regiment of engineers, and before his unit sailed for France in July, 1917, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On his arrival in France he was detached from his regiment and detailed to organize the port of St. Nazaire for the reception of American troops and supplies, a task which he performed in a highly creditable manner. He returned to his regiment in July, 1918, and was placed in command with the rank of colonel. The regiment had complete charge of the operation of 150 miles of railway, part of which was at times under the fire of the enemy guns, and such construction work as became necessary. In the work of moving the

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heavy traffic of troops, railway artillery, tanks, tractors and supplies over the road, which in places had but a single line of track and with antiquated French engines and cars, Col. Howard and his regiment achieved extraordinary feats in railroad operation. Shortly before the Meuse-Argonne drive they handled seventy-two trains in twenty-four hours over the single track between Souilly and Verdun, a train every twenty minutes, without automatic block signals. In preparation for the battle of St. Mihiel it was decided to extend the line to Souilly, a distance of sixteen miles. After grading the road the 13th regiment laid eight miles of track, half of the total, in twelve days. For his services in France, Col. Howard was awarded the croix de guerre and was made an officer in the Legion of Honor. Following his discharge from the army in March, 1919, he was appointed assistant to the Federal manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and in the ensuing November was made general superintendent of the road's lines in Missouri. He was appointed superintendent of transportation in 1923, general manager of the Chicago Union Station Co. in 1924 and on the retirement of Samuel M. Felton (q.v.) as president of the Chicago Great Western railroad in November, 1925, was elected to succeed him, the position which he now occupies. He is a director of the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; the Iowa State Savings Bank, Fairfield, Ia., and several manufacturing concerns. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Commercial, Commonwealth, Indian Hill and Exmoor Country clubs of Chicago. Col. Howard was married, June 3, 1915, to Marie, daughter of Charles Blaul, wholesale grocer, of Burlington, Ia.

**FISHER, Elizabeth Florette,** geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1873, daughter of Charles and Sarah Gerrish (Cushing) Fisher. After completing the course in the Girls' high school, Boston, she entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she specialized in geology and mineralogy, and was graduated S.B. in 1896. Her career as a teacher began at the end of her junior year, in 1894, when she accepted appointment as an instructor in Wellesley College, a responsibility leaving her only half time for her own studies and the completion of her college course. After her graduation, she pursued special courses in geography at Harvard College, and in the summer session at Radcliffe, in the meantime continuing her teaching at Wellesley. She was appointed assistant professor in 1906, and professor of geology and geography in 1908, so continuing until 1926, when she retired on account of poor health. Since 1912, also, she has been extension lecturer on geography at Harvard, being the only woman who has taught any department for so long a period in that university. In addition to her educational activities, Miss Fisher has delivered many addresses on geography and geology, as well as on the conservation of natural resources, a subject to which she has devoted earnest attention and deep study. She is one of the few women in America deserving recognition as an expert field geologist, having made extensive surveys in the oil regions of Texas, as well as original observations on the terraces and lateral movements of rivers. In the course of such investigations, she has traveled extensively, both in the United States and on the continent of Europe. On several occasions, her thorough scientific work has evoked offers of responsible positions with large corporations engaged in petroleum development, opportunities seldom, if ever before, available to women. Miss Fisher is the author of "Resources and Industries of the United States" (1919), a book frequently

reissued and in constant use as a textbook and work of reference. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, National Geographic Society, American Geographical Society, Appalachian Mountain Club, and Boston Society of Natural History.

**LECHER, Louis Arthur,** lawyer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 17, 1880, son of Paul G. Lecher, who emigrated from Germany to Milwaukee in 1855, and was a photographer in that city. While serving as private secretary to James G. Jenkins, presiding judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, he began the study of law at the evening classes of the Milwaukee Law School. The degree of LL.B. was granted to him by Marquette University when it took over the Milwaukee Law School in 1908. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and later to the bar of the U. S. supreme court. After practicing alone for eight years, he entered the firm of Flanders, Bottum, Fawcett & Bottum, now Bottum, Hudnall, Lecher, McNamara & Michael. Beginning with a general law practice, he gradually limited his legal work to corporation law, Federal income taxation, corporate mergers, reorganizations and anti-trust law litigation. He is general counsel and director of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co. and the Phoenix Hosiery Co., of Milwaukee, and the Combined Locks Paper Co., of Appleton, Wis. Mr. Lecher has been active in eliminating corrupt and un-

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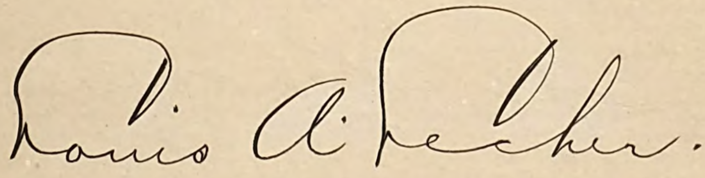

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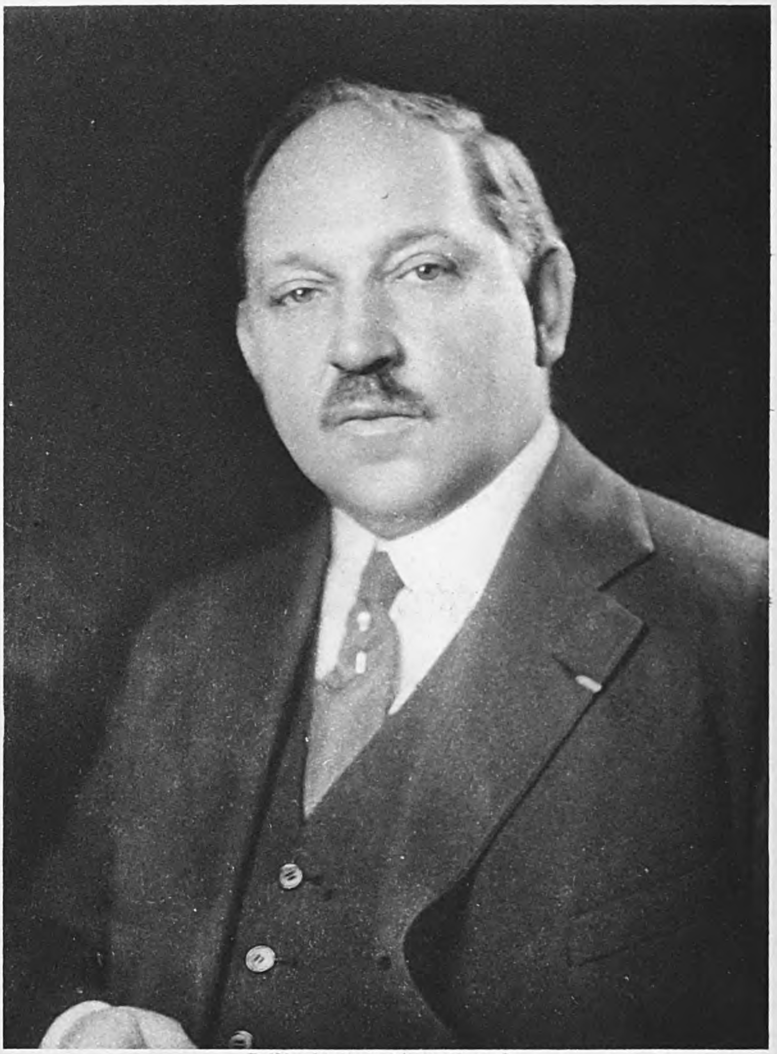

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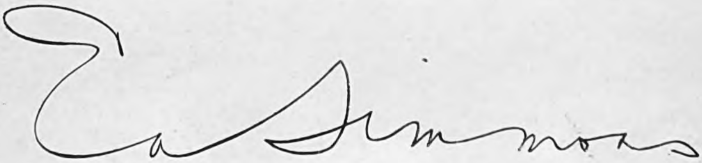

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ethical practices in bankruptcy cases in Milwaukee, as counsel for creditors in the cases of the Wisconsin Engine Co., the Clark Realty Co., and Kroeger Bros. Co., all in the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. The hearings in the last named case resulted in three Milwaukee lawyers leaving the city and in the severe censure of three others by the court. He assisted in establishing the Wisconsin law fixing the liability of officers and directors of corporations for loaning corporate funds to officers (Miley vs. Heaney et al., 168 Wis., 58). He is a member of the American Bar Association and has served on several of its committees; the state and county bar associations, the American branch of the American Society of International Law, the American Legislators Association, the Legal Aid Society, Milwaukee Art Institute, and the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic and Milwaukee Country clubs. He is fond of good reading, and his hobbies are the study of psychology, medicine and the pre-school training of young children. He is a Lutheran in religion and a Republican in politics. He was married, July 21, 1915, to Antoinette F., daughter of Gustave Kleinsteiber, of Milwaukee, and has one daughter, Sylvia Marie Lecher.

**SIMMONS, Edward Alfred,** publisher and manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1875, son of John Wesley and Agnes Anne (Owers) Simmons. After a short clerkship in a Brooklyn department store he entered the employ of the "Railroad Gazette" of New York (1889), and was advanced rapidly until, in 1892, he was appointed western manager, with headquarters in Chicago. He served successively as secretary, treasurer, director and vice-president and in 1911 was elected president. The "Railroad Gazette," established in 1856, was owned and published by a corporation of that name which in 1912 became the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co. In 1908 it bought the "Railway Age," which was consolidated with the "Railroad Gazette" under the name "Railroad Age Gazette," becoming in 1910 the "Railway Age Gazette" and in 1918 the "Railway Age," the present name. It also acquired by purchase "Signal Engineer" (1910), now "Railway Signaling"; "American Engineer and Railroad Journal" (1911), the oldest technical journal in America, founded in 1832 and now known as "Railway Mechanical Engineer"; "Railway Electrical Engineer" (1915); "Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way" (1916), now known as "Railway Engineering and Maintenance"; "Railway Master Mechanic" (1916), consolidated with "Railway Mechanical Engineer"; "Marine Engineering and Shipping Age" (1920); and "The Slipstream" (1928), now called "Airway Age"; "American Builder" (1928), with which were merged "Building Developer" (1928) and "Home Building" (1929); "House Furnishing Review" and "Home Equipment" and the owning company, the House Furnishing Review Company (1929). In 1928 the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp. was formed to acquire the properties of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co. and Mr. Simmons was elected president. In addition to his publishing business Mr. Simmons is actively interested in several manufacturing enterprises, the American Saw Mill Machinery Co. of Hackettstown, N. J., organized in 1904, to manufacture portable sawmills and other woodworking machinery, the American Saw Works organized in 1907, the American Machine Tool Co. in 1915 and Rogers-Eagle Grinding Machine Co. in 1926, all of Hackettstown, N. J., and has been president or chairman of the board of all. He is also chairman of the Corley Manufacturing Co., makers of woodworking machinery, of Chattanooga, Tenn. During the World war Mr. Simmons, with the rank of major, supervised army construction work in and around New York harbor as regional constructing quartermaster, twenty-two separate projects coming under his direct control, among them the $2,500,000 Fox Hills' Hospital. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the officers' reserve corps in 1919 and colonel in 1922; was recommissioned in 1927 and is now president of the Brooklyn chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Military Order of the World War, Society of American Military Engineers, New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, the American Legion, the Masonic order (32d degree), the order of Elks and the Union League, Engineers, Army and Navy, Bankers, and Downtown Athletic clubs of New York city; the Congressional Country and Army and Navy clubs of Washington; and the Union League of Philadelphia. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. His favorite recreations are fishing and golf. He was married, Oct. 12, 1914, to Ida Boone, daughter of George E. Rines of Brooklyn, and has three daughters, Aline, Doris and Elizabeth Simmons.

**FURMAN, Franklin De Ronde,** engineer and educator, was born at Ridgely, Md., Aug. 30, 1870, son of John Lewis and Adelia Catherine (De Ronde) Furman. John Furman who came to America from Ipswich, England, in 1630 and was one of the original purchasers of the site of Middleburg, now Newton, Mass., from the Indians, was his first ancestor here, and the line of descent is through his son Josiah; his son John who married Mrs. Hannah (Burroughs) Ruder; their son Gabriel and his wife Abigail Howard; their son William and his wife Elizabeth ———; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Cooper, and their son George and his wife Amanda G. Wilks, who were Prof. Furman's grandparents. He attended Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, N. J., and was graduated at Stevens Institute of Technology with the degree of M.E. in 1893. His connection with his alma mater has continued unbroken to the present time. He was instructor in mechanical drawing during 1893–99, assistant professor of mechanism and machine design, 1899–1902, associate professor, 1902–04, professor since 1904 and dean of juniors from 1917 to 1928. He was appointed dean of Stevens Institute in 1928 when the system of class deans was discontinued. He has also served as consulting engineer for numerous manufacturing operations. Prof. Furman is widely known as a writer on mechanics and is the author of the following books, recognized authorities in that field and used largely as textbooks: "Valves and Valve Gears for Steam Engines" (1903); "Elementary Cams for Automatic Machines" (1911); "Valves and Valve Gears for Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines" (1915); "Questions and Problems in Engineering Drawing" (1919); "Cams, Elementary and Advanced" (1921); "Planetary Gearing," published in

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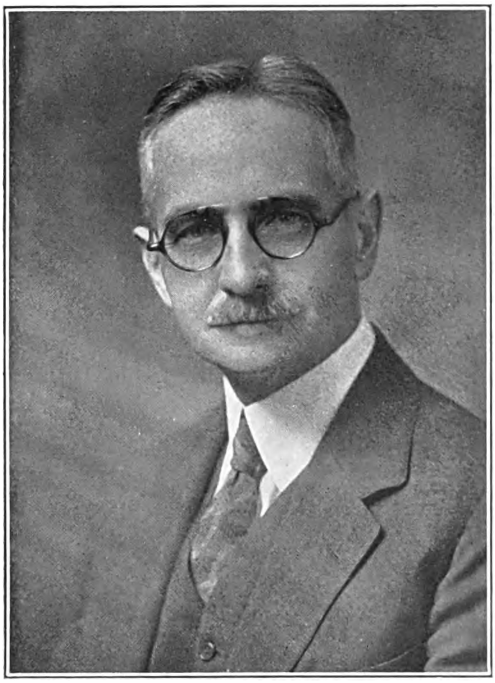
"Machinery" 1924–25; "And Basic Mechanism" (1929). His books on valves and valve gearing and on cams deal with those subjects in a most comprehensive manner, introducing a wealth of original material, and have received the highest commendation from engineering authorities at home and abroad. He is at present (1930) engaged in preparing a comprehensive book on the general subject of mechanism embodying condensed treatment of his previous specialized books and coordinating all topics with the basic laws of the subject. Prof. Furman was also author and editor of the "Morton Memorial Volume" (1905), being a history of the Stevens family, the Stevens Institute of Technology and the alumni of the institute; and author of "Notes



on Engine Design" (1911), both privately published, and "Stevens and the Catskill Aqueduct" (1917); and articles on engineering subjects contributed to various periodicals and newspapers. He was the editor of the "Stevens Indicator," the alumni quarterly, during 1897–1902; was director of the alumni association, 1898–1900, chairman of the faculty publicity committee in 1913–18 and chairman of the committee on academic functions at Stevens Institute since 1918. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and as a member of its committee on drafting symbols and standards proposed the change in symbols for cross-section of metals, avoiding the use of heavy ink lines, which symbols have become known as the A.S.M.E. standard. He is chairman of the American Engineering Standards Committee now at work on the standardization of drawings and drafting-room practice in this country. He is also a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the National Economic League, the Tau Beta Pi, Theta Xi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities and the Protestant Episcopal church. In the World war he gave an original course in valve and valve gears for the U. S. navy steam engineering school for training engineering ensigns. Golf, fishing and summer camping are his chief recreations. He was married, Nov. 3, 1894, at Spring Valley, N. Y., to Minnie Adelaide, daughter of Col. William H. Thompson, of Brooklyn and Spring Valley, N. Y.

**SLADEN, Fred Winchester,** army officer, and superintendent of the U. S. military academy (1922–26), was born at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 24, 1867, son of Joseph Alton and Martha Frances (Winchester) Sladen. He was graduated at Omaha, Nebr., high school in 1885, and the U. S. military academy in 1890. He was commissioned 2nd lieutenant of infantry, had field service on the Puyallup Indian reservation, Washington, in 1893, and during the labor troubles in the Northwest in 1894. As 1st lieutenant, 4th infantry, he was aide-de-camp to the late Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis from 1897 to 1900, through the period of the latter's Spanish-American war service and of his military governorship of the Philippines. He became captain, 8th infantry, in 1899; was instructor in the department of tactics of the U. S. military academy during 1900–04; was detailed to the general staff corps in 1907 and was secretary during 1908–11; was promoted to the rank of major, 11th infantry, in 1911; was commandant of cadets, U. S. military academy during 1911–14; served with the 15th infantry, Tientsin, China, 1914–16; became lieutenant-colonel of infantry in 1916; served in the 21st infantry on the California-Mexico border during the winter of 1916–17; organized the citizens' military training camp, San Francisco, Calif., and commanded it from March to September, 1917; became colonel of infantry, Aug. 5, 1917, and brigadier-general, national army, Dec. 17, 1917. From October, 1917, to March, 1918, he served as a member and acting secretary of the general staff corps in the office of the chief of staff. He commanded the 5th infantry brigade, 3rd division, from Mar. 31, 1918, to Aug. 3, 1919. He was engaged with the 5th brigade, in the following actions: Chateau Thierry, the Aisne defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne-Meuse offensive. He marched the brigade from Tronville, France, to Andernach, Germany, as part of the 3rd army, A.E.F., and it became part of the American army of occupation. He was commanding officer of the 1st brigade, of the American forces in Germany from August, 1919, to July, 1921. He was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. army, July 1, 1920. Upon relief from duty in Germany in July, 1921, he was assigned to command of the post of Fort Sheridan, Ill., and 6th corps area training center, where he served until April, 1922. In July, 1922, he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. military academy, which position he held until Mar. 23, 1926. During his administration the military academy was firmly reestablished on its pre-war basis, with the full four-year course, following a certain amount of disruption incident to the demands of the World war. Disciplinary standards were raised. The academic course was remodeled and brought up to date. The course in military training was enlarged to meet the requirements of the tactics and technique of new arms and equipment evolved as the result of the World war. The system of athletic training and com-

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petitive athletics was extended so as to improve the cadet physically, to qualify him as an instructor of the soldier and the citizen soldier in physical training, and to broaden his horizon by bringing him into contact with students of other colleges. An extensive building project was launched, involving the expenditure of several million dollars in permanent construction. He was promoted major-general, U. S. army, in January, 1924. Gen. Sladen has been honored with the Spanish war and Philippine campaign badges and the European war badge with six clasps. The French government awarded him the Croix de Guerre, with palm, for displaying ''skill, energy and courage'' in the Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15–17, 1918. He has also received the Distinguished Service Medal from the U. S. government for ''exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services — in the battle of the Marne in July and in the Argonne operations in October, 1918''; the Distinguished Service Cross ''for extraordinary heroism in action'' in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on Oct. 14, 1918; the Croce el Merito di Guerre (Italian); the medal of La Solidaridad (Panama), and the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor (French). He is a member of the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C., and the University Club of New York city. Gen. Sladen was married, Oct. 3, 1903, to Elizabeth Lefferts, daughter of the late Frederick R. Lefferts, of Flushing, L. I., and has two children: Elizabeth Morris and Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr.

**BECK, Carl,** surgeon, was born at Milin, Czechoslovakia, Mar. 26, 1864, son of Ignatz and Elizabeth (Pollak) Beck. He was educated in the elementary schools and the Real Gymnasium in Prague and then entered the medical school of the Royal Imperial University of that city, where he was graduated M.D. in 1889. Meantime he performed military service in the Austrian army, serving in 1887 as a lieutenant in the medical corps. He was assistant in the university clinic under Prof. Gussenbauer, later serving with Dr. Schauta, the famous gynecologist, of Vienna and in 1889–90 as a ship surgeon in the transatlantic service. After making several journeys to the United States he finally settled in Chicago as a general practitioner. In 1892 he was appointed attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, serving for twenty-five years, and has had a similar association with St. Joseph's and other Chicago hospitals for an equal period of time. He has been professor of surgery and surgical pathology at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois), Post-Graduate Medical School and the Chicago College of Dentistry. With his brothers, Drs. Emil G. and Joseph C. Beck, he established in 1906 the North Chicago Hospital, which has the unusual feature of a private clinic connected with it, the only one of its kind in Chicago. Since its foundation he has been senior surgeon of the institution. He also founded St. Anthony's Hospital in association with the Sisters of Joliet. While devoting much of his practice to general surgery, Dr. Beck has made a special study of abdominal and plastic operations. In this field he introduced several new methods, notably in operating on the liver and ureter; in chronic osteomyelitis, hypospadia and for avoiding incision scars; and in the use of bismuth paste for diagnosis and treatment. His numerous contributions to scientific journals, American and foreign, extending over more than thirty years, embrace papers on extra-uterine pregnancy, infantile paralysis, the bilateral symmetrical cartilages of the neck and their morphological significance, retropharyngeal tumors, osteopsathyrosis, symmetrical lipomata, angioma and its treatment, foreign bodies in the abdominal cavity, leontiasis ossea, appendicitis, cranioplastic operations and plastic operations of the stomach. Among his larger works are "Principles of Surgical Pathology" (1905, reissued, 1926), "Crippled Hands" (1925), a section on brain tumors in Marc Auvray's "Tumeurs Cerebrales" and chapters on plastic surgery in Dr. A. J. Ochsner's works on surgery. He was also editorial collaborator of the "International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics," in which a number of his papers have appeared. In the World war period Dr. Beck taught plastic surgery to army surgeons preparing for field work, a service for which he received several letters of

commendation from Surgeon-General Gorgas. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the German and Bohemian medical societies of Chicago, both of which he helped to found, the Surgical Society of Chicago, of which he is a former president, the Society of Surgeons of Berlin and the Society of Physicians of Prague. He is also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Independent Religious Society. Dr. Beck is unassuming and retiring, little known in social life, belongs to no clubs and, while interested in travel, literature, music and art, is mainly absorbed in the pursuit of his profession as an innovator in plastic and internal surgery, for which he long since attained note among his fellow-practitioners. He was married, Apr. 10, 1899, to Eda S., daughter of Sol Stein, of Chicago, Ill., and has had three children: Helen Babette, Frances Eda and William Beck.

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**SAUNDERSON, Henry Hallam,** clergyman, was born near Ottawa, Canada, May 20, 1871, son of Edward Alexander and Laura (Allen) Saunderson. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was for over fifty years a Methodist clergyman, serving most of his life as both circuit rider and pastor in Canada. Dr. Saunderson matriculated in the University of Toronto but later transferred to Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., which graduated him Ph.B. in 1896, and continued his studies at Harvard University, receiving the degrees of A.B. in 1898 and A.M. in 1901. In the meantime, in 1898, he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Waverley, Mass. He was minister of the Third Congregational Society (Unitarian) for eleven years, and then of the First Parish at Brighton (Boston), Mass. But with all his success in the pastoral relation, he has accomplished a greater ministry as the originator of the "Wayside Pulpit," a system of bulletin "broadsides" to be placed before churches and

other institutions, offering messages of hope and faith, or of friendly warning to passing readers. The value of such bulletins has been widely recognized and they have been adopted by churches, not only in America but throughout the world, even in the Far East, amply justifying Dr. Saunderson's motto, "The world is my parish." In numerous cases, according to reports, the attention caught by these bulletins has awakened a real interest in religion. In addition to their spiritual value, their influence is distinctly educational; for with his own pithy phrases, Dr. Saunderson has included quotations from the master-minds of the world. He has produced several books of significant character: "The Living Word, or the Bible Abridged," "Later Old Testament Narratives," "The Work of the Apostles," "Browning for the Trenches," "For Freedom and Humanity," "The Power of an Endless Life," and "Charles W. Eliot, Puritan Liberal." The last-named book is an interpretation of the life and work of Harvard's great president, so analyzed as to show the hidden sources of his personal power and of his educational ideals. Dr. Saunderson's personal confession of faith is contained in his "Power of an Endless Life," a suggestive work and an inspiring plea for a return to the radiance, purity and simplicity of primitive Christianity, having as its central theme that a conviction of personal immortality is necessary to dignify and purify humanity. Among other labors, Dr. Saunderson was associate editor of "The Abingdon Hymnal." He has made a profound study of the poems and message of Robert Browning; being a life member of the Boston Browning Society and its president for three terms, and an honorary member of the New York Browning Society. He is a Mason, and a member of the Boylston Chemical Club of Harvard College (past president), Boston Manuscript Club (president two terms), the Authors' Club of Boston and the Lions' International. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hamline University in 1924. Dr. Saunderson was married, Nov. 16, 1898, to Rosa V. Bennis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have no children.

**MARVIN, Walter Sands,** investment banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1889, son of Charles A. and Mabel Starbuck (Metcalf) Marvin, and a descendant of Matthew Marvin, of Harwich, England, who came to America in 1636 and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. He was educated at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, and at Williams College, and began his active career in New York in 1911 as a reporter on the "Evening Sun." After two years service on the regular staff of that newspaper he became a writer of special articles but soon engaged in the investment banking business with Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York. He attended the first military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1915, and when the United States entered the World war, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the U. S. army, being attached to the general staff, in Washington, D. C. At the close of the war he resumed his connection with Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and in 1924 was admitted to partnership in that firm. Mr. Marvin is chairman of the board of directors of the Curtiss Airports Corp. and a director of the following companies: Forhan Co., Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., National Aviation Corp., Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., Aviation Corporation of California, North American Aviation Corp., St. Louis Aviation Corp. and Aviation Credit Corp. He is a trustee of the Montclair Art Museum and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Pilgrims, Chi Psi fraternity and the Williams, Stock Exchange Luncheon, Broad Street and Bond (treasurer, 1928–29) clubs, of New York, the Montclair (N. J.) Golf and the Aviation Country clubs of America. As a diversion from the manifold cares of business he collects etchings. His religious affiliations are with Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Marvin was married, May 26, 1917, to Jean, daughter of William Murray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two sons: Murray Sands and John Howland Marvin.

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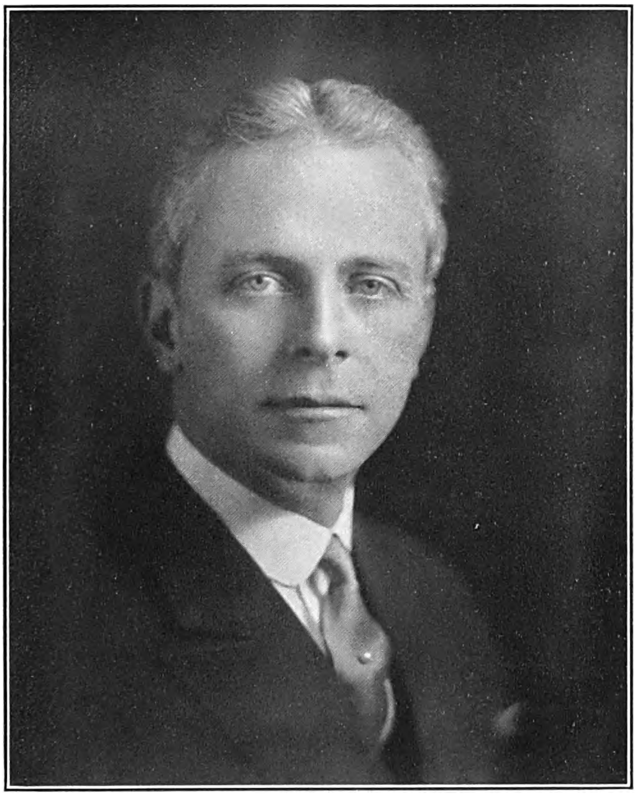

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Walter S. Marvin

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Ralph H. McKee

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**McKEE, Ralph Harper,** chemical engineer, was born at Clinton, Mo., June 20, 1874, son of James Thomas and Mary Frances (Ricketts) McKee, grandson of Washington Joseph McKee, great-grandson of Thomas McKee, who served in the revolutionary war, and great-great-grandson of Joseph McKee, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America in 1675 and settled near Gettysburg, Pa. Prof. McKee prepared for college at Clinton Academy, was graduated A.B. at the College of Wooster (O.), in 1895 and A.M. in 1897. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1901. Following his graduation at the College of Wooster he was engaged as professor of mathematics and chemistry at Carthage (Ill.) College, continuing in that position until 1900 when he became professor of chemistry at Lake Forest University. In 1909 he went to the University of Maine as head of the department of chemistry, remaining there until 1916. He then served for a year as consulting chemical engineer to the Tennessee Copper Co. and during the World war period was director of the ordnance school of high explosives, U. S. war department, at Columbia University. Since 1918 Prof. McKee has been professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University, and also, since 1924, director of the research department of the Oxford Paper Co. Much of his time has been given to research work in industrial chemistry and he has received a number of patents on processes of manufacture, including an electrolytic method of manufacturing benzoic acid; a process for the utilization of the waste liquor from sulfite paper pulp; and the processing of absorbent carbons used in the gold mining industry. Prof. McKee has published numerous scientific and educational papers in technical journals, particularly researches in connection with shale oil, petroleum and paper. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Carthage College (1924) and the University of Maine (1929), and that of Sc.D. by the College of Wooster (1929). He has served at various times on the governing councils of the American Chemical Society, (chairman of New York section, 1920), Society of Chemical Industry (chairman of American section, 1921–23), American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Société Chemie et Industrie (France). He is a member of the Chemists' Club, New York city and the honorary societies Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Beta Pi. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. He was married, June 26, 1903, to Mary Coyle, daughter of William D. Noyes, M.D., of Carthage, Ill. They have two children: Margaret Harper and William Noyes McKee.

**BURKET, Walter Cleveland,** surgeon, was born at Kingman, Kans., Nov. 16, 1888, son of Dr. John Fremont and Belle (Weimar) Burket. Jonathan Burket, his first paternal American ancestor, came from the Palatinate on the Rhine and settled near Lancaster, Pa. His son Jehu married Magdalene Croll; Jehu's son Nathaniel married Elizabeth Kessler; and their son Jesse whose wife was Thursa Adamson, was Dr. Burket's grandfather. He was graduated A.B. at Baker University, Kansas, and B.S. at the University of Chicago in 1911 and received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1915. He was surgical house officer in Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1915–16, assistant in surgery in Johns Hopkins University and a member of the staff of the Hunterian laboratory for surgical research at the Johns Hopkins University medical school, 1916–17. In June, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the U. S. army medical corps and later promoted to captain. After four months at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., he went with the A. E. F. to France, where he was in evacuation hospitals on surgical team work until March, 1919. He served throughout the offensives of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne and at other times was constantly on duty in defensive sectors. During this time he had walking typhoid fever, and the evacuation hospital in which he was on duty was bombed by the enemy. He received commendation from Gen. Pershing for work with Evacuation Hospital No. 7 in June and August of 1918,

and recognition from the commanding general of the second army for services with Evacuation Hospital No. 1. Following his honorable discharge, in May, 1919, he was commissioned in the medical officers reserve corps as captain and later major. He returned to Johns Hopkins University, remaining until the close of 1920, when he established a private practice in surgery in Evanston and Chicago, Ill. He is assistant attending surgeon to the Children's Memorial Hospital; clinical associate in surgery, University of Chicago; consulting specialist in surgery to the U. S. Marine Hospital No. 5, Chicago; and a fellow in the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, Chicago. He is a member of various medical societies, the American Legion, the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, the Masonic order, and the Methodist Episcopal church. He has published studies on the spleen, transplantation of the trachea, aseptic intestinal anastomosis, and the suture of large arteries. He prepared a bibliography of Dr. William Henry Welch (1917) and

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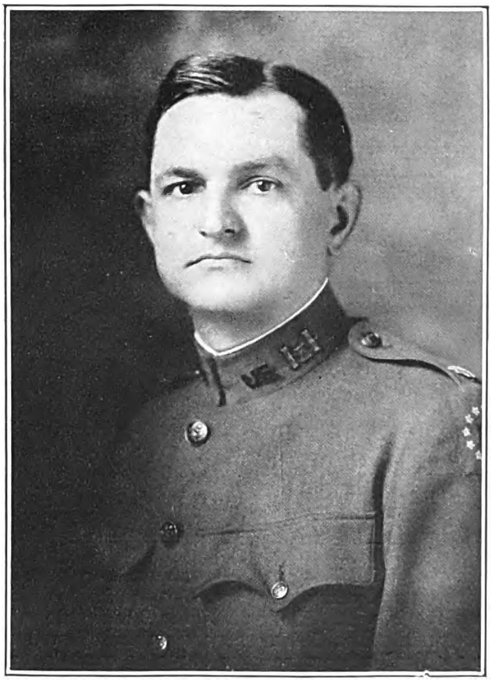
edited "The Papers and Addresses of Dr. William Henry Welch" (1920) and "The Surgical Papers of William Stewart Halsted" (1924). He was married, June 22, 1929, to Gail M., daughter of John Cecil Brook, of Stronghurst, Ill. Mrs. Burket has the A.B. degree of the University of Illinois and the A.M. of Northwestern University and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

**ARN, William Godfrey,** engineer, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 7, 1877, son of Godfrey and Elizabeth (Van Brunt) Arn, and grandson of John Arn, a native of Hindlebank, Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1849, settling at Montezuma, Ind. His father, a merchant, served in the Federal army in the civil war. He obtained his education at Scottsboro College and Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., being graduated at the latter with the B.S. degree in civil engineering in 1897. His professional career was begun as a rodman with the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and he was in its employ until 1906. Besides inspecting the construction of the Union station and other terminal buildings of the railroad in Nashville, Tenn., he had charge of the construction of a four-mile branch line of the Cumberland Valley division. He served as engineer and superintendent in charge of street paving for the Southern Bitulithic Co. at Anniston, Ala., in 1906, and since then, except during the World war period, he has been associated with the Illinois Central railroad. Since 1919 he has been assistant engineer of maintenance and assistant chief engineer of the Chicago terminal improvement of that railroad. He has had charge of the construction of the terminals of the Illinois Central in Birmingham, Ala., and the Grand Central passenger terminals in Memphis, Tenn., and is now in charge of construction of the Chicago terminal improvements. In the World war he served in France for twenty months with the 13th U. S. engineers, entering with a commission of captain and advancing to lieutenant colonel. He was in the Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and received a citation from Gen. Pershing for meritorious service. Mr. Arn is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Society of Military Engineers, Military Order of the World War, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois Academy of Sciences, and the University and Chicago Engineers' clubs. He is a 32d degree Mason and in religion a Methodist. He is unmarried.



**SHASTID, Thomas Hall,** ophthalmologist and author, was born in Pittsfield, Ill., July 19, 1866, son of Thomas Wesley and Louisa Minerva (Hall) Shastid. He is descended from a de Chastaigne, who came to America from near Pau, France, in the Huguenot exodus in 1685, settling in North Carolina. His great-grandfather, William, altered the name to Shastid. His father was a physician and was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, John Hay and John G. Nicolay. The son was a student at Eureka (Ill.) College in 1883–86 and at the Columbia University medical school in 1886–88. He completed his medical course at the University of Vermont, where he obtained his doctor's degree in 1888, receiving in addition to the usual diploma a special diploma of examination honors. He was engaged in graduate study of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the University of Vienna in 1888–89 and was graduated A.B. cum laude, at Harvard University in 1893. He was also a graduate student at the University of Michigan, receiving the A.M. degree in 1901, and was graduated at the University of Michigan law school in 1902. Although admitted to the bar in both state and Federal courts in Michigan he never has practiced law. His medical career began at Pittsfield, Ill. in 1889, in association with his father. He specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in connection with his general practice; during 1894–1920 he limited his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat, and since 1920 he has restricted it to the eye only. He was professor of the history of medicine at the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., 1907–12, and later honorary professor. Dr. Shastid has served as consulting ophthalmologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Superior, Wis., since 1920 and as ophthalmologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth, Minn., since 1922. Besides being an eye specialist and a licensed lawyer, he has written three novels, made noteworthy contributions to biology, is a noted peace advocate, a translator and public lecturer and an inventor. His novels, "Simon of Cyrene" (1923), "Who Shall Command Thy Heart" (1924) and "The Duke of Duluth" (1926), have an allegorical vein and give evidence of the author's extraordinary industry and learning. His work on the evolution of the eye is summed up in his book "Our Own and Our Cousins' Eyes" (1926), the theme of which was first presented in a lecture at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. He has also written a large number of articles and several books on medical jurisprudence and on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, among the more important being: "The Forensic Relations of Ophthalmic Surgery" (1911); "Medical Jurisprudence in America" (1912); "Ophthalmic

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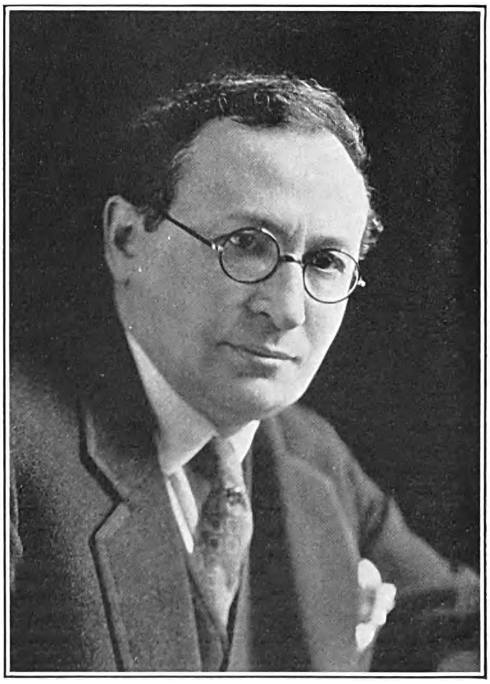
Jurisprudence" (1916) and "Outline History of Ophthalmology" (1927). He contributed to the "American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology" more than 3,000 articles, including one of 400 pages, "The History of Ophthalmology." He translated "Helmholtz's Description of an Ophthalmoscope" (1916) and numerous other works from the German, French, Latin and Greek, and has collaborated with other medical writers on numerous works. Dr. Shastid is also the inventor of many eye, ear, nose and throat instruments and optical procedures. As a lecturer he has spoken on subjects connected with his specialty and also as an advocate of permanent international peace. He has suggested two peace amendments to the U. S. Constitution which would require referendums on extraterritorial wars and on gifts or loans to foreign countries whether in time of war or peace, and has published four volumes: "The Only Way" (1926), "The People Must Make Their Own Plowshares" (1926), "Just One Check on War" (1927), and "Give the People Their Own War Power" (1927). He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; honorary life member of Société Académique d' Histoire Internationale (with gold medal) and of Académie Latine des Sciences, Arts et Belles-Lettres (with gold cross); honorary member of the Minnesota Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and member of the Authors' League of America. The University of Wisconsin conferred on him the degree of D.Sc. in 1922. He was married, May 16, 1897, to Fannie Fidelia, daughter of Charles Wesley English, of Pittsfield, Ill., and has an adopted daughter, Helen Margaret Lehman, wife of Donald R. Husband.

**STEPHENS, Hubert Durrett,** U. S. senator (1923–..), was born at New Albany, Miss., July, 2, 1875, son of Judge Zacharias M. and Lethe A. (Coker) Stephens. His father, a lawyer, served in both houses of the state legislature and was a circuit judge. The son received a public school education and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Mississippi in 1896. Beginning the practice of law in New Albany, he soon gained prominence in his profession and in politics; during 1908–10 he was district attorney of the third judicial district. He was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket in 1910 and through successive re-elections served in the house until Mar. 4, 1921. Because of the illness of Congressman Pujo, chairman of the money trust investigating committee, Mr. Stephens, as vice-chairman of the committee, presided over the hearings which were held in Washington and New York. These hearings revealed the true conditions in the banking world and were directly responsible for the movement which resulted in the framing and adoption of the Federal Reserve Act. Realizing the necessity of a separate committee for the consideration of roads, he and two other congressmen created a sentiment in congress in favor of a committee on roads. He was appointed to this committee and as a member of the subcommittee, assisted in the writing of the first good roads bill. He resigned from congress in 1921 but in the following year, when John Sharp Williams declined to ask for re-election to the U. S. senate, Mr. Stephens became a candidate for the nomination, his principal opponent in the primary being former Senator James K. Vardaman. The contest, one of the most notable in the political history of Mississippi, was won by Mr. Stephens; he was re-elected in 1928. In the senate he has been a member of the committees on banking and currency, claims, commerce and privileges and elections. In 1925 he favored the seating of Senators Nye of North Dakota and Brookhart of Iowa, whose rights to membership were contested, basing his contention on the principle of states' rights, and for the same reason he opposed a resolution to submit to the states for ratification a proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting child labor. Senator Stephens has supported measures for the relief of agriculture and has taken a firm stand against the leasing of the Muscle Shoals power plant to private interests. He was married, Oct. 18, 1899, to Delia, daughter of Joseph K. Glenn, of Courtland, Miss., and has two children: Hubert Durrett and Marion Glenn Stephens.

**ROSENBERG, Louis James,** lawyer and author, was born in Riga, Latvia, Aug. 3, 1876, son of Abraham and Zelda Rosenberg. He came to America with his parents in 1890, settling in Detroit, Mich., and was there educated in the public schools and under private instructors. At an early age he developed marked



talent for languages, a study to which he devoted himself assiduously, acquiring an easy fluency in five and good general familiarity with several others. He made his professional preparation in the Detroit College of Law, and was graduated LL.B. in 1900, engaging in general practice for six years following. For three years (1906–09) he was U. S. consul in Seville, Spain, under appointment by Pres. Roosevelt, and during 1909–10 was consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, under appointment by Pres. Taft.

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After his return to Detroit, he continued his interest in Spanish affairs, latterly acting as Spanish consular agent in Michigan. His facility in foreign languages led easily to his specialty in practice, representing the interests of various governments in the United States. Until the beginning of the World war, he represented the governments of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Spain, and since the close of hostilities has had Great Britain, Spain, Chile and Panama as his clients, serving also as consular agent for several of them. He is attorney for many large foreign estates owned by foreign-born residents of America. Mr. Rosenberg has lectured widely on Spanish history and literature; has been a special lecturer in the University of Detroit, and was a delegate on the National Dante Committee at the six-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Italian poet. The breadth of his interests is further indicated by the titles of the several books issued under his name: "Sociologic Studies of a Medico-Legal Nature" (joint author, 1902); "Mazzini, Prophet of the Religion of Humanity" (1903); "The Medical Expert and Other Papers" (1911); "Scraps and Bits" (1913), and numerous articles on legal ethics, religion and literature. He is a member of the American, Michigan and Detroit bar associations, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society of International Law, Michigan Authors' Association (director and counsel), and of the Order of Bnai Brith; the National Arts Club of New York; Arts Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Lawyers', Scarab, and Arts and Crafts clubs, of Detroit. He is president and counsel for the People's Securities Co., and a director of the Jewish Publication Society of America. In 1928, he was created a knight of the Royal Order of Isabella, by King Alphonso of Spain. Mr. Rosenberg was married, Nov. 17, 1924, to Mildred, daughter of David W. Simons, and sister of Judge Charles C. Simons, of Detroit.

**HAWK, Philip Bovier,** chemist, was born at East Branch, Delaware co., N. Y., July 18, 1874, son of Ransom Riant and Ellen (Miller) Hawk. He was graduated B.S. at Wesleyan University in 1898, and subsequently he was a graduate student at Yale and Columbia universities, receiving the degrees of M.S. at the former in 1902 and Ph.D. at the latter in 1903. In the meantime he was assistant to Prof. Wilbur O. Atwater in nutrition investigations for the U. S. government at Wesleyan University, 1898–1900, and assistant to Prof. W. J. Gies of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1900–03. He then spent four years at the University of Pennsylvania as demonstrator of physiological chemistry in the school of medicine and for five years was professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois. Returning to Philadelphia in 1912 he was professor of physiological chemistry and toxicology in Jefferson Medical College. During his long career as a teacher and investigator in the fields of food, nutrition and biochemistry in general, he perceived the need of a private laboratory for scientific researches and experimentation for the industrial world. Accordingly in 1922 he organized the Food Research Laboratory and conducted it first in Lancaster, Mass., and later Duxbury, Mass. Its success having been assured, it was transferred to New York city and incorporated in 1926 as the Food Research Laboratories of which Dr. Hawk is the president and director. The laboratories are employed mostly by large corporations to develop new products, standardize products already on the market, study manufacturing processes with a view to greater efficiency either in the improvement of the product or the development of by-products and conduct researches in connection with patent claims or other litigations, organize research units for manufacturing corporations and direct their research activities and train their research staffs. These professional services have included an exhaustive study of the food value of yeast, both compressed and dry, a study of oleomargarine resulting in the transformation of a vegetable oil margarin of low nutritive value into one possessing the same nutritive value as butter, and a scientific survey of the methods involved in the production of Norwegian and Newfoundland cod liver oils. He has also written extensively for scientific and lay journals and is the author of three books and portions of at least three others. The list of his literary and scientific productions includes: "Practical Physiological Chemistry" (1907, 10th ed., 1930); "What We Eat and What Happens to It" (1919); and "The Lottery of Love" (1925); also the sections on "General Considerations of Metabolism" in Osler's "Modern Medicine," 2d ed.; on "Animal Acids" in "Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis" and on "Water as a Dietary Constituent" in "Endocrinology and Metabolism." In addition to these Dr. Hawk has contributed series of articles to "Ladies' Home Journal," "American Magazine," "Modern Priscilla," etc. He is also an editor of the "Journal of Metabolic Research" and the "Journal of Dental Research" and assistant editor of "Chemical Abstracts." He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Physiological Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Philosophical Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the Columbia University Biochemical Association (hon. pres. 1913). He served on the American committee at the International Congress on Alimentary Hygiene, Brussels, in 1910, and was a member of the 9th International Congress on Applied Chemistry in New York in 1912. He also holds memberships in the Masonic order, the Sigma Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Theta Nu Epsilon, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma and Kappa Psi; the Veteran Athletes of Philadelphia; the West Side Tennis, Yale and New York Athletic clubs, of New York, and the Penn Athletic, Merion Cricket and Cynwyd clubs of Philadelphia. Dr. Hawk is fond of outdoor sports and is an expert tennis player, having been champion of Delaware in 1905, and of Connecticut, 1907–09, and veteran champion of the United States, 1921–23. He was a member of the executive committee of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, 1909, and chairman of the ranking committee of that association in 1908–09. He is also a Spanish-American war veteran, having served as a private in the 1st Conn. vol. inf., on coast defense duty at Ft. Preble, Me., and later at Camp Alger. His first marriage ended in a separation; he was married, second, in 1923, to Gladys Taylor

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Philip B. Hawk

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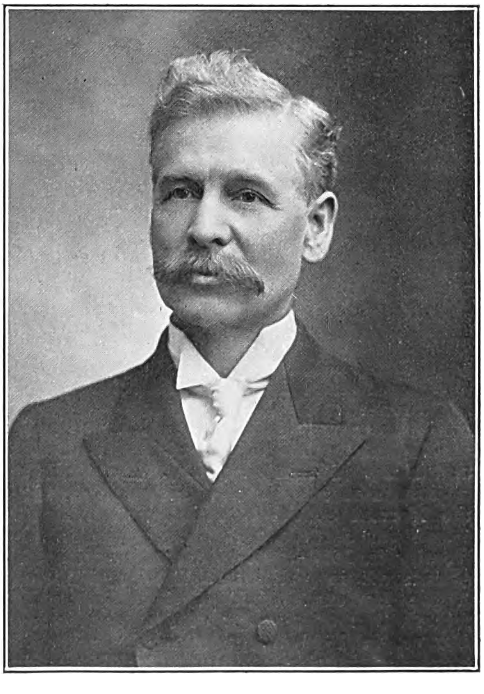
Lynch. There were two children by the first wife, Philip B., Jr., and Ellen M. Hawk.

**ECKER, Frederick Hudson**, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (1929——), was born in Phoenicia, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1867, son of John Christian and Catherine (Banker) Ecker. His father, a native of Lorraine, France, came to the United States in 1834 at seven years of age and was an officer in the Federal army in the civil war. The son, after a public school education, obtained a position as office boy with Arnoux, Ritch and Woodford, a firm of lawyers who were counsel to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with offices in the same building. In 1883 he applied for a position with the insurance company and was given a place as mail clerk at a salary of $4 per week. As he sorted the day's mail for the different divisions he came to know how many of the myriad phases of the business were handled and before he had been long at this work he had familiarized himself with the entire machinery for handling an insurance policy, from the receipt of the application at the home office until the claim was paid. His ability, industry and close attention to duty were rewarded with successive promotions. When his duties included the preparation of papers for loans and real estate, he read real estate law and from this beginning passed into other branches of legal study that resulted in a fairly complete knowledge of law. In 1898 he was made manager of the real estate mortgage division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and in 1905, when it was decided that loans on this type of mortgages should be made under the direction of an officer, the office of comptroller was created with Mr. Ecker as the first incumbent. Until then the company's monetary affairs were handled by the president and a cashier. The financial details had grown to such an extent that a treasurer was necessary and in 1906 he was appointed the first treasurer. During the thirteen years he was treasurer, the company's annual income increased more than $200,000,000. He was elected senior vice-president of the company in 1919 and, following the death of President Haley Fiske in 1929, was elected president. As the executive head of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to whose phenomenal growth and success he himself made a major contribution, Mr. Ecker has charge of the largest financial organization in the world, with an annual income of more than $750,000,000 and assets of nearly $3,000,000,000 with 26,200,000 policyholders and with $16,371,956,000 of insurance in force. He is treasurer and trustee of the Provident Loan Society of New York; vice-president and trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York city; director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co., the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co., the Chase National Bank, New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., New York, the Western Pacific, Wheeling & Lake Erie, St. Louis & San Francisco, and Denver & Rio Grande Western railroads, American Express Co., the New York Casualty Co., the United States and Foreign Securities Corporation and the Finance Company of Great Britain and America, Ltd. He is also a director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research; vice-president and formerly president (1925) of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; a trustee of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York city, member of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society, director of the Welfare Council and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Political Science, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bibliophile Society of America, the Japan Society, the National Security League, and the United States Seniors Golf Association. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Links, Lotos, Pilgrims, Recess, Broad Street, Golfers', National Golf Links, Blind Brook, Garden City and other golf clubs and a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is fond of outdoor life and enjoys fishing, hunting and golf. Mr. Ecker was married, June 25, 1890, to Henrietta W., daughter of Thomas Hewitt Harris of Brooklyn. N. Y., and has two children: Ethel H., wife of Heisler Harrington, and Frederic W. Ecker.

**GILMORE, George William**, educator, was born in London, England, May 12, 1857, son of George William and Mary (Mansfield) Gilmore. He came to the United States at the age of ten and was made a citizen in 1880. He was graduated at Princeton College with the degree of A.B. in 1883 and A.M. in 1889 and was also graduated



with honor at the Union Theological Seminary in 1886. At the request of the king of Korea the U. S. commissioner of education selected him to establish and teach in the Royal Korean College in Seoul. He made his own grammars and dictionaries of the Korean language and remained in that country three years. He taught in the secondary schools in Brooklyn and New York for four years and was instructor in the English Bible at the Bangor Theological Seminary from 1893 to 1895 and professor of Bible history and lecturer on comparative religion until 1899.

From Bangor he went to the Meadville Theological School as professor of the Old Testament language and literature and history of religion and during the seven years he held that chair he secured contributions that provided for a students' gymnasium and refectory building. Mr. Gilmore was bibliographer, associate editor and indexer of and contributor to the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" during 1905-12. He became associate editor of the "Homiletic Review" in 1911 and editor-in-chief, 1923, and still holds the last position. Prof. Gilmore is the author of "Bibliography of Missions" (with Rev. Samuel Macauley, 1891); "Korea from its Capital" (1892); "The Johannean Problem" (résumé for English readers, 1895-96); "Literature of Theology" (1896); "Animism—Thought Currents of Primitive Peoples" (1919); "Sketch of Recent Exploration in Bible Lands" (1923); and translations from the German of "Jesus as a Problem, Teacher, Personality and Force" by Bornemann, Veit, Schuster and Foerster (1910); and "The Apostles' Creed and the New Testament" by Johannes Kunze (1912). With Robert Scott he edited "The Church, the People and the Age" (1913); "Selections from the Classics of Devotion" (1916); Cobern's "Archeological Discoveries" (1922); and "Tax Talks" (1925). He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Pi Gamma Mu fraternity and the New York Oriental Club. He is an accomplished linguist, being able to converse and read in twenty languages and is in much demand as a lecturer on archaeology, both over the radio and on the platform. In religion he is a Congregationalist and in politics a Republican. He was married, April 18, 1886, to Emily C. Van Mater, daughter of William Lake, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have one son, David Percy Gilmore.

**HAYDEN, Carl [Trumbull]**, U. S. senator, (1927——), was born at Tempe, Ariz., Oct. 2, 1877, son of Charles Trumbull and Sallie Calvert (Davis) Hayden. He is a descendant of William Hayden, who emigrated from England to New England in 1630, settling in Connecticut, through Daniel and Hannah (Wilcockson) Hayden, Ebenezer and Mindwell (Griswold) Hayden, Ebenezer and Mary (Trumble) Hayden, John and Anna (Trumbull) Hayden and Joseph T. and Mary (Hanks) Hayden, who were the grandparents of the senator. He was graduated at the Normal School of Arizona at Tempe in 1896 and was a student at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1896-1900. He early developed a keen interest in politics, and aligned himself with the Democratic party. His first public office was that of member of the town council of Tempe, in 1902-04, and next he served as treasurer of Maricopa county, 1905-06, going from that position to that of sheriff of the county, in which he served five years. He was a delegate from Arizona to the Democratic national convention of 1904. In 1911 he was elected congressman-at-large from Arizona and was returned at each succeeding election until 1926, when he was elected to the U. S. senate. In congress he has been primarily interested in legislation affecting the public lands, Indian affairs and the reclamation of arid lands. He served in the 1st Ariz. national guard during 1903-13 as captain and major, and became a major of infantry, in the national army in 1918, being detailed to duty at Camp Lewis, Wash. He was married Feb. 15, 1908, to Nan Downing, of Los Angeles, Calif.

**FISHER, Albert**, manufacturer, was born at Peru, O., Jan. 2, 1864, son of Andrew and Stefana (Rimille) Fisher. While attending the public school he assisted his father, who was a blacksmith, and at seventeen, was apprenticed to a wagon and carriage manufacturer in Norwalk, O. He was employed in his trade in Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill. and Boston, Mass., working for some of the leading coach builders of the day. He displayed unusual skill in his work and originality and taste in his designs, and while serving as superintendent of the C. R. and J. C. Wilson Carriage Co. of Detroit, after 1888, taught mechanical drawing in a local school, Brown hall. In 1891 he established a business for himself as a wagon and carriage builder in Detroit. Fortunately for him, the automobile industry was dawning and he was soon called upon to make automobile bodies for a number of Detroit manufacturers. He was one of the pioneers in this industry and to a large extent deserves the credit for its evolution. He designed and constructed the first touring car body for the Ford, Cadillac, Packard, Dodge, Chalmers and Oldsmobile, and his business grew by leaps and bounds. In 1908 it was incorporated as the Fisher Body Company of which he was the first president and general manager until 1909, when he disposed of his interest in that business to devote his attention to the manufacture of motor trucks. He was one of the organizers of the Universal Motor Truck Co. in 1909 and of the Standard Motor Truck Co. in 1912. He acquired full control of the latter and became president and general manager in March, 1913. By applying the same methods and ideals that had made him a master craftsman in the building of carriages and wagons, Mr. Fisher quickly established a reputation as a builder of automobile trucks distinguished for reliability, endurance and efficiency. Beginning with a three ton truck of chain drive construction, later supplanted by worm-driven axles, the Standard Motor Truck Company gradually added three, four, five and seven ton models, representing the latest features of the modern motor truck design, having both the four and six cylinder high speed motors, four speed forward transmissions, hydraulic four wheel brakes and worm drive. The company has always maintained a complete body building department where commercial bodies of all types are made. It manufactures about 750 trucks a year, and employs 150 hands in their construction. Mr. Fisher is recognized as one of the leaders in the automotive and commercial vehicle business "who has dedicated his life to building better highway transportation equipment." He is a Republican in politics and a Catholic in religion. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Lochmoor Golf Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Clinton Valley Country Club. He was twice married; (1) July 29, 1889, to Mary, daughter of Urban Ganwich of Norwalk, O. and had six children; Alberta, Fred, Urban, Raymond, Helen and Edwin Fisher. Mrs. Fisher died in 1923 and he was married (2) June 25, 1928 to Mrs. Christine (Bauer) Chester, daughter of Anton Bauer, of Detroit, Mich.

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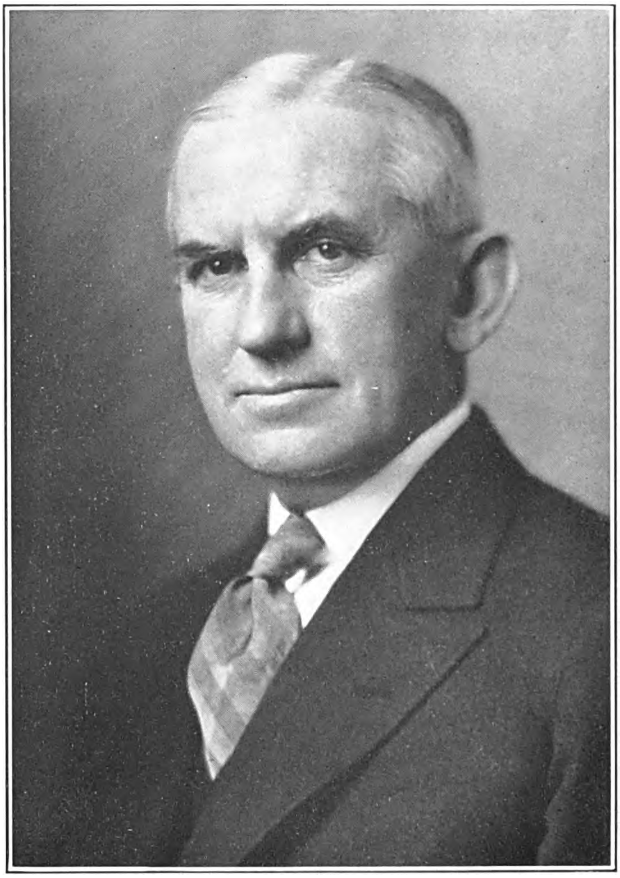

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Burch Foraker

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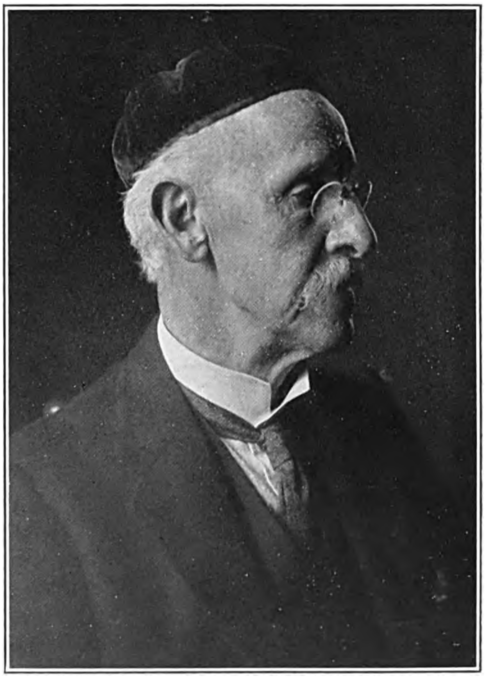
**FORAKER, Burch,** telephone executive, was born at Hillsboro, O., Feb. 17, 1872, son of Burch and Emily (Rockhold) Foraker. His father served as a captain of Ohio volunteer troops in the Federal army in the civil war, and at its close was instrumental in organizing the Citizens' National Bank of Hillsboro, of which he was vice-president and cashier until his death in 1875. After receiving his early education in the public and high schools of his native town, Mr. Foraker became assistant station agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Hillsboro in 1888, and in the following year was made assistant postmaster. During this period he studied at night under a private tutor and in 1890 entered Ohio Wesleyan University. With the view of finding larger opportunities, he transferred to Cornell University in 1891, taking the course in electrical engineering, and in 1893, desiring to earn funds to defray the expenses of his further education, he obtained a position with the New York Telephone Co. Attracted by the opportunity which this then new field presented, he determined upon telephony as his life work and did not return to college. His first position was that of telephone installer. Of an energetic and inquiring nature, he applied himself diligently to mastering the principles of the industry and advanced rapidly, being made engineering assistant in 1894, cable splicing foreman in 1896, construction superintendent for the Long Island area in 1907, and division plant superintendent for Long Island in 1908. During 1912–24, Mr. Foraker was division plant superintendent for Manhattan, the Bronx and Westchester county, and was responsible for the building of the world's largest outside telephone plant, developing many of the methods of plant construction and maintenance which have since been accepted as standard throughout the Bell telephone system. In 1925 he was appointed general manager of the upstate area of the New York Telephone Co., his territory including all of New York state outside of the metropolitan district and Long Island, and two years later he was elected president of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., which position he still holds. Since he became chief executive of the Michigan Company, one of the most important units in the Bell system, the number of telephones in Michigan has increased by approximately 100,000 and additional facilities costing $27,000,000 per year have been added to the plant. Mr. Foraker is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and of the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, the Players', Lockmoor Country, Oakland Hills Country, and Tam-o'-Shanter clubs, of Detroit, and the Wool and Engineers clubs of New York city. He is a Methodist in his religious faith. Aggressive, forceful, kindly, a man of initiative and steadfast purpose, Mr. Foraker is extremely popular among the personnel of the Bell system, and is held in high esteem as a citizen of Detroit and Michigan. He was married, July 26, 1900, Carrie Edith Yellig, of New York city.

**COUPER, William,** sculptor, was born in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, 1853, son of John D. and Euphania M. (Cowling) Couper and grandson of William Couper, who came over from Scotland to Norfolk, Va., in 1801, and Elizabeth Mary Hamilton Couper, his wife. He was educated in private schools in Norfolk and early in life exhibited a marked talent for art. The study of sculpture was begun in 1872 and continued in the Art Academy of Munich, where he also pursued a course of anatomy at the Royal Surgical Institute. Removing to Florence, Italy, in 1875, he made the acquaintance of the American sculptor, Thomas Ball, who, recognizing the young man's talents, invited him to share his studio, and for twenty-two years the Ball-Couper studios were a favorite meeting place for Florentine artists and the American and English residents of Florence. In 1892 he was appointed on the advisory committee of two to approve works of sculpture sent from Florence to the Columbian exposition at Chicago. Couper and Ball returned to the United States in 1897 and opened a joint studio in New York city. He terminated his professional career in 1913 and since that time has resided in Montclair, N. J., interesting himself studying the problems of a painter. Mr. Couper has been peculiarly happy in his low relief work, some of it being so delicate as to derive an enhanced effect from the natural trans-



lucency of the marble. His heroic size sculptures are noticeable not only for broad and bold modeling but for a beauty and individuality quite characteristic of the artist. A marble statue, "A Crown for the Victor" (1894), in the Montclair, N. J., art museum, blends the most detailed finish with an apparent unfinish to give the effect of age and shows a thoughtful conscientiousness of design and a truly artistic feeling which breathes from it and is visible in even the mechanical details of the execution. His 106 pieces of sculpture include a "Falconer" and "Coming of Spring"; two colossal sphinxes at the Leland Stanford mausoleum, Palo Alto, Calif., a figure of "Moses" on the court-house in Madison Square, New York city, and a large number of portrait busts, the best of which are those of President McKinley in the Albright Library, Scranton, Pa.; Henry W. Longfellow at Grand Rapids, Mich.; John

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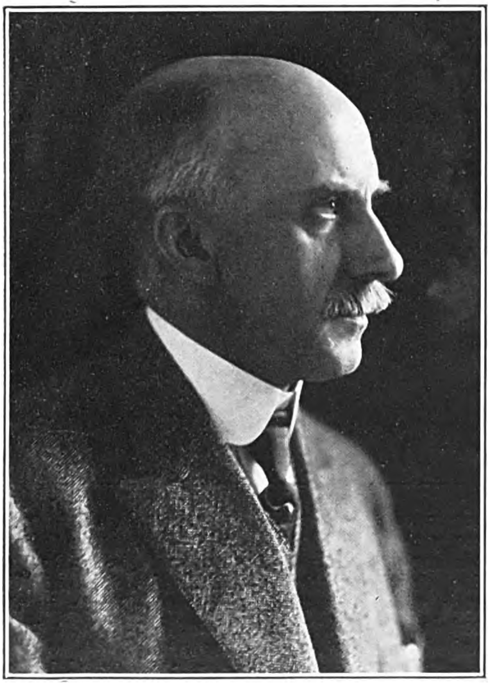
D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.; eleven distinguished scientists in the American Museum of Natural History; bronze relief of Adm. John A. Winslow in the State House, Boston, Mass.; and "Sailors of the Revolution" in Memorial hall, Annapolis, Md.; statues of Dr. Hunter McGuire at Richmond, Va., Capt. John Smith at Jamestown Island, Va., Morris K. Jesup in the Museum of Natural History, John A. Roebling at Trenton, N. J., Henry W. Longfellow at Washington, D. C., and John Witherspoon at Washington, D. C.; Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper and Andrew H. Foote, U. S. navy, and busts of Brig.-Gen. Isaac F. Quinby and Gen. Francis Preston Blair. Mr. Couper was married in Florence, Italy, May 9, 1878, to Eliza Chickering, daughter of Thomas Ball (q.v.), the sculptor, and has three sons: Thomas Ball, Richard Hamilton and William Alan Couper.

**SMITH, Holmes,** educator, was born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1863, son of Solomon and Margaret (Myers) Smith. His father was a merchant and a local preacher for the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. He attended the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, and specialized in the study of art and the history of art in Europe and the United States. In 1884 he was appointed instructor in drawing at Washington University, St. Louis,



Mo., where he has since remained. He was promoted assistant professor in 1903 and professor of drawing and the history of art in 1907. He was assistant to the director of the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts during 1892–94. He is the author of articles on art in various publications, a pamphlet on the "Appreciation of the Fine Arts" and a chapter on the teaching of art in "College Teaching," edited by Paul Klapper (1920). As chairman of a committee of the Federated Council on Art Education, he prepared a report on art instruction in colleges and universities in 1927. His water-color paintings have formed a part of many art exhibits. He was president of the Society of Western Artists, 1901–04, of the College Art Association of America, 1912–13, and of the St. Louis Artists' Guild, 1911–12, and has been vice-president of the Federated Council on Art Education since 1926. He is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honor society. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian church. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Washington University in 1907, and that of Doctor of Fine Arts by the University of Nebraska in 1928. He was married, Feb. 9, 1897, to Rose Greenleaf, daughter of Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot (q.v.), president and chancellor of Washington University. They have a daughter, Abigail Eliot Smith, M.D.

**SHERWIN, Carl Paxson,** physician, was born at Bristol, Ind., May 21, 1885, son of Richard James and Clara Adeline (Paxson) Sherwin and grandson of Laurence and Mary (Mead) Sherwin. His grandfather came to the United States from county Dublin, Ireland, in 1830 and settled near Bristol, Ind. Dr. Sherwin obtained his academic education at Hanover College, Indiana, and Stetson University, Florida, receiving the B.S. degree at the former in 1909. He was a fellow in chemistry at Indiana University where he was graduated with the M.A. degree in 1911, and for two years was an instructor and a post-graduate student in physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois, which gave him the M.S. degree in 1913. After teaching in the Quincy, Ill., high school one year he took a special course at the University of Berlin and at Tuebingen University, Germany, receiving the degree of D.Sc. (summa cum laude) in biochemistry at the latter in 1915. Upon his return to the United States he was made assistant professor of biochemistry at Fordham University medical school, was promoted to the professorship in 1917 and since 1919 has been head of the department of chemistry. He was graduated at Fordham University, New York city, in 1920, with the degree of M.D., and a course in public health at Bellevue Medical College brought him the degree of Dr. P.H. from New York University in 1923. In addition to his connection with Fordham he has been a member of the medical faculty of the New York Post Graduate Hospital and assistant professor of medicine at New York Polyclinic Hospital, since 1925. He is consulting chemist to the Lincoln and Harlem hospitals, New York city, and consulting physician in diseases of metabolism to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., and St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains, N. Y. Dr. Sherwin was research bio-chemist at the pellagra hospital of the U. S. public health service in Spartanburg, S. C., in 1916. During 1923–24 he investigated the subjects of milk production and consumption in the southern states, in Mexico, Central America, North Africa, Europe and South America, making a report of his findings at the International Dairy Congress in 1924. He has conducted an extensive research to determine the actual toxicity of so-called toxines generated in the intestines by the putrefaction of protein material and absorbed during auto-intoxication or severe constipation. In the course of his studies Dr. Sherwin isolated, identified and synthesized a number of these toxic compounds

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Carl P. Sherwin

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Robert L. Harrison

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and fed them to healthy young persons to determine their detrimental physiological effect. He found that, contrary to Metchnikoff's theory, these so-called poisons are not particularly harmful and that the human system has the power to detoxicate them or render them practically inert by the action of certain chemical compounds which the body itself creates. His discovery afforded an explanation of the fact that certain dietary factors or amino acids are not necessary in the diet but may be synthesized when necessary. It explained many of the puzzling facts found by other investigators in feeding experiments and cleared up several nutritional problems. The place of the detoxicating reaction was shown to be in the liver and it was found that this might be used as a method of measuring liver efficiency in disease. During his researches forty-eight new chemical compounds were made. Dr. Sherwin has published seventy monographs in English, German and French, concerning his work. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Fordham University in 1924. He is a member of the following societies: Deutsche Chemischen Gesellschaft, American Chemical Society, American Physiological Society, American Society of Biological Chemistry, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Medical Association, American Pharmaceutical Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, New York Academy of Sciences, Harvey Society and Sigma Chi fraternity. He was married, Sept. 6, 1911, to Effie, daughter of Rufus Nickless of Bedford, Ind., and has two children: Carl Paxson, Jr., and Isabel Ann Sherwin.

**HARRISON, Robert Lewis,** lawyer, was born at the University of Virginia, Mar. 2, 1850, son of Gessner and Eliza Lewis Carter (Tucker) Harrison, grandson of Dr. Peachy Harrison, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, a lieutenant-colonel in the revolutionary war, and g.-g.-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was professor of Latin at the University of Virginia for thirty years and the founder of Belmont Academy, a preparatory school for boys in Nelson county, Va.; his mother was a daughter of George Tucker (q.v.), professor of moral philosophy at the University of Virginia. He was graduated at the University of Virginia with the M.A. degree in 1870. After teaching for several years, including one year (1875–76) as professor of Greek and German at Davidson College, N. C., he decided to follow the legal profession. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1876 and removing to New York city, engaged in the practice of law with the firm Reynolds & Stearns which became Reynolds & Harrison in 1879, and afterwards McFarland, Reynolds & Harrison. Since 1907 he has been senior partner of the firm of Harrison, Elliott & Byrd. During his long and distinguished career at the bar Mr. Harrison has appeared as counsel in many important cases, the most notable probably being in connection with the settlement of the West Virginia debt. When the state of West Virginia was created in 1863, it assumed the equitable portion of the debt of the state of Virginia which was outstanding Jan. 1, 1861. Virginia in 1871 made provision to fund its own debt and in doing so issued to holders of its bonds certificates, representing one-third of the face value of the bonds, whereby it agreed to pay to the certificate holders whatever it could recover from the state of West Virginia on account of the indebtedness of the original state as it existed in 1861. Committees were formed to obtain deposits of these certificates and induce West Virginia to settle its share of the debt, but without success until 1898 when a committee was formed of which John Crosby Brown, of Brown Bros., was chairman, and Mr. Harrison secretary. This committee secured deposits of a sufficient number of certificates and the necessary legislation in Virginia and demands were made upon West Virginia for its equitable portion of the common debt. West Virginia refused to pay and an action was brought in the U. S. supreme court which was finally successful, an amount being paid to the committee which represented about the par value of the certificates. Mr. Harrison was identified with the entire contest and had an active part in the negotiations and proceedings leading to the final result. He was of counsel for the claimant in the cases of McComb vs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. and Herzog vs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (177 N. Y. 86), involving the provision of a will depriving a daughter of her share in her father's estate in case of her marriage with a particular individual. The question of the validity of such a condition "in terrorem" was never decided finally because the bequest was a violation of the New York rule against perpetuities, and therefore void. Other cases with which Mr. Harrison was connected were: Curtis vs. Moore (152 N. Y. 159), involving the construction of the recording acts of the state as to the effect of an assignment not in writing; Fairchild vs. Edson and Edson vs. Fairchild (154 N. Y. 199), involving the statutes of New York as to bequests to charitable institutions and the validity of a secret trust regarding them; and Berenbroick vs. St. Luke's Hospital, New York city (23 App. Div. 339), over the validity of a condition annexed to the conveyance of real property, the hospital being the owner of property at 54th street and Fifth avenue, which was conveyed to it subject to the condition that the premises should be used forever for hospital purposes. He was a member of the board of education of the city of New York (chairman of its law committee for twelve years) and is a trustee of the City Mission of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the Northern Dispensary, and of the Seamen's Church Institute (sailors' home). He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and the Protestant Episcopal church. He is an expert golfer, having twenty-five prize cups as tokens of his skill. He was married in 1898 in New York city, to Marie Louise Duncan.

**FEILD, Alexander Littlejohn,** metallurgist, was born at Oxford, N. C., Nov. 14, 1890, son of Alexander Jones and Louie Rutledge (Hughes) Feild. He is descended from James Feild, of Hereford, England, who emigrated to Virginia in 1624 and settled in Henrico county; the line being through James 2d; Theophilus, who founded Blandford Church, the oldest church in Virginia; Capt. Theophilus; Lieut. Theophilus and Martha (Taylor) Feild; George and Elizabeth Bolling (Stith) Feild, to Dr. George and Fanny Blunt (Littlejohn) Feild, the grandparents of Alexan-

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der Littlejohn Feild. Mr. Feild was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina in 1911 and M.S. in chemistry at North Carolina State College in 1914. He was instructor in science at the Raleigh high school, 1911–12, and at Salem (N. C.) College, 1912–13; and assistant chemist at the North Carolina state agricultural experiment station, 1913–14. He then spent three years with the U. S. bureau of mines, serving during 1917 as acting chief of the iron and steel division at Pittsburgh, Pa., and as director of research investigations on the utilization of war minerals at Minneapolis, Minn. During 1918–25 he was associated with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., as research physical chemist and later as research metallurgist. He was research engineer for the United Alloy Steel Corp., Canton, O., during 1925–27, after which he returned to the

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. as metallurgical engineer, his present position. Mr. Feild has engaged principally in metallurgical research and in this field he was the first to devise a method (1916) for measuring the viscosity of molten iron blast-furnace slags and by its application obtained new fundamental data of great practical importance in the smelting of iron ores. He was awarded the J. E. Johnson medal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in 1923 for this development. He has been a leader in the application of the principles of physical chemistry to steel-making processes, and was chiefly instrumental in developing the use of zirconium as a steel-making element. He invented a process to utilize zirconium, in conjunction with F. M. Becket (q.v.), which was patented in 1925. Among his many other developments, the following are of special note: improved processes for the manufacture of stainless iron (patented 1928), molybdenum steel (patented, with F. M. Becket, 1927) and vanadium steel (patented 1929); a process for recovering values from metal bearing solutions (with F. M. Becket); a process for removing silicon from silicon-zirconium alloys; a method of working open-hearth furnaces; a method of producing heat treated alloy steels containing zirconium (with F. M. Becket); a process for recovering metals from liquids and the composition therefor; and a method of preheating the charge in shaft furnaces. Patents for these special developments were secured during 1924–28. He has contributed frequently to technical publications, his papers dealing principally with studies on slag viscosity and control, the metallurgy of zirconium, carbon elimination and the physical chemistry of steel-making. Mr. Feild is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (chairman, committee on physical chemistry, iron and steel division), Faraday Society (England), Phi Beta Kappa, the Chemists Club of New York, the University Club of White Plains, N. Y., the North Castle Golf Club, Westchester county, and Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. His hobby is ornithology, and while in North Carolina he published two papers on the birds of that state. He has also written and published some poetry. Mr. Feild was married: (1) Sept. 14, 1914, to Sally Spottswood, daughter of T. N. Burwell, of Oxford, N. C., from whom he was divorced in 1922; (2) June 9, 1923, to Catherine Rita, daughter of James J. Murphy, of Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. He has two children by the second marriage, Alexander Littlejohn, Jr., and James Rutledge Feild.

**TAYLOR, Alonzo Englebert,** economist in food supplies, was born at Alden, Ia., Mar. 19, 1871, son of Alonzo Englebert and Louisa (Schultz) Taylor. His father, of British stock, was an engineer. He was a student at Cornell College, Ia., during 1886–88, at DePauw University, 1888–90 and the University of Berlin, 1890–91, and studied medicine at the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated M.D. in 1894. He was engaged in research work in Berlin 1899–1900 and in Stockholm in 1908–09. He was professor of pathology at the University of California during 1899–1910 and Rush professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania from 1910 to 1921. Since 1921 he has directed the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California. In 1908 he was appointed consulting scientific expert of the department of agriculture, a position he held until 1915. During 1916 he was attached to the American embassy, Berlin, and made a study of nutritional conditions in the Central empires. After the United States entered the war he visited the medical officers' training camps as a member of the advisory board of the food division of the surgeon-general's office and delivered lectures on food values, food needs and food conservation. Upon the creation of the U. S. Food Administration he was appointed a member of the staff and head of the department of research in Washington. He also acted as liaison officer between the department of agriculture and the food administration, in the correlation of food production to food conservation. Upon the formation of the war trade board he was appointed a member representing the secretary of agriculture. The war trade board was the blockade arm of the government during the war, and Dr. Taylor directed the American blockade of foods,

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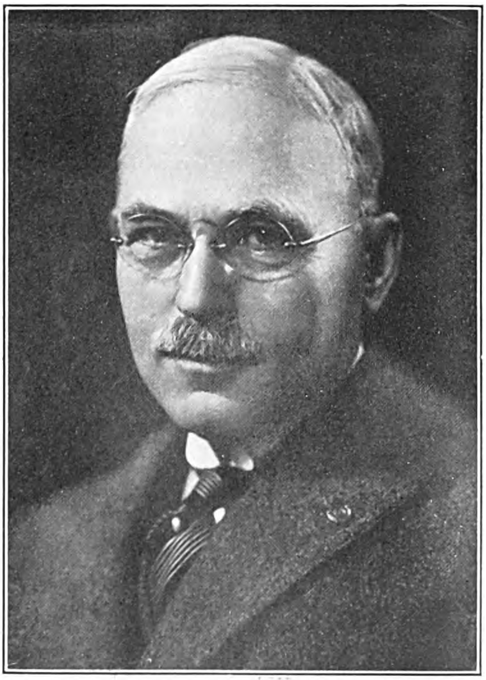
feeds and chemicals. He went to Europe as a member of the American commission headed by Col. Edward M. House in November, 1917, to attend the allied war council, and again in June, 1918, with Herbert Hoover to work out certain food problems in connection with shipping. He was also in Europe in 1919, 1920 and 1921 to make surveys of the food situation in Central Europe and the Balkans and to direct relief work. On invitation from the League of Nations he was appointed by the department of state as member of the International Economic Conference which was held at Geneva, Switzerland, in May, 1927. The conference was the most ambitious congress yet attempted by the League and was called to review the economic position of the world and to make suggestions for its betterment without obligating the governments taking part in the conference. His chief research work has been in connection with physiological chemistry, metabolism and nutrition, mass nutrition and the economics of the food supply and demand. He is the author of "Fermentation" (1906); "Digestion and Metabolism" (1912); and "The Food Problem" (with Vernon L. Kellogg, 1917), co-author of "Wheat Studies" (1924–29), and has written numerous articles. His chief recreation is fishing. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1899, to Madeleine, daughter of Cyrus Odeon Peck, of Chicago, and they have three children: Alonzo Englebert, Jr., Morris Peck and Ellide LaBarre Taylor.

**LILIENTHAL, Howard,** surgeon, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1861, son of Meyer Lilienthal, a merchant, who came to America from Germany in 1857. He was graduated at Harvard University, with the A.B. degree in 1883, and M.D. in 1887. He began the practice of his profession in New York city and was associated with Dr. Arpad Gerster during 1889–97. He attained preeminence in his profession by a wide range of contributions to medical literature, to instrumental equipment and to operative and diagnostic technique. He did pioneer work in the surgery of the ureter, prostate and the gall bladder. Since 1914 he has given special attention to surgery of the thorax and has devised technique for certain operations upon the lungs, pleura and esophagus. His active identification with medical institutions as practitioner and instructor comprised such positions as instructor in surgery at the New York Polyclinic; chief of a surgical clinic in the Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York city; attending and, later, consulting surgeon at Mt. Sinai and Bellevue hospitals, New York; and professor of clinical surgery, Cornell University medical college. He is the author of "Imperative Surgery" (1900) and "Thoracic Surgery" (1925) and a contributor to many medical and to some general magazines. Dr. Lilienthal devised a portable operating table which, with slight modifications, has been adopted by the U. S. army for work in the field; a rib retractor; a bridge for operating tables to be used in gall bladder and kidney surgery; a silver cable suture which resists infection, and a visceral evacuator. After three years in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, he was called to active duty as major for the World war, and sailed for France in December, 1917, as director of Base Hospital No. 3, assigned to Vauclaire near Monpont sur l'Isle, Dordogne. In June, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was assigned to special duty in thoracic surgery at Base hospitals Nos. 101 and 34. In July, 1918, he served at the front in Evacuation Hospital No. 8 near Souilly, Verdun, and St. Mihiel as chief of an operating team specializing in chest surgery. He was honorably discharged Jan. 4, 1919, and in recognition of his work received a citation for the distinguished service medal. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Surgical Association (fellow); the American Association for Thoracic Surgery (president, 1922–23); the New York Society for Thoracic Surgery (president, 1921); New York Surgical Society (president, 1903); Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the County of New York (president, 1915); Harvard Medical Society, of which he is a charter member and was president in 1901; Société Internationale de Chirurgie; and the American Society for the Control of Cancer, of which he is



an executive committee member; the American Legion, the Military Order of the World War (life member), and the Harvard Club of New York. Dr. Lilienthal was twice married, (1), in New York, Oct. 19, 1891, to Mary Harriss, daughter of Auvergne d'Antignac, of Savannah, Ga. She died on March 4, 1910, leaving a daughter, Mary, wife of Maj. Thompson Lawrence, U. S. A., and a son, Howard, who was killed in action while serving with the A. E. F. in France in 1918. He was married, (2), Nov. 7, 1911, to Edith Strode, daughter of Henry Aubrey Strode, first president of Clemson College, South Carolina.

**HICKS, Thomas Willing,** inventor and manufacturer, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Aug. 24, 1879, son of James S. and Georgie Anna (Bennett) Hicks and a descendant of colonial Virginia-Kentucky stock. His father was a tobacco planter, a judge, and an officer in the Confederate

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army. The son was graduated at the University of Minnesota extension department, in 1905 with the degree of D.Sc., and began his business career at St. Joseph, Mo., as a broker in stocks and grain. While in the flour milling business, he formulated one of the first international selling projects for the marketing of "Aunt Jemima" pancake flour. As a student of scientific farming on a large scale he invented in 1915 the "Once-Over" tiller, which plowed, harrowed, pulverized, rolled and packed the soil in one trip over the field. Using the most modern form of a plow as a basis he added to it a vertical axis, supplied with steel cutting blades, fixed in such a position that the furrow from the plow would be thrown against these blades. Since the shaft on which they were mounted rotated at a high rate of speed, the furrow was finely pulverized and ready to feed the rootlets of the growing plant. For this invention he was awarded the Edward Longstreth medal and the Diploma of Accomplishment by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in 1921. The Scientific Farming

Machinery Co. was organized in 1917 with Mr. Hicks president, for the purpose of devising and developing improvements in the "Once-Over" tiller. All manufacturing and selling rights are contracted for by the Universal Tiller Corporation of New York city, which in turn franchised them to Henry Ford of Detroit to be handled in connection with the Fordson Tractor. In recent years Mr. Hicks has been experimenting to create a new type of wheat by crossing quackgrass and hard winter wheat to produce a variety possessing the hardiness and tenacity of the former and the quality and productivity of the latter. He is interested in three large flour mills and several fruit farms in California. He is the author of "Tilling the Soil with Half the Toil" (1916); "The Thought Wave Detector" (1923); "On the Third Day" (1925). He is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the American Arts and Letters Society (secretary), and the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the International Old Colony Club. His recreation consists of athletics and outdoor sports. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious affiliation he is a Christian Scientist. He was married Oct. 20, 1897, to Rosa Marie, daughter of James C. MacSpadden, of St. Joseph, Mo., and they have one child, Margaret Gladys Hicks, wife of Lt. Gordon Tucker, of the U. S. naval aviation corps.

**BREED, Lorena May,** physician, was born at Howard's Grove, Ia., May 17, 1863, daughter of Rev. James Milton and Salinda Lorena (Holcomb) Wood. Receiving a preliminary training at the Ainsworth (Ia.) high school and the Central University of Iowa, she was graduated M.D. at the Women's medical school of Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1893. After serving for sixteen months as interne at the Hospital for Women and Children, Chicago, she went to India where she organized medical work and built and directed a hospital for women at Nalgonda Deccan, Hyderabad state. This was a Mohammedañ native state where the women were maintained in seclusion ("Purdah"), away from the sight of men. Under such conditions the women were often doomed to die when their condition was beyond the help of the ordinary midwife, since they would not seek aid from the English government physicians. Dr. Breed remained in Hyderabad from 1895 to 1906 and in that time succeeded in some degree in breaking down the barriers between classes. She had the satisfaction of seeing a Mohammedan priest at Nalgonda Deccan send his eighteen-year-old daughter to her hospital to be trained as a nurse, while a high Parsee official sent his only daughter to be trained as a hospital assistant. In 1906 Dr. Breed returned to America and organized a laboratory at Pomona, Calif., which she directed for five years. During this period she isolated a hitherto unclassified pathogenic saccharomycete. In 1914 she was invited to Pasadena to organize and direct a pathological laboratory at the Pasadena Hospital; later she organized and directed a chemical and metabolism laboratory. She resigned from the active staff of this hospital in 1925, retired to the consulting staff and spent more than a year in travel in Europe and the Orient. Since 1926 she has been engaged in consultation work in diseases of metabolism. Dr. Breed published the results of her research with the organism already referred to in "Some Observations with a Saccharomycete" (Archives of Internal Medicine, 1912); others of her publications are "Metabolism in Health and Disease" (Calif. Journal of Medicine, 1920); "Metabolism in Diabetes, Nephritis and Cholecystitis" (same journal, 1923) and "Some Observations with Kidney Function Tests" (Annals of Internal Medicine, 1923). She is a member of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, American Bacteriological Society and the California Medical Society. She is also a member of the Women's Civic League of Pasadena, Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles and the Pacific Geographical Society. She was married at Ainsworth, Ia., in 1882, to George Allen Breed, who died in 1888.

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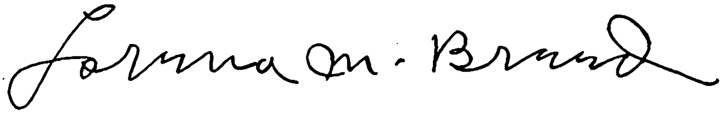

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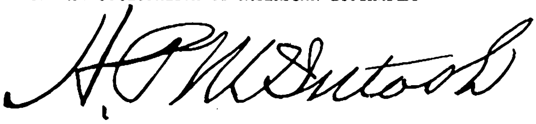

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**McINTOSH, Henry Payne,** banker, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 27, 1846, son of Alexander and Agnes (Nicol) McIntosh. His father, a native of Auldearn, Scotland, came to America in 1835, conducted a nursery at Astoria, N. Y., for eight years and then removed to Cleveland, where he became prominent in public affairs. After completing his education in the public schools, Mr. McIntosh was employed as a telegraph operator for the Cleveland & Erie railroad (now a part of the New York Central system), finally becoming chief operator. Resigning this position he was for eight years (1868–76) bookkeeper for the banking firm of E. Teeters & Son, Alliance, O., also serving as secretary of the Alliance & Lake Erie railroad. He returned to Cleveland in 1876 to become manager of the business interests of Henry B. Payne, Col. O. H. Payne and Payne Bros. This position he retained until 1897, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Guardian Trust Co. of Cleveland. When Mr. McIntosh assumed the duties of his office in February, 1898, this institution, founded in 1894 with a capital of $500,000, had resources of $1,500,000 and capital and surplus of $1,000,000. When he resigned in 1917 and became chairman of the board of directors its resources had increased to $42,000,000 and its capital and surplus to $5,500,000. Thereafter, its growth was continuous. It absorbed the Cleveland National Bank in 1919; the Rocky River Savings & Banking Co., the Spira Banking & Trust Co. and the Lakewood State Bank in 1920; and the National Commercial Bank in 1921, continuing all of them as branches, also opening six new branches. In the meantime the business increased until in 1929 the resources were $165,000,000 and the capital and surplus $16,000,000, making it one of the largest financial institutions in Ohio. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the American Bankers Association (president of the trust company section, 1909–10), the Ohio Bankers' Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce (director, 1899–1901, second vice-president, 1901) and the Bankers, Union, Rowfant, Midday, Kirtland Country and Cleveland Bond clubs of Cleveland. He founded and endowed the Henry Payne McIntosh department of banking and finance of Western Reserve University; is a trustee of Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, by which the banking department is conducted; and a trustee of Adelbert College. He is a Mason of the 33d degree, a member of the supreme council, Scottish Rite, and past commander of the Ohio grand commandery, Knights Templar. He is a trustee of Calvary Presbyterian Church of Cleveland and in politics is an independent. Mr. McIntosh ranks among the foremost bankers of the Middle West and the great banking institution which he has built up is regarded as an embodiment of the high principles and sound business judgment which he has exhibited throughout his career. He was married, Jan. 19, 1871, to Olive M., daughter of Christopher C. Manfull, of Cleveland. They were the parents of three daughters, Fanny L., wife of John Sherwin; Alexandrine, wife of Robert D. Beatty, and Olive Marie, wife of Edwin H. Brown; and three sons, Ralph Edward (deceased), Henry Payne, Jr., and John Manfull McIntosh.

**HUDNALL, George B. McClellan,** lawyer, was born at Rural, Waupaca co., Wis., Jan. 9, 1864, son of Roah M. and Susan A. (Dayton) Hudnall. Mr. Hudnall was graduated LL.B. at the University of Wisconsin, in 1891. In that year he commenced his career as a lawyer in the offices of Irving P. Lord, Waupaca, Wis. Removing to Superior, Wis., in 1892, he practiced law alone in that city until 1904 and then became a member of the law firm of Grace, Hudnall & Fridley. He remained a member of this firm until 1917, and is now senior member of the law firm of Bottum, Hudnall, Lecher, McNamara & Michael, Milwaukee, Wis. Among the notable cases conducted by Mr. Hudnall are the following: McArthur vs. Moffett (143 Wis. 564); United Shoe Repairing Machine Co. vs. Asoumanakis (172 Wis. 102); Commercial Investment Trust vs. William Frankfurth Hardware Co. (179 Wis. 21); Marlatt vs. Western Union Telegraph Co. (167 Wis. 176); Worden-Allen Co. vs. Muscoda Bridge Co. (196 Wis. 76); State of Wisconsin vs. Pullman Co. (178 Wis. 240); State ex rel. McClure vs. Malleable Iron Range Co. (177 Wis. 582); State ex rel. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. Circuit Court of Milwaukee County (178 Wis. 648); State ex rel. Reynolds vs. Circuit Court (193

Wis. 132); and State vs. Cannon (196 Wis. 534). During 1900–02 Mr. Hudnall served as assistant city attorney of Superior, Wis., and during 1902–10 he was a member of the Wisconsin state senate. While a member of that body, he served on the sub-committee which drafted the original state railroad rate commission act in 1905; was chairman of the committee which drafted the act regulating public utilities in 1907, and in 1909 was chairman of the finance committee. He was executive counsel for the governor of Wisconsin in 1916–20, and special assistant district attorney in charge of grand jury investigations in Milwaukee in 1922. He is a member of the American, Wisconsin state and Milwaukee county bar associations, and the Athletic, City and Tripoli Country clubs of Milwaukee, Wis.

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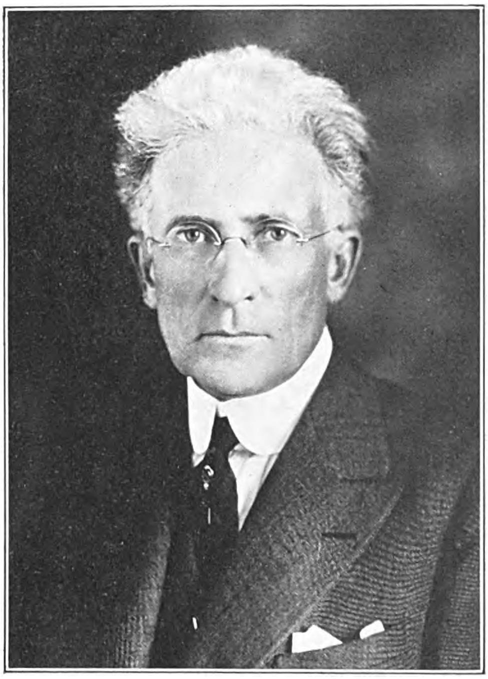
His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He was married at Waupaca, Wis., Dec. 25, 1894, to Sophie Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, of Iola, Wis., and is the father of one daughter, Marjorie W. Hudnall, wife of William F. Radke, of Milwaukee.

**WESCOTT, Cassius Douglas,** ophthalmologist, was born at Salisbury Center, N. Y., May 25, 1861, son of Dr. Austin Brooks and Catherine Ermina (Byington) Wescott. He was graduated M.D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1883 and began the general practice of medicine in Chicago in association with his father. During 1884–85 he was assistant physician to the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee. Having decided to specialize in diseases of the eye, Dr. Wescott studied at the Chicago



Polyclinic and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1887–88; and since 1894 his practice has been limited to this special field. He was eye and ear surgeon to the Central Free Dispensary, Rush Medical College, 1888–91; eye and ear surgeon to Cook County Hospital, 1891–94; lecturer at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, 1894–1915; instructor in ophthalmology at Rush Medical College, 1894–1900, and assistant professor, 1900–07; and ophthalmologist to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. since 1894. Dr. Wescott has been attending ophthalmologist to the Monroe Street Hospital (now the Washington Boulevard Hospital) since 1899; was assistant ophthalmologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, 1900–07; consulting ophthalmologist to St. Anthony's Hospital, 1900–10; and attending ophthalmologist to St. Luke's Hospital, 1907–1916, the Fresh Air Sanitarium, 1892–1915, Edwards Sanitarium, 1909–13, and the Home for Crippled Children, 1909–12. He has contributed numerous articles, dealing chiefly with ophthalmology, to various medical journals. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society (president, 1925), American Academy of Ophthalmology, American Railway Surgeons Association, Chicago Institute of Medicine (president, 1924), Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological Society. He is also a member of the University Club of Chicago. Dr. Wescott was married: (1), in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1891, to Ada M. Virgil, and they were the parents of Dr. Virgil Wescott, of Chicago, and Helen Wescott, wife of Clarence Barbre; and (2), July 9, 1927, to Fannie Hart Brett, daughter of Henry Hart, of Green Bay, Wis.

**PHILLIPS, Wendell Christopher,** physician, was born at South Hammond, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., June 9, 1857, son of Samuel and Mary Sophronia (Merrill) Phillips. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Michael Phillips, who was at Newport, R. I., as early as 1668. From Michael and his wife Barbara the line extends through Joseph and Elizabeth (Malavery) Phillips; Joseph and Susannah Phillips; Joseph and Sarah (Vanis) Phillips; Samuel and Betsey (Allen) Phillips; and Christopher and Letitia (van Antwerp) Phillips, the grandparents of Dr. Phillips. Samuel and Christopher Phillips served as major and lieutenant, respectively, under Ethan Allen in the revolutionary war. Wendell Phillips received his academic education at the state normal school, Potsdam, N. Y., and for several years taught school. Entering the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1879 he was graduated M.D. in 1882, after which he spent six months as interne in Bellevue Hospital. Early in his medical career Dr. Phillips decided to specialize in laryngology and otology, which led to a supplemental course of study at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He has been associated with that hospital continuously since 1883 and as aural surgeon since 1899 and throughout that period his work there has been his major professional interest. His devotion to the welfare of the hospital and his medical skill have both been important elements in its progress. He is also consulting aural surgeon to the New York Post-Graduate and Flushing hospitals and served as professor of otology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital during 1905–18. One of the most eminent practitioners in his specialty in this country, Dr. Phillips has been active in promoting not only laryngology and otology but the science of medicine as a whole and his exceptional achievements have won for him wide recognition in the medical profession. He was president of the New York County Medical Society in 1904; of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society in 1907; of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1912; and of the American Medical Association in 1926–27. For many years he represented New York state in the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, was elected a trustee and member of the association's war committee in 1917, became chairman of the board of trustees and of the executive committee in 1924 and served in that relation until elected president in 1926. He is also a member of the American and New York otological societies and New York Academy of Medicine and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Academy of

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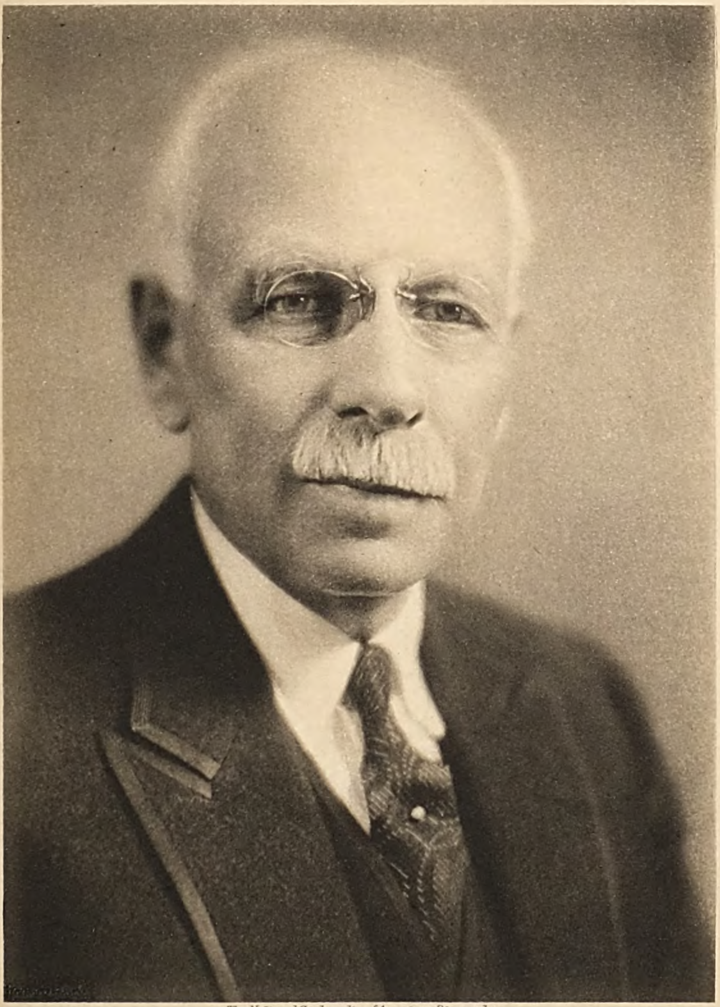
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Wendell C. Phillips

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Julian Kennedy

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Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. Dr. Phillips has been prominently identified with efforts to ameliorate the condition of those handicapped by deafness. One of his greatest achievements in this field was the founding in 1919 of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, of which he was the first president. He was president (1928–29) of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing and has been active in promoting surveys and investigations of the hearing of school children, also taking an active part in movements looking to the improvement of public health and welfare. Dr. Phillips has made numerous contributions to medical literature, among them his notable treatise on "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat" (1911, now in its seventh edition), which is a standard textbook in 70 per cent of the medical schools of America. At a banquet tendered him by the New York State Medical Society in January, 1927, the first testimonial dinner ever given by that society, in honor of his election as president of the American Medical Association, high tributes were paid to his attainments and his services to medicine by many of the leaders of the profession in this country. Dr. Phillips is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Oakland Golf and Calumet clubs and he is a Baptist in his religious affiliation. He was married twice: (1) Apr. 21, 1885, to Sarah, daughter of David Wakeman, of New York city, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy; (2) Oct. 3, 1889, to Lucia M., daughter of Philip S. Taggart, of Newport, R. I. By the second union there were three daughters: Helen Irving, wife of Monroe Van Wart De Mott; Lucia Edith, wife of Craig Francis Cullinan; and Charlotte Alice, wife of Paul Edward Johnson.

**KENNEDY, Julian,** mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Poland, Mahoning co., O., Mar. 15, 1852, son of Thomas Walker and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy. After completing a course at Poland Union Seminary he became a draughtsman under his father in the construction of the blast furnace of the Struthers Iron Co., where he was employed three years. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in 1875, and while serving as instructor in physics took a post-graduate course in the chemistry of iron and steel and in higher mathematics and astronomy. He also had charge of the physical laboratory and that enabled him to deliver illustrated lectures on physics and mechanics to the students of various seminaries in New Haven. He began his professional career in the employ of the Brier Hill Iron Co., Youngstown, O., in 1876, and thereafter served successively as superintendent of the Morse Bridge Works, the Edgar Thompson Steel Works and at the Lucy furnaces. He was general superintendent of Carnegie-Phipps & Co., with headquarters at Homestead during 1885–88. At all the shops he had charge of both construction and operation and during this time the Edgar Thompson and Lucy furnaces held the world's record for the output of pig-iron. In 1888 he became chief engineer of the Latrobe Steel Works and supervised the construction of their mills. Meanwhile, he opened his own office in Pittsburgh, in 1890, and thereafter conducted a general contracting business in engineering works and practiced as a consulting engineer. He has been identified with nearly every important steel manufacturing enterprise in the United States and was retained by numerous interests in England and continental Europe. The variety and extent of these retainers frequently stimulated his inventive ability and he has obtained patents on some 160 inventions dealing principally with blast furnace and mill practice, half of which are in successful and continued use. The most notable of his improvements relate to the manufacture of steel tires for the wheels of railway cars and locomotives, a tire rolling machine for shaping tires from annular blooms or ingots, patented May 14, 1889, consisting essentially of internal and external peripheral rolls for producing any desired form and outline and combining certain novelties of construction, permitting readier insertion and removal of the work; a novel method and device for forging the annular blooms for car-wheel tires (patented Dec. 16, 1890), by handling the bloom with a crane provided with grippers and using a series of punches, consecutively applied to expand the bloom and produce a clean, finished hole, and a device (patented Feb. 17, 1903), in which a longitudinal, laterally-moving guide, extending over the feed rollers and controlled by valves without the use of hand labor, enables the moving or tilting of the work to any desired position on any part of the table. The last invention, combined with certain essential features specified in patents issued to Samuel T. Wellman, is extensively used under the trade name, Kennedy-Wellman manipulator. Among his other important contributions to forge and rolling mill equipment are a frame for heavy steam and pneumatic hammers (1890) so constructed as to secure increased strength and rigidity and avoid the dangers of breaking and loosening; a shaft coupling to connect the driving shaft with the pinion or roll shaft in a rolling mill (1900); the dome-shaped furnace top, patented Feb. 26, 1901; a blast furnace charging apparatus, patented May 16, 1911, which prevents swinging of the charging bucket, and a blast furnace, patented May 20, 1919, which involves a "novel construction and arrangement of the up-takes at the top and their manner of connection with the down-comers." In addition to his engineering and inventive work Mr. Kennedy has practiced extensively as an appraiser of plants and has frequently figured as a patent expert in important litigations. He is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the British Iron and Steel Institute and of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale University in 1900; the grand prize and gold medal for blast furnace and rolling mill construction at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1928, in recognition of his eminent services and contributions to the iron and steel industry. He was married, Nov. 14, 1878, to Jennie Eliza, daughter of Joseph Breneman, and they had six children.

**BUTLER, Charles Cicero,** jurist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6, 1865, son of Washington Irving and Henrietta (Comstock) Butler. His father, a lawyer, practicing originally in Milwaukee, later in New York city, was a descendant of Deacon Richard Butler of Braintree, Essex, England, who arrived at Cambridge,

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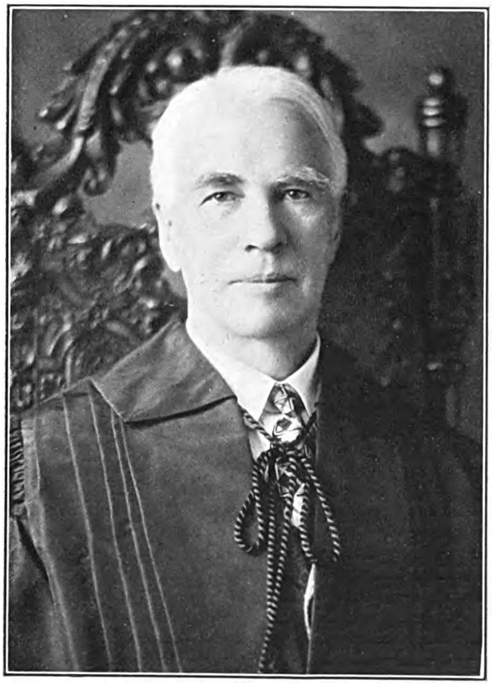
Mass., in 1632; was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., a deacon in Pastor Thomas Hooker's church there, a selectman and a deputy to the general court. The descent from this Richard Butler runs through his son, Thomas; his grandson, Thomas, and thence through Isaac, 1st; Samuel Stone; Isaac, 2d; Ammi Ruhama and Washington Irving Butler. Among these, Deacon Isaac Butler, 2d, served with Connecticut troops in the revolutionary war, and his son, Ammi Ruhama Butler served in the war of 1812. Charles C. Butler was educated in the public schools and at an early age began his business career, serving first in a mercantile establishment, later as a clerk in a bank. In 1887 he accepted the position of manager to a mining company, operating in Gilpin county, Colo., and while serving in this capacity began to read law. Under the direction of Robert Collier, a leading attorney of Denver, he made considerable advance in this study, completing his preparation for the bar in the University of Michigan, which graduated him LL.B. in 1891. He began practice



in Denver in the same year; was associated with William H. Wadley, in the firm of Butler & Wadley, during 1894–95; was located at Cripple Creek during 1895–1908, and resumed his residence in Denver in 1908. He was elevated to the bench of the district court in 1912, having been nominated at the primary election and strongly endorsed. By reelection in 1918, he served a second term in the same court, and in 1924 entered upon a third term, which was interrupted in 1926 by his election as a justice of the supreme court of Colorado, for a term of ten years. While practicing in Cripple Creek, Judge Butler served a brief period as deputy district attorney of Teller county, and for two terms served as president of the county bar association. Judge Butler is a member of the American Bar Association, the Colorado State Bar Association (first vice-president, 1912 and 1915), the American Judicature Society, the Denver Bar Association (president, 1925-26), and the Phi Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities. In 1925 the University of Denver conferred upon him the honorary degree, LL.D. Politically, he is a Republican. He was married, June 6, 1900, to Emma, daughter of Rhodes Allen, then a resident of Cripple Creek, Colo.

**DWIGHT, Arthur Smith**, mining engineer, was born at Taunton, Mass., Mar. 18, 1864, of early New England ancestry. His father's name was Smith. Both parents dying when he was quite young he was brought up by relatives of his mother, whose maiden name was Dwight, and on coming of age he took that name by court sanction. He was a student at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1882, and then entered the school of mines of Columbia University, receiving therefrom the degree of E.M. in 1885. He began his professional career in that year as a chemist and assayer in the laboratory of the Colorado Smelting Company's plant at Pueblo, Colo., where he came in contact with many pioneers in the metallurgical development of the West. He advanced to positions of wider responsibility, and in 1889 was appointed superintendent and subsequently manager. In 1896 he became further associated in the mining and smelting of metals in the Rocky mountain region as general superintendent of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co., taking charge of the technical operation of its three large plants at Leadville, Colo., El Paso, Tex., and Argentine, Kans. Upon the merging of its properties in 1899 with others to form the American Smelting and Refining Co., he acted as a member of the operating committee which had the technical direction of the twenty plants included in the consolidation. Thereafter he spent six years in Mexico, first as assistant to the president of the Compañia Metallurgica Mexicana at its San Luis Potosi smelting plant (1900–03), then served in a similar capacity to the president of the Greene Consolidated Copper Co. at Cananea, Sonora, as well as consulting engineer (1903–04), and general manager (1904–06). While he was in charge of the Cananea plant in 1906, the Mexican revolutionary movement which culminated in the overthrow of Pres. Diaz directed the first blow at the government from that place. The insurgents planned a general uprising to seize the mines, which were American owned, by fomenting a strike among the company's 5,000 Mexican workers, and with the money and supplies thus obtained to carry the revolt into the interior. Cananea was an isolated community of 20,000 persons, including 2,000 American employees of the company and their families, and Mr. Dwight acted promptly to protect them from the mob. He turned his organization into a military unit overnight, and had the situation well controlled before the tardy arrival of government troops. The same year he returned to the United States and established a practice in New York city as a consulting engineer in mining and metallurgy, meantime directing his enterprise to developing a new metallurgical process he had invented in Cananea in conjunction with R. L. Lloyd, known as the Dwight-Lloyd sintering process. With its related apparatus the process proved to be a valuable metallurgical advance in the

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Arthur S. Dwight

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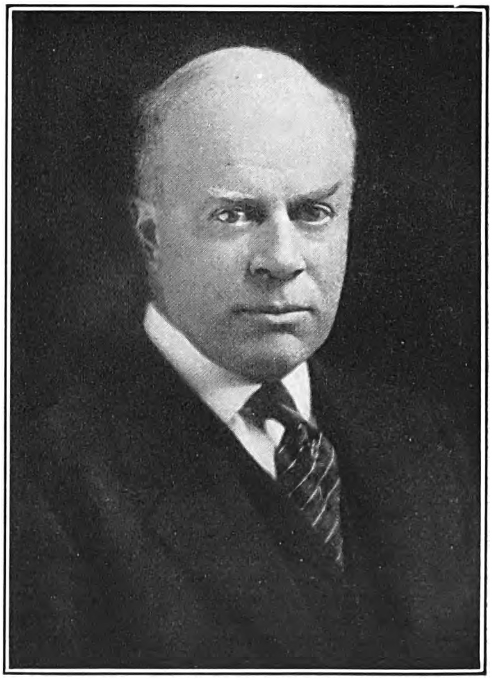
roasting and agglomeration of fine ores, and has become extensively used throughout the world. It has effected great economies in the smelting of copper and iron and the recovery of metals from materials heretofore wasted, while in lead smelting it has become the standard practice, being of special value in lessening the dangers to health among lead workers. In advance of American participation in the European war Mr. Dwight devoted much of his energies to stimulating his own profession to prepare for their part in the conflict. As a member of an engineering committee that co-operated with the war department, he aided materially in forming the engineer officers' reserve corps, of which he was commissioned major ten weeks before America declared war on Germany. The creation of this body made a large contingent of engineers available for the conflict, and he took an active part in recruiting their numbers and training them. The 11th engineers (which he helped to recruit and train) was the first unit of the American expeditionary forces to go into action in France. His war service abroad extended for more than twenty-two months, nine of which were spent on the British front. With his regiment he participated in the Cambrai offensive of November, 1917, when the men met the advancing Germans with picks and shovels for lack of other weapons. Later he served in the Arras sector, the Lys defensive and the Argonne Meuse offensive. During the war he also acted as a special metallurgical adviser to French companies engaged in war work, and as engineer salvage officer of the American expeditionary forces he organized plans for the reclamation of vast quantities of war material wasted on the battlefields. After demobilization in 1919 he was discharged from the army, and now holds the rank of colonel of engineers, U.S.R. For his war services he received the Distinguished Service Order from Great Britain, was cited by Gen. Pershing, and France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He has written extensively on engineering subjects. He is president of the Dwight & Lloyd Metallurgical Co. and the Dwight & Lloyd Sintering Co., and a director of the American Ore Reclamation Co. His professional affiliations include life membership of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (pres. 1922), and he is also a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, Society of Civil Engineers of France, and honorary member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of London. His clubs include the Engineers, University, Columbia University and Bankers of New York city, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. His alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. S. in 1914. Mr. Dwight is a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Episcopalian church. His notable career has been closely linked with American engineering in the most eventful period of its history and as an active and progressive leader in his profession he has aided greatly in enchancing its prestige. He was married, June 4, 1895, to Jane Earl, daughter of Samuel B. Reed, chief engineer in charge of construction of the Union Pacific railroad.

**PETERS, Andrew James,** lawyer and congressman, was born at West Roxbury, Mass., Apr. 3, 1872, son of Andrew James and Mary Richards (Whitney) Peters. His earliest American ancestor was Andrew Peters, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638; the line from him and his wife Mercy Beamsley being traced through their son Samuel and his wife Phebe Frie; their son John and his wife Phebe Carlton; their son John and his wife May Dyer; and their son Edward Dyer and his wife Lucretia McClure, parents of Andrew James Peters, 1st. Mr. Peters was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., at Hopkinson's School, Boston, and in Harvard University, which graduated him A.B. in 1895 and LL.B. in 1898. He began the practice of law in Boston with the firm of Gaston & Snow and continued with Warren & Garfield during 1900–05, the last two years as a partner. From an early date he was an active participant in political affairs and in 1902 was successful Democratic candidate for the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, his first public office. He served in the state senate in 1904–05; was elected from the 11th Massachusetts district to the 60th congress in 1906; and



was re-elected to the 61st, 62nd and 63rd congresses, being a member of the ways and means committee in his last two terms. In August, 1914, he resigned from congress to accept appointment by Pres. Wilson as assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of customs, and held the office during three years (1914–17), resigning Mar. 17, 1917. During the next four years he was mayor of Boston, his service extending through a period important in national and local history. During his administration occurred the famous Boston police strike of Sept. 9, 1919, when 1,500 members of the city's police force, who had formed a union, engaged in a strike in the effort to force recognition of their organization and their right to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Rioting and disorder, burglarizing of stores and rob-

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bery of citizens followed. Mayor Peters, who had refused to recognize the right to form the union, met the situation with the utmost vigor and courage. He issued a proclamation urging all law-abiding citizens to assist in maintaining order; assumed control of the police department, declaring the positions of all strikers vacant; ordered all militia regiments in Boston into service; and petitioned the governor, Calvin Coolidge, to furnish two additional regiments to assist in combating disorder. As the result of Mayor Peters' firm stand, satisfactory conditions were restored within thirty-six hours and the militia, under his command, accomplished the greater part of the service, before their direction was assumed by the governor in the afternoon of Sept. 11. During 1899–1904, Mr. Peters was a member of light battery A, Mass. national guard. Since 1917 he has been a member of the U. S. section of the international high commission and during 1926–28 was president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Eastern Yacht, Somerset, Country, Exchange and Tavern clubs of Boston, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York city and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. His keen pleasure in out-of-door sports has been shown in his frequent big-game hunting expeditions, both in the Rocky mountains region and in eastern Canada, as well as in his fondness for riding and yachting. Mr. Peters is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married, June 23, 1910, to Martha R., daughter of John C. Phillips, of Boston. They are the parents of six sons: Andrew James, Jr., Alanson T., John Phillips, Bradford, Robeson and David McClure Peters.

**MILLER, John Henry,** lawyer, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 26, 1854, son of William A. and Margaret (Henry) Miller. Thomas Miller, his earliest paternal American ancestor, emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1693 and the line of descent is traced through Samuel Miller, Thomas and Ann (Ball) Miller, Samuel Thomas and Frances E. (Fitzpatrick) Miller, the parents of William A. Miller. John Henry, his maternal grandfather and for whom he is named, was a son of Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary orator. He was graduated M.A. at Richmond College in 1874 and for four years taught school in Virginia and California. While teaching in San Francisco he studied law evenings and obtained a clerkship in the law office of Pringle and Hayne. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and began his professional career in San Francisco. After a successful general practice for several years he was requested to take a patent case by one of his clients, notwithstanding his lack of experience in that branch of the law. With youthful enthusiasm he carried on a magnificent fight and although the case was lost it brought him prominence throughout the Pacific coast. He carried it to the U. S. supreme court, where it was reported as Hendy vs. Ironworks (127 U. S. 370). His vigorous and masterly handling of the case which is generally referred to as one of the leading cases on the subject of aggregation, resulted in his receiving other patent cases and within a few years he was recognized as one of the leading patent lawyers in the country. He was counsel in all of the outstanding patent litigation on the Pacific coast and he has conducted cases in twenty-seven different states. One of his cases was that of the Duluth Dock and Dredge Company which undertook to build a dredging machine on Lake Superior that would infringe the patents of one of his clients. Proceeding to Duluth he inspected the machine, prepared a hundred pages of evidence obtained by interviewing witnesses, appeared twice in court at St. Paul and traveled 1300 miles all within sixteen days and obtained an injunction restraining the building of the dredge. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court. Among Mr. Miller's most important cases are Hoskin vs. Fisher (125 U. S. 217), involving the question of re-issues; Boesch vs. Graff (133 U. S. 150), relating to the importation of patented articles from abroad; Keyes vs. Eureka (158 U. S. 150), involving a question of license; Worden vs. Fig Syrup Company (187 U. S. 516), relating to fraudulent trade-marks; Smith vs. Vulcan Iron Works and Norton vs. Wheaton (165 U. S. 518), both of which interpreted the Evarts act creating the circuit court of appeals; Belknap vs. Schild (161 U. S. 10), involving the liability of the government for infringement of patents; Singer vs. Cramer (192 U. S. 265), concerning instructions to juries in patent cases, and Carson vs. American Smelting and Refining Company, known as the twenty million dollar copper case (4 Fed. 2nd 463). His clients included the Bowers Hydraulic Dredge Co., the Standard Oil Company, the American Can Company, the Cable Railways of San Francisco, the Alaska Packers Association, the Risdon Iron Works, the National Cash Register Company, the Brush Electric Company, the Aeolian Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the General Electric Company, the California Electrical Works, the Refrigerator Car Companies, the Vacuum Cleaner Company, Babcock, Wilcox and Company, Ford Motor Co., American Chain Co., and many private individuals. In addition to his specialty of patent cases Mr. Miller has had a large general practice. In the case of Southern Development Company vs. Silva (125 U. S. 247) important principles of mining law were involved. He represented the state of California in its actions against the Central Pacific Railway (162 U. S. 91) to collect delinquent taxes, which established the constitutionality of California's law of railway taxation and when the law was upheld by the U. S. supreme court the state collected a million dollars in taxes. He defended the Otis Elevator Company in a suit brought by the government for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and represented the plaintiff in the case of the Consolidated Seeded Raisin Company vs. Griffin, in which the same law was involved and its relation to patent monopolies was considered. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Richmond in 1927. Mr. Miller is a close student of history, particularly that of Greece and Rome, and still reads the Greek and Latin authors. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the San Francisco Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Patent Law Association of Washington, the American Geographical Society, the Masonic Fraternity and the Pacific Union, Union League, Bohemian and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco. He was married, November 28, 1906, at San Jose, Calif., to Susie Jones, daughter of William A. Jones, formerly of Memphis, Tenn.

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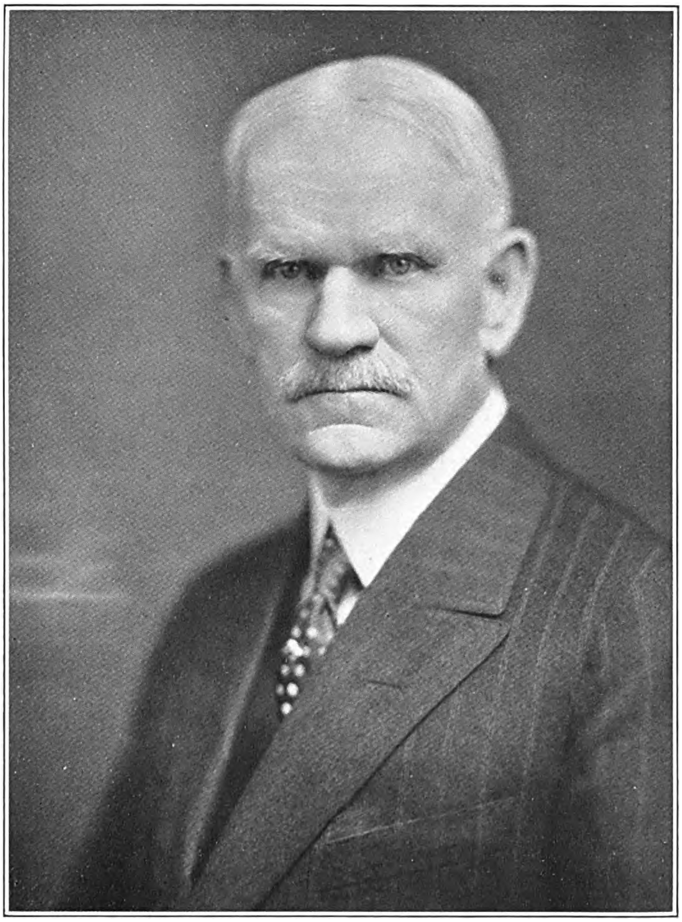



John H. Miller

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M. M. Cullam.

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**CULLOM, Marvin McTyeire,** surgeon, was born at Woodford, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1868, son of Rev. Jeremiah Walker and Mary Bowling (Isom) Cullom. He is a descendant of William Cullom, born in Canonsleigh, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1765, and settled in Halifax county, N. C. William's son Jesse served in the war of 1812, and Jesse's son Gaius F. Cullom was the grandfather of Dr. Cullom. His father, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, served in the civil war as chaplain of the 24th Tenn. regiment in the Confederate army. Dr. Cullom prepared for college at Webb's school, Bell Buckle, Tenn., and was graduated A.B. in 1894 and M.D. in 1896 in Vanderbilt University. After two years in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York city, he began in 1899 to practice in Nashville, Tenn., as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In the same year he was appointed surgeon to St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, and in 1908 to the Nashville General Hospital, where he was chief surgeon of the eye, ear, nose and throat department for eight years (1912–20). He was reappointed in 1925 and has served continuously since. He pursued graduate studies in London and Paris in 1909–10 and in London, Berlin and Vienna in 1912–13. He has been professor of clinical ophthalmology and oto-laryngology at Vanderbilt University Medical School since 1916, and consulting oculist to the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co. since 1926. Dr. Cullom is a member of the board of trustees of Vanderbilt University and of Webb's School, Bell Buckle, Tenn., and a director of the Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank, the Union Traction Co., and the Bransford Realty Co., Nashville. He is the inventor of several surgical instruments which are in world-wide use in the practice of surgery, notably, a mouth gag with self-retaining tongue depressor, two tonsil dissecting knives, tonsil grasping forceps, tonsil clamp for controlling hemorrhage, tonsil needle holder, adenotome for removing adenoids, mastoid retractor, nasal speculum, naso-antral punch forceps and laryngeal grasping and cutting forceps. He is the author of numerous papers on medical and surgical subjects. Dr. Cullom is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and has been president of the Nashville Academy of Medicine and chairman of the section of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology of the Southern Medical Association. He is a Mason, 32nd degree, and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, and the Belle Meade, Hermitage, Exchange and Old Oak clubs, Nashville. He is a steward of McKendree Methodist Church of Nashville. He was married, Oct. 30, 1899, to Eva Spaulding, daughter of A. A. Bellinger, of Tonawanda, N. Y. They have one daughter, Isabella Payne, wife of John H. Lincoln, and one son, Hale Ellicott Cullom.

**CHILDS, Samuel Beresford,** physician, was born at East Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5, 1861, son of Dr. Seth Lee and Julia (Wood) Childs. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1883, and M.D., at New York University medical school in 1887. After serving as interne at the out-patient department of Chambers Street Hospital, New York, and at the Hartford Hospital, he began the practice of medicine in Hartford, Conn., 1888. In 1896 he removed to Denver, Colo., where, since 1902, he has specialized in X-ray diagnosis and treatment. He is radiologist to Mercy and St. Joseph's hospitals; and consulting radiologist to the Denver General, St. Luke's, Jewish Relief, National Jewish and the Children's hospitals. Dr. Childs has been a frequent contributor to medical journals and his articles include: "The X-Ray Report of Fractures"; "Cases Illustrating the Therapeutic Uses of the Roentgen Ray"; "The Results of X-Ray Treatment"; "The Employment of the X-Ray in the Diagnosis of Bone and Joint Injuries and Diseases"; "The X-Ray as a Valuable Aid in the Diagnosis of Osteo Arthritis"; "X-Ray Findings in a Case of Sarcoma of the Femur"; "The Value of X-Ray in the Early Diagnosis of Osteo Myelitis"; "The X-Ray in the Diagnosis of Renal, Biliary and Vesical Calculi"; "The Im-

portance of the Roentgen Ray in the Diagnosis of Bone Diseases"; "Tumors of the Bone"; "Roentgen Ray Diagnosis of Gastro-Intestinal Diseases"; "A Plea for Conservatism in the Treatment of Closed Fractures from a Roentgenological Standpoint"; "The Present Status of Roentgen Therapy"; "Stone Casts of the Renal Pelvis and Calices, X-Ray Findings in Seven Cases with Clinical Histories"; "Empyema: X-Ray Diagnosis"; "New Growths Within the Chest: X-Ray Diagnosis"; "The Interpretation of X-Ray Pictures as an Aid to the Early Diagnosis of Thoracic Aneurysm" (co-author). He was president of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, 1923–25, and a member of its board of executors, 1921–1928. Dr. Childs is a fellow of the American College of Radiology (president, 1926); and a member of the American Roentgenological Society, Radiological Society of North America, Colorado State Medical Society

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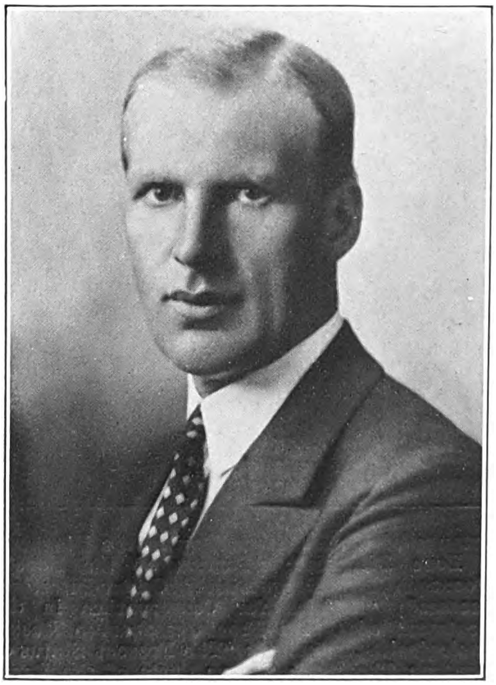
(president, 1928), Medical Society of City and County of Denver (president, 1916), Denver Clinical and Pathological Society; and his clubs include the Denver and Denver Country. He is also a member of the Colorado Yale Association and the American Medical Golf Association (president, 1927). He was married: (1) at West Hebron, N. Y., in 1890, to Henrietta, daughter of John R. Willett. She died in 1906, and he married, (2), at Henderson, Ky., Sept. 2, 1908, Anne, daughter of Edmund L. Starling. He is the father of John Wood and Samuel Beresford Childs, Jr.

**STORK, Charles Theodoor,** manufacturer, was born at Hengelo, Holland, Mar. 20, 1893, son of Coenraad Frederik and Helena Albertina (Waller) Stork. His father is president of Stork Bros. & Co., of Hengelo, and one of the foremost industrial leaders of Holland. Mr. Stork went from the high school at Deventer, Holland, to Delft University where he studied mechanical engineering. Leaving the university without graduating, he began his business career as agent for the Cadillac Motor Car Co. and the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Co. in Holland. He came to the United States in 1917 and engaged in the export business as head of the firm of Charles T. Stork & Co., Inc. In 1919 he was associated for several months with the Canadian Trade



Corp. and in 1921 became American representative of Noury & Van der Lande, flour millers and chemical manufacturers, of Deventer, Holland. Since June, 1926, Mr. Stork has been president of the Novadel Process Corp., a chemical manufacturing concern specializing in flour and oil bleaching compounds. The business was founded in 1921 and has grown until it now has 1,600 mills in the United States and Canada as its customers. In October, 1928, this company combined with the Agene Corp., which also controls flour bleaching processes. The new company is named Novadel-Agene Corp., Mr. Stork continuing as president until June, 1929, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors. Approximately 85 per cent of all the flour milled in the United States and Canada is bleached by this company's products. Mr. Stork is a member of the Royal Dutch Institute of Engineers and the New York Yacht and Chemists' clubs, of New York city, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Saturn, Buffalo Canoe, Buffalo Athletic and Meadowbrook Golf and Country clubs of Buffalo and the Army and Navy Club of the United States. Before coming to the United States, Mr. Stork served two and a half years in the Dutch army, being discharged in April, 1917, with the rank of first lieutenant. He became an American citizen in 1923. His favorite sport is yachting, especially sailboat racing.

**NEWCOMB, Harry Turner,** lawyer, was born at Owosso, Mich., Jan. 4, 1867, son of Henry Martyn and Lucia (Turner) Newcomb. Capt. Andrew Newcomb, the founder of the family in America, came to Virginia from Devonshire but removed to Massachusetts about 1640; from him and his wife, Grace Rix, the line descends through Lieut. Andrew and Sarah Newcomb; Simon and Deborah Newcomb; Benjamin and Hannah (Clark) Newcomb; William and Phoebe (Porter) Newcomb; Capt. Simon and Hannah (Curtis) Newcomb, and Rev. George Washington and Lodoiska Philena (Keeney) Newcomb, the grandparents of Harry Turner Newcomb. Mr. Newcomb completed the high school course at Ludington, Mich., in 1881 and, circumstances compelling him to earn a living for himself, he learned the printer's trade at which he was employed in Ludington and Milwaukee. He was for a while a clerk in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul railway and later in the post-office (1884–88) and the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1888–95) in Washington. He studied independently during these years, and was graduated from the law department of Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1891, and the following year took, in course, the degree of LL.M. During 1895–99 he directed a small force engaged in statistical investigations in the U. S. department of agriculture and in 1899–1901 was chief of the division of agriculture in the twelfth census. He organized the work of that division, developing it to a force of 2,000 employees, but resigned, after the completion of most of the work to become editor of the "Railway World," in Philadelphia. In 1902 Mr. Newcomb was designated as one of counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. before the anthracite strike commission, appointed by Pres. Roosevelt. At the close of that proceeding, which resulted in a denial of most of the contentions of the miners' union, he became a member of the law firm of Ralston and Siddons, of Washington, D. C., giving his attention chiefly to matters of railway and corporation law and taxation. After an interval of independent practice, he organized the firm of Newcomb, Churchill and Frey, subsequently Newcomb and Frey, of which he was the senior member until he removed to New York city in 1917. During this period he was employed, with Prof. Henry C. Adams, to digest testimony taken by the senate committee on interstate commerce, prior to the enactment of the Hepburn law, and to report to the committee, as an expert, on questions which the

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O. P. Chamberlain.

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committee considered were not fully covered by the testimony. Representing the taxpayers in the leading case of McCoach v. Pratt (236 U. S. 562), he succeeded in establishing, by a decision of the U. S. supreme court, the rule that a tax upon legacies cannot attach until the actual determination of the amount of the legacy. In New York Trust Company v. Eisner (256 U. S. 345), in which he again appeared as counsel for the taxpayer, the constitutionality of the present federal estate tax law was contested. He practiced independently in New York city until February, 1921, when he became general solicitor of the Delaware & Hudson Co. Upon the death of Walter C. Noyes (q.v.), in 1926, he succeeded to the office of general counsel, becoming also general counsel of the Hudson Coal Co., and some forty subsidiary corporations. He has written many articles on legal and economic topics for the periodical press and has published two books, "Railway Economics" (1898) and "The Postal Deficit" (1900). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has been president of its section on social and economic science; a member of Pi Gamma Mu, American Society of International Law, American, New York state and City of New York bar associations, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Statistical Association, Academy of Political Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Institute of Social Sciences, and the Society of Colonial wars. His clubs are the Cosmos and University, of Washington, D. C.; and the City, Metropolitan and Bankers' of New York city. Besides his professional and literary interests his favorite pursuits are farming and stock raising. On his Connecticut farm, located in Litchfield county, he has small and excellent herds of Guernsey cattle, Dorset sheep and Shetland ponies. He was married, Oct. 11, 1893, to Lucy Theodora, daughter of John E. Comstock, of Owosso, Mich. Their children are: Comstock; Ellsworth, wife of James Clark McGuire, Jr.; Winifred Wheeler, wife of A. D. A. Crawford; Josiah Turner; Lucy Lamson, wife of Donald Stillwell Warman; Maryland, wife of Malcolm M. Brigham; Holly; Simone; Harrie Janet, and Harry Turner Newcomb, 2nd.

**CHAMBERLAIN, Oscar Pearl,** civil engineer, was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1870, son of Alonzo Bradner and Laura Arceville (Munson) Chamberlain, grandson of Harlem and Alla Chamberlain and a descendant of John Chamberlain, who came from England to New England about 1630. His father was a clergyman of the Christian church and a New York state evangelist of note. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering. He was rodman and assistant engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for twelve years, assistant engineer on the Chicago, Great Western railway two years, and division engineer in the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. during 1904–05. After the chartering of the Chicago & Illinois Western railroad in 1904, he was employed as engineer to locate and construct the road. This railroad was originally planned to run from Chicago through Cook, Will and DuPage counties to Joliet, Ill., thence westerly across the state to Keithsburg on the Mississippi river. Mr. Chamberlain located the line from Chicago to Joliet and made reconnaissances across the state of Illinois and was superintending its construction when work was discontinued after reaching Willow Springs, about seventeen miles from Chicago. In 1924 it was sold to the Samuel Insull interests of Chicago. He is now president of the Dolese & Shepard Co., a crushed stone manufacturing organization established in 1868 and capitalized at $2,000,000. It owns nearly 500 acres of stone land suitable for quarry purposes and its product, known as Niagara limestone, is used in the Middle West for foundry and blast furnace flux, for lining open-hearth furnaces and for road work and building purposes. He is also a director in the Cicero Trust & Savings Bank. During the World war he had supervision of the construction of camps, cantonments, hospitals and motor transport shops in the United States, being commissioned colonel in the U. S. reserve corps in 1920, a rank he still retains. He was treasurer of the school board at Tullytown, Pa., in 1895, and a member of the borough council during 1897–99. He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers (president, 1911–12), La Grange Post No. 41, American Legion, the Society of American Military Engineers, the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Crushed Stone Association, the Illinois Stone Club, the Engineers' Club, Chicago, and the La Grange Country Club. He finds his chief recreation in travel and golf. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Christian church. He is unmarried.

**DAVISSON, Clinton Joseph,** physicist, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 22, 1881, son of Joseph and Mary (Calvert) Davisson. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Chicago in 1908 and received the Ph.D. degree at Princeton University in 1911. He was instructor in physics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., during 1911–17, resigning that position when the United States entered the World war, to join the engineering department of the Western Electric Co., now the Bell Telephone Laboratories, where he assisted in the production of war materials. After the war he continued with the latter company and is still a member of its technical staff, as physicist. Dr. Davisson is internationally known for his extensive researches in radiation, thermionics and electron physics. With research associates, he has published the following papers, among many others, "Thermal Emissive Power and Electrical Resistivity", Davisson and Weeks (Journal of the Optical Society of America, 1924), an experimental investigation of the relation between these quantities for platinum, with the conclusion that emissive powers cannot be calculated from zero frequency resistivity; "The Scattering of Electrons by Metals," Davisson and Kunsman ("Physical Review," vols. 21 and 22, 1923), an investigation of distribution in direction of electrons scattered by magnesium and platinum, with conclusions in regard to the field of the magnesium atom; "The Thermionic Work Functions of Tungsten", Davisson and Germer ("Physical Review", vol. 20, 1922); and "Diffraction of Electrons by a Crystal of Nickel", Davisson and Germer ("Physical Review", vol. 30, 1927) an investigation of the directional distribution of electrons scattered by a single crystal of nickel, with the conclusion that under certain

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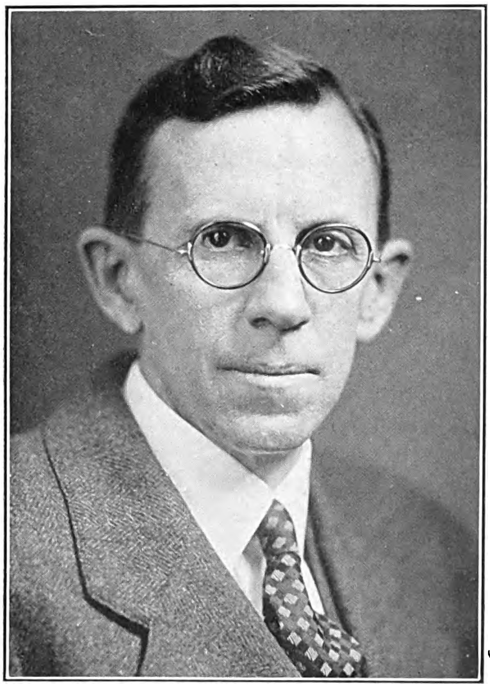
conditions electrons are scattered as if they were waves, lending definite support to de Broglie's wave theory of mechanics. In recognition of this demonstration, Dr. Davisson was awarded, in 1928, the Comstock prize which is given by the National Academy of Sciences every five years for "the most important discovery or investigation in electricity or magnetism or radiant energy." Dr. Davisson has delivered addresses, by invitation, on electron scattering before the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, sec. B., the Franklin Institute, the Optical Society of America, the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., the "Colloquium" of the General Elec-



tric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, sec. A. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, Optical Society of America, the Franklin Institute, the American Institute and the National Research Council. His favorite diversions are the theater, reading, tennis and walking. Dr. Davisson was married, Aug. 4, 1911, in Princeton, N. J., to Charlotte S., daughter of Joshua Richardson, of Yorkshire, England. They have four children: Clinton Owen Calvert, James Willans, Elizabeth Mary Dixon, and Richard Joseph Davisson.

**PHELAN, James Joseph,** financier, was born in Toronto, Canada, Oct. 14, 1871, son of James W. and Catherine (Colbert) Phelan. Educated in the public schools of Boston, Mass., he entered the employ of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks when it was first organized in August, 1888, and has been associated with the house continuously since that date. He became a member of the firm in 1900 and a member of the Boston stock exchange in 1897. Founded by Henry Hornblower and John W. Weeks (q.v.), the firm has developed into one of the foremost banking houses in the country and enjoys an international reputation. It has eighteen partners and 1500 employees, maintains nine offices in the leading financial centers of the country and holds memberships in the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Providence and Salt Lake City stock exchanges. Hornblower & Weeks operate a leased private wire system of over 20,000 miles, covering all important markets and connecting its offices with over 100 corresponding banks and investment dealers in many cities. In addition to its extensive commission business in listed securities on all exchanges, the firm is nationally known as dealers in, underwriters and distributors of bonds and other security issues. It also acts as financial agents. For the use of its clients it maintains statistical, engineering, mining and collateral note departments. Besides being a partner in this firm Mr. Phelan is a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.; director of the Union Mills, Inc., the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. and the Bangor & Aroostook railroad; trustee of the New England Power Association; trustee and member of the executive and finance committees of the Massachusetts Utilities Associates; and a trustee of the Boston Wharf Co. Actively interested in many charities, he is a member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital, Travelers' Aid Society, Community Health Association, and other charitable institutions of Boston. He was chairman of the Massachusetts committee of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, organized on a non-sectarian basis to raise $5,000,000 for the suffering women and children of Ireland. Under his leadership the Massachusetts committee obtained $800,000, or practically one-sixth of the entire fund. In 1922 he was chairman of the committee which raised $2,500,000 for the benefit of Boston College, this sum being $500,000 in excess of the original goal. He also acted as emergency fuel administrator of Massachusetts for a period of seven months during the coal strike of 1922–23. Mr. Phelan served a three-year enlistment (1893–96) in the Massachusetts naval brigade. In the World war, before the United States became involved, he organized the New England sawmill unit, the first contribution of America toward the winning of the war, and later served in all the Liberty Loan campaigns as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of the Boston-Metropolitan Victory Loan drive. During the United War Work Campaign he was a member of the committee of eleven which was formed to raise $130,000,000 but actually raised over $200,000,000. He also served as assistant food administrator of the state of Massachusetts, giving his full time at the state house for a period of twenty-two months during the war, and was one of the executive managers of the Massachusetts public safety committee and chairman of many of the subcommittees of that committee and of the Massachusetts food administration. As president of the Associate Members, 101st U. S. infantry, he assisted in raising over $100,000 for the benefit of this regiment and the dependents of its members during its service in France. A Roman

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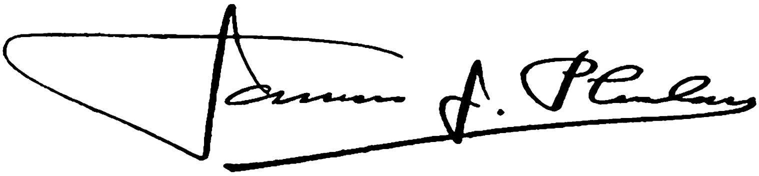

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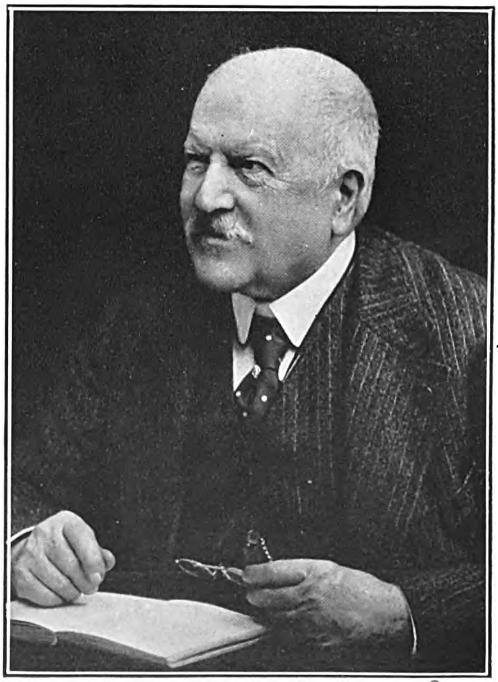
Catholic in his religious faith, Mr. Phelan is one of the most prominent laymen of his church in this country. He was chairman of the reception committee on the occasion of the visit to Boston of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, in 1920, and he has been a trustee of Notre Dame University since 1927. He was signally honored by Pope Pius XI, who made him the first Knight of Malta in the United States in 1925, appointed him a Knight Commander of the Order of Pope Pius IX in 1926, and honored him with the grand cross of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in 1928. He is master of the American chapter of the Knights of Malta. Boston College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1925. Mr. Phelan was married twice: (1) June 19, 1899, to Mary E., daughter of John Meade, of Boston; she died in July, 1907, and he was married (2) Apr. 23, 1913, to Mabel J., daughter of William J. McGaffee, a shoe manufacturer, of Boston. He has six children: James J., Jr., Katharine, wife of Henry Milton Lyons, Caroline I., M. Priscilla, Virginia M., and Patricia Colbert Phelan.

**BEYMER, Albert Sidney,** banker, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1863, son of Simon and Annie C. (Fracker) Beymer. His father was a member of the Beymer-Bauman Lead Co., which later was merged into the National Lead Co., of which he was one of the incorporators. Mr. Beymer was educated at the University of Pittsburgh and Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, and began his business career as a bookkeeper for the Overholt Distilling Co. in Pittsburgh. In a similar capacity he entered the service of the Keystone Bank when it opened for business in 1884, and he has been continuously associated with that institution, having been appointed teller in 1891, elected cashier in 1896, vice-president in 1914, and president in 1921. The Keystone Bank, originally organized as a state bank, had an authorized capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was paid in. The bank obtained a federal charter in 1905, and since then has been known as the Keystone National Bank. It has capital and surplus of $1,800,000, deposits of more than $9,000,000, and resources aggregating more than $11,000,000. Mr. Beymer is also a director of the National Fireproofing Co. He has been a member of the Pittsburgh Clearing House committee since 1912, and during the World war was a member of the Emergency Currency Association of Pittsburgh. His clubs include the Duquesne, University, Pittsburgh Athletic, Oakmont Country, Longue Vue Country and Keystone Athletic of Pittsburgh. Mr. Beymer was married, (1) Nov. 10, 1892, to Nettie H., daughter of John R. Gregg, of Pittsburgh, who died in 1911; and (2) Feb. 6, 1918, to Anne, daughter of James W. Patterson, of Pittsburgh. They have two sons: Albert S., Jr., and James Patterson Beymer.

**HYDE, Edwin Francis,** lawyer and banker, was born in New York city, June 23, 1842, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde and a descendant of William Hyde, one of the founders of Norwich, Conn. His great-grandfather, Capt. James Hyde, served in the 4th Connecticut regiment in the revolutionary war. Edwin Francis Hyde was graduated at the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1861; he entered Columbia University Law School and received the degree LL.B. in 1863. He served in the civil war as a member of the 22nd New York regiment in 1862, and returning to New York the following year, began the practice of law. He built up a large clientele within a short time as a counsel in corporation and banking litigation and as administrator of wills and estates. His knowledge of finance eventually won him recognition and after twenty-three years in legal practice he became, in 1886, vice-president and trustee of the Central Trust Co., of New York, a position he retained until he retired in 1919. He has occupied a prominent position throughout his life in philanthropic activities and as a patron of music, serving as president of the Philharmonic Society of New York (1888–1901). This organization was formed in 1842 by Uriah C. Hill, a violinist and a native of New York, for "the advancement of instrumental music of a higher order than had ever been given in the city." Its first concert took place Dec. 7, 1842. Between the years 1903–06, Mr. Hyde raised a fund of $50,000, to which he was a liberal contributor, for the purpose of bringing to this country many of the foremost musicians of Europe. This fund brought such artists as Wassily Safonoff, Felix Weingarten, Richard Strauss, William Mengelberg and Fritz Steinbach, and inaugurated the practice of inviting guest conductors and concert artists to this country.

He has spent many years in collecting an extensive musical library comprising the original scores or adaptations of many great composers. Tchaikowsky, in his "Life and Letters," made



repeated references to Mr. Hyde's activities in behalf of music and his wise patronage. He has served as treasurer and trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary (1898–1914); and as manager (1894–1924); vice-president (1919–24), and president since 1924 of the American Bible Society. He is treasurer of the New York Sab-

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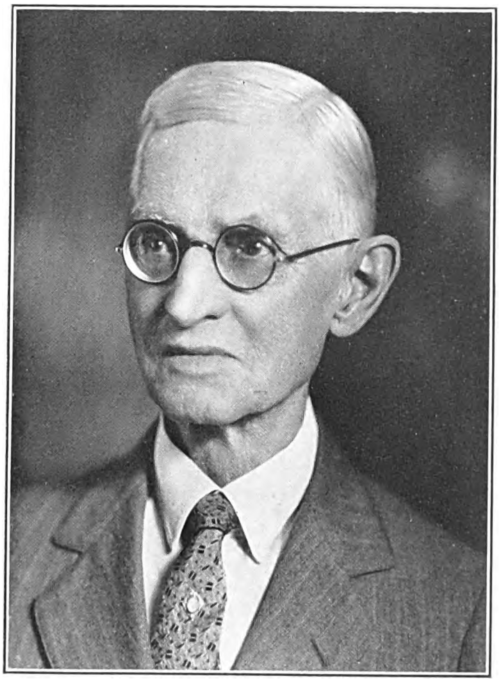
bath Committee, a fellow of the Philharmonic Society of London, and the Royal Geographical Society; he is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, American Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, G.A.R. (senior vice commander, George Washington Post), Manuscript Society of New York and the Century, Union League, Metropolitan, and University clubs of New York city. He is an elder of the Marble Collegiate (Dutch Reformed) Church, New York. Mr. Hyde was married, Nov. 18, 1868, to Marie E., daughter of Albert N. Brown of New York city.

**ELY, John Charles**, editor and printer, was born in Dayton, O., Nov. 14, 1846, son of William Coryell and Mary Elizabeth (Kroft) Ely. His father was a master machinist and had a wide reputation as a mathematician and his maternal grandfather, John Kroft, invented several agricultural implements which came into general use. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Joshua Ely, came from Dunham, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1680 and settled in Burlington county, N. J., where, in 1685, he purchased a tract of land which is now a part of the city of Trenton. From him and his wife Mary the line



is through their son George and his wife Jane Pettit; George and Mary (Prouty) Ely; John and Sarah (Coryell) Atkins Ely, and John and Mary (Starkey) Ely, who were the grandparents of John C. Ely. After a public school education he became an apprentice compositor in the United Brethren printing establishment in Dayton, O., in 1861. During 1865–70 he was compositor in various newspaper offices in Dayton, O., and Louisville, Ky., and in the latter year was engaged for six months with two partners in the publication of a daily newspaper, the Dayton "Evening Herald." In 1876 he became news and telegraph editor of the Dayton "Daily Democrat" and during 1878–93 was managing editor of that newspaper and its successor, the Dayton "Times." His newspaper career ended in 1893 when he was appointed postmaster of Dayton by Pres. Cleveland. In 1898 he purchased a business in Dayton which combined commercial printing and the publication of "The Ohio Poultry Journal," a monthly magazine. The magazine was sold in 1904 and two years later he organized the J. C. Ely Printing Co., but retired from the printing business at the end of 1906. Besides the office of postmaster, Mr. Ely has held various public positions in Dayton: city treasurer in 1902–04, director of public service, 1909–12, and liquor licensing commissioner of Montgomery county, 1913–19. He was also a member of the Dayton tax commission in 1901, the city board of education, 1899–1900, and a trustee of the Dayton public library, 1898–1918. He was married Jan. 9, 1877, to Lillian Ione, daughter of Edward Demarest, of Dayton, O., and had three children: John Charles, Jr., Mary Lillian, and Sarah Elizabeth Ely, wife of Howard Dale Kalter.

**HOPKINS, Albert Lafayette**, lawyer, was born near Hickory, Newton co., Miss., Apr. 27, 1886, son of Oliver and Helen (Tucker) Hopkins. He was educated at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., the University of Mississippi and the University of Chicago during 1902–08, receiving the A.B. degree at the last in 1905 and that of J.D. in 1908. He was graduated at the Harvard law school with the LL.B. degree in 1909. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1908, he began his professional career with the firm of Runnels, Burry & Johnstone of Chicago. He was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Illinois during 1913–17 and as such secured the conviction of Swift & Co., the Pennsylvania railroad and other railroads for violating the act to regulate interstate commerce. He also had charge of the prosecution of a combination of labor union officials and Chicago manufacturers, charged with violation of the Federal anti-trust act, in Boyle et al. v. U. S. (Fed. Rep. 259). He was assistant counsel for the interstate commerce commission during 1917–19 and the following year was special attorney for the internal revenue bureau. Since 1922 his law firm in Chicago has been Hopkins, Starr & Hopkins, of which he is the senior partner. While the firm conducts a large general practice, Mr. Hopkins gives his attention principally to cases concerning internal revenue and income, estate and corporation taxation and organization. In the troubles of the Grain Marketing Co., a cooperative marketing venture, with Armour Grain Co. he appeared for the stockholders of the former company, negotiated an arbitration agreement and conducted the proceedings which culminated in the award of substantially $3,000,000 to his clients. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association and the Law, Legal, University, Quadrangle, and Union League clubs of Chicago. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. He was married Apr. 19, 1922, to Florence, daughter of John J. Odil, of Chicago, and has two children: Nancy Odil and Florence Catharine Hopkins.

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Albert L. Hopkins

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Max Einhorn

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**EINHORN, Max**, physician, was born at Grodno, Russia, now Poland, Jan. 10, 1862, the son of Abraham and Sara (Hoffman) Einhorn. He was graduated at the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium, Posen, Germany, in 1879, and at the Riga Gymnasium, Riga, Russia, in 1880. He received his medical degree at the University of Berlin in 1884 and the following year came to the United States. He established a practice in New York city which has continued for forty-five years. He has specialized in gastro-enterology, a branch of medicine in which he is considered one of the leading authorities in America. In 1888 he became instructor in clinical medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Later he was made professor of medicine at that institution, which position he filled with great success until 1922, when he became professor emeritus and consulting physician. He is also consulting physician at the White Plains, N. Y., and Hackensack, N. J., hospitals; visiting physician at the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York city; consulting physician at the Broad Street Hospital, New York city; and for several years he was lecturer on diseases of the stomach at Cornell University Medical College. He has invented a number of instruments employed by the medical profession, among them the fermentation saccharometer; the stomach bucket for obtaining small quantities of gastric contents for analysis; the gastrodiaphane for trans-illuminating the stomach; the deglutible electrode for applying electricity within the stomach; the gastric spray apparatus; the gastrograph; the stomach powder blower; the gastric douche; a new esophagoscope; the stool sieve; radium receptacles for stomach, esophagus and rectum; the radiodiaphane; the Bead Test; the duodenal bucket; the duodenal pump; the cardiodilator; the pyloric dilator; the intestinal delineator and the intestinal tubes. Dr. Einhorn is the author of "Diseases of the Stomach" (1896); "Diseases of the Intestines" (1900); "Practical Problems of Diet and Nutrition" (1905); "Lectures on Dietetics" (1914); and "The Duodenal Tube and Its Possibilities" (1920), which are standard works on their several subjects and have been translated into German, French and Japanese. Besides contributing frequently to the leading American, French and German medical journals he was editor of the "German Medical Monthly." New York, and editorial writer of "Zeitschrift fur Diatetische und Physikalische Therapie," edited by Prof. von Leyden, and of "Archiv fur Verdauungskrankheiten," edited by Prof. Boas, Berlin. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Gastro-Enterological Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; New York County Medical Society; New York Medical Union; Society of Medical Jurisprudence; New York State Medical Association; corresponding member of the Munich Medical Society, Bavaria; Medico-Surgical Society, Paris, France; and Gastro-Enterologic Society, Paris, France; and honorary member of the Japanese Association for Gastro-Enterology. Dr. Einhorn was married in New York city, March 30, 1892, to Flora, daughter of Adolph Strauss, of New York city.

**PILLSBURY, Albert Freeman**, marine engineer, was born in Rockland, Me., May 30, 1864, son of Hiram George and Sarah A. (Wentworth) Pillsbury. He was educated in the public schools of Rockland and, adopting the profession of his father, who was a master mariner, went to sea when he was fifteen years old. He became a master at nineteen and for many years sailed ships, both steam and sail, on every sea. He was in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., out of San Francisco, Calif., during 1897–1903, and in 1898 commanded the transport "City of Sydney" when it carried part of the first American expedition sent to the Philippine Islands. He retired from the sea in 1903 and settling in San Francisco, was surveyor for the board of marine underwriters for nine years. During 1912–17 he practiced as a marine surveyor, consulting engineer and salvage expert. He also acted as the San Francisco representative of Lloyd's, London, for a number of years. In the World war he was district manager for California of the U. S. shipping board and the remarkable record made in the production of ships by the California yards during that period was in no small measure the result of his efforts. In testimony of the value of his services a group of California shipbuilders adopted resolutions stating that "he gave his services generously to the government, laboring continuously with

tact, practical skill and experience in solving difficulties, creating harmony and union, and through his splendid devotion to duty was largely responsible for the splendid results achieved," and expressing their appreciation for his "unselfish, effective and distinguished services." In 1919 Capt. Pillsbury formed the firm of Pillsbury & Curtis, now the Pillsbury & Curtis Corp. (of which he is president), consulting engineers, marine surveyors, ship designers and ship-builders. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the Commonwealth, Engineers and Commercial clubs, of San Francisco; the Hillside Club, Berkeley, and the Mt. Diablo (Calif.)

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Club. Aside from his shipping interests he is active in the development of hydro-electric power and irrigation works. He is a Republican in politics; and a Unitarian in religion. He was married, Sept. 8, 1890, to Gracia S., daughter of Edwin Sprague, of Rockland, Me., and they have one daughter, Dorothy, wife of Philip C. Stetson, and a son, Edwin Sprague Pillsbury.

**VIETOR, Agnes Caecilia**, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., where also she was educated in public schools and by private tuition, and was graduated at the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary in 1892. She was instructor in physical diagnosis and surgery and attending dispensary surgeon, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary (1892–1896); clinical assistant, department of gynecology, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital (1893–95); spent several months in study and research in Europe in 1895; and was clinical assistant, department of surgery, New

York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital (1895–96). Dr. Vietor then removed to Boston, Mass., where she was acting house surgeon, New England Hospital for Women and Children (1896); attending surgeon, Pope Dispensary (1897–1904), and assistant surgeon, New England Hospital (1899–1904). In 1904, she resigned all hospital connections, and during the following year devoted her attention to special research at the Lying-in Hospital, New York city, which she resumed in 1924–25. In the meantime, she had been a member of the ways and means committee for the control of tuberculosis in Boston, and in 1904 she was invited to become a founder of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. But the specialty to which she has given the greater share of her attention has been the diagnosis and medical or surgical treatment of diseases of the abdominal viscera. She has written numerous significant papers on this subject, with particular reference to the cause, diagnosis and treatment of splanchnoptosis. Her observations on this malady have furnished material for her identification of the primal cause in "abdominal incompetence," which she has defined as "a developmental factor depending upon failure of the human body along varying paths to reach its most advanced evolution." Her first papers on this subject, published in the "Proceedings of the International Medical Congress" (Lisbon, 1905), attracted wide attention, and were generally recognized as valuable contributions to medical and surgical science. Her later researches on the same subject have developed so vastly that her work has extended through a number of years; her reports and discussions being issued chapter by chapter, keeping the medical profession constantly informed on her significant, and often revolutionary findings. Dr. Vietor is the author of one book, "A Woman's Quest: The Life of Marie E. Zakrzewska" (1924), and of many general articles on medical subjects, notably, "The Abuse of Medical Charity," "The Making of a Woman Surgeon," "The Question of Supernumerary Fallopian Tubes," "A Plan for the Municipal Control of Tuberculosis," "The Special Relation of Modern Medicine to the Health of Women," etc. She was instructor in first aid to the Red Cross (1916–18), and was accepted for service in the U. S. volunteer medical corps in 1918, missing the opportunity for overseas duty, only by the conclusion of the armistice. Dr. Vietor is a fellow of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons (member, board of governors, 1926–31), New York Academy of Medicine and Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Medical Women's National Association, New England Hospital Society, New England Women's Medical Society (president, 1919–21), and of several national, state and municipal societies devoted to political, economic and industrial study and reform. A woman of broad sympathies, intelligent ideals and great activity of mind, she is also a logical exponent of outdoor life and athletic exercise, finding her favorite recreations in walking, mountain climbing, swimming, sailing and golf. She was secretary of the Edgartown Yacht Club during 1913–26, and is a member of the Edgartown Golf, Allston Golf, Boston Business Women's, Boston Professional Women's, Pentagon and Boston Zonta clubs, all of Massachusetts, also of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Boston City Federation. Dr. Vietor was married early in life, and has one son, Maxwell Vietor, a journalist and writer of short stories.

**MYERS, Victor Caryl**, biochemist, was born at Buskirk, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1883, son of Dr. Adam Young and Mary Evelyn (Defandorf) Myers. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Peter Myers, removed from Rhinebeck, Dutchess co., N. Y. to New Rhinebeck, Schoharie co., N. Y. in 1800. His father's maternal great-great-grandfather, Lt. Peter Young, was one of the four first settlers of New Rhinebeck in 1760. Dr. Myers was graduated A.B. at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1905, and M.A. in 1907; he received the Ph.D. degree at Yale University in 1909. During 1909–11 he was adjunct professor of physiological chemistry at Albany

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Medical College; lecturer in chemical pathology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1911–12, professor of pathological chemistry, 1912–22, and director of the department of biochemistry, 1922–24; professor and head of the department of biochemistry at the State University of Iowa, 1924–27; and professor of biochemistry at the school of medicine of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., since 1927, and secretary of the medical faculty since 1929. Dr. Myers is the first incumbent of the chair of biochemistry at Western Reserve University. At the time of his appointment in 1927, the graduate school of Western Reserve University had just been reorganized and the department of biochemistry has since actively participated in the development of the graduate work in the university. Dr. Myers' research work has been devoted particularly to pathological chemistry with special reference to the composition of the blood in health and disease. He is author of: "Essentials of Pathological Chemistry" (1913); "Practical Chemical Analysis of Blood" (1921); and of numerous papers contributed to various scientific and medical journals. During the World war he was a member of the Medical Advisory Board and was assigned to the gas defense plant at Long Island City. He is a major in the sanitary corps, officers reserve corps. He is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemistry (secretary 1919–23), the American Physiological Society, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine (secretary 1923–24), the Harvey Society, the American Gastro-Enterological Association, the American Chemical Society; Societé de Chimie Biologique; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; associate member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine (chairman, experimental medicine section, 1929); associate fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Des Moines Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon and of the Sons of the Revolution; his clubs include the University and Cleveland, of Cleveland, and the D.K.E. of New York. Dr. Myers was married at Middletown, Conn., to Marion Christine, daughter of William G. Smith.

**POOLE, Frederick Arthur,** printer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1877, son of George Amos and Abbie (Kendall) Poole. He is a descendant of John Pool who came from Taunton, Somerset, England, and settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1690. John Pool was later the first permanent settler at Rockport, Mass., and shipped in his own vessels the supply of hemlock timber to the builders of Long Wharf at Boston. The line of descent is through him and his wife Sarah Haskell; their son Ebenezer and his wife Elizabeth Norwood; their son Francis and his wife Lois Storey; their son Aaron and his wife Sarah Butman; and their son Hon. Amos, who changed the spelling of the family name to Poole, and his wife Caroline Curtis Rand, who were the grandparents of Frederick Arthur Poole. His grandfather served in the Massachusetts legislature in 1856 and it was in his foundry at Milton, Mass., that the wheels were constructed for the first railroad engine in the United States. His father was a printer who founded with his uncle, William H. Rand, and Andrew McNally, the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., and was later founder of Poole Brothers, Railway Printers. The son

was educated at the Chicago Manual Training School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his business career in 1901 in the employ of Poole Brothers in Chicago, becoming treasurer of the company in 1906 and vice-president in 1918. For many years the work of Poole Brothers was confined to printing for transportation companies, with a patronage including practically every railroad in the United States. After Mr. F. A. Poole's entrance into the concern, it was enlarged to also include a large commercial patronage of motor bus and airplane line services. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Field Museum of Natural History, Art Institute of Chicago, the Phi Beta Epsilon fraternity, Chicago Athletic Association and the Chicago Riding, Chicago Yacht, University and Glen Oak Country clubs. He was married, Nov. 28, 1906, to Helen, daughter of Clarence H. Lathrop, of Chicago, and had two sons: Paul Lathrop and Frederick Arthur Poole, Jr.

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**WIGGAM, Albert Edward,** author, was born at Austin, Ind., Oct. 8, 1871, son of John and Harriet Small (Jackson) Wiggam. He was educated in the public schools and at Hanover (Ind.) College, where he graduated B.S. in 1893. He also studied for a year at Moores Hill College and, in 1894, attended Colorado College. Though at first he was primarily interested in political science he later devoted three years to intensive reading of medical literature. He was in charge of the chemical control at the Belle Terre sugar factory, Donaldsonville, La., 1891–2; was assayer and mine superintendent at

Boulder, Colo., 1895–6; and editorial writer on the Minneapolis "Journal," 1899–1900. In the latter year he took an active part in the presidential campaign, working under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, and of the national Republican committee. Since 1901 he has been a Lyceum and Chautauqua lecturer and has also been extensively engaged in writing. He was among the first in America to give popular lectures on eugenics and heredity and has done important work towards popularizing many scientific discoveries and investigations. To an unusual degree he possesses the ability to interpret clearly and in simple terms scientific problems and topics. He is a member of the editorial staff of the "American Magazine" and is the author of "The New Decalogue of Science" (1923), "The Fruit of the Family Tree" (1924), and "The Next Age of Man" (1927), as well as of numerous articles published in popular magazines and newspapers. He was an American delegate to the first eugenics congress, London University, 1912, and to the second congress, New York city, 1921. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetic Association, International Lyceum Association, and the American Science League. He was married, Apr. 9, 1902, to Elizabeth M. Jayne, of North Vernon, Ind.

**MONSON, Hugh John,** business executive, was born near Winigan, Sullivan co., Mo., Dec. 30, 1878, son of Samuel Talbot and Mattie (Squire) Monson. He was educated in the country schools near his home and when seventeen years old he removed to Columbus, O., where he worked at various times in a confectionery store and in the Southern Hotel until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He then enlisted in troop D, 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry, serving with it and later with troop G for eight months. After his discharge he returned to Columbus and learned the trade of carriage lamp making with the John W. Brown Mfg. Co. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Richmond Mfg. Co., Richmond, Ind., and, later in the same year, of the Badger Brass Co. of Kenosha, Wis. In October, 1906, he moved to Cleveland, O., where he formed a partnership with William F. Persons and William Bunce, the firm being known as the Guide Motor Lamp Co. The business grew steadily and in 1913 it was incorporated as the Guide Motor Lamp Mfg. Co., with Mr. Monson as its president and general manager, positions which he continued to hold until the company was merged with the General Motors Corp. At the time of its incorporation, Mr. Bunce left the company, Mr. Monson and Mr. Persons continuing to be associated until the latter's death, early in 1928. In October, 1928, the stockholders voted to accept an offer from the General Motors Corp. and the Guide Motor Lamp Mfg. Co. became a division of the Delco-Remy Corp. However, in December, the Delco-Remy Corp. was reorganized and at that time the Guide Motor Lamp Mfg. Co. was combined with General Motors' lamp factory at Anderson, Ind., as the Guide Lamp Corp., the largest automobile lamp manufacturing company in the world. Mr. Monson was appointed vice-president of the new corporation. At the time of its sale to the General Motors Corp., in 1928, the business organized by Mr. Monson and his partners less than a quarter of a century before enjoyed annual sales amounting to $3,000,000 and employed between 650 and 700 men. Mr. Monson, who has been chiefly responsible for the company's growth and success, is considered an authority on automobile lamp designs and construction. He conceived the idea for the first electric lamps for automobiles and was also the first to manufacture them and today the so-called "Tilt Ray" lamp, made by the Guide Lamp Corp., is one of the most widely known and most popular automobile lamps on the market. This lamp was originally patented by Emerson L. Clark and C. A. Michel. In 1920 Mr. Monson secured exclusive rights on the Clark patent, which gave the company control of the feature involving two separate foci's along the axis of the reflector. The principle of the "Tilt Ray" lamp is embodied in the design of the reflector which overcomes the sensitive action of a plain parabolic reflector and allows the proper amount of tilt from a two filament bulb without vertical adjustment. Besides headlamps, the company also manufactures side or cowl lamps, tail lamps, dome lamps, combination signal and tail lamps, spotlights and marker lamps. Mr. Monson is a member of the auxiliary board of the

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Security Savings & Loan Co. of Cleveland and during 1915–16 he was a director of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Ohio state board of commerce, Cleveland and Lakewood chambers of commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, American Plan Association and the Lakewood Country, Cleveland and Automobile clubs of Cleveland. He is an honorary member of the Pen and Pencil Club and the Old Colonial Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Brooklyn Lodge, F. & A. M.; Cleveland Chapter, R.A.M.; Knights of Pythias; Forest City Commandery No. 40, Mt. Al Koran Temple (Shriner) and Lake Erie Consistory. He was married at Columbus, O., Jan. 23, 1901, to Mary K. Werner, daughter of Adam Werner, of Columbus, and he is the father of four children: Helen, who married Clyde Stewart, of Cleveland; Marjorie Kenyon, who married Kenyon Sturges, of Lakewood, O.; Genevieve M. and Hugh Talbot Monson.

**BUDD, Britton Ihrie,** public utility executive, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7, 1871, son of Wayman Crow and Annabelle (Parks) Budd and a descendant of William Budd, who came from Kingsbury, Somersetshire, England, in 1684 and settled in Northampton township, Burlington co., N. J.; was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1685, and judge of the superior court and justice of Burlington county in 1705. William and his brother, Thomas Budd, were the original owners of the present sites of Pemberton, Juliustown, and Arney's Mount, N. J. From William Budd the line is through his son Thomas and the latter's wife Deborah Langstaff; their son Levi and his wife Elizabeth Shields; their son George and his wife Susannah Britton, and their son George Knight and his wife Rebecca Patterson, who were the grandparents of Britton I. Budd. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., and the Shattuck School of Faribault, Minn., and began his career in the field of transportation with a railway surveying party in 1892. In 1895 he obtained a position in the shops of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Co. and through various promotions became general manager in 1907, and president in 1910. Two years later he was elected president of the South Side Elevated railroad, the Northwestern Elevated railroad, and appointed chief executive for the receiver of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated railroad. In 1924 the four elevated railroads were consolidated under the name of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, of which Mr. Budd was elected president. The Chicago Rapid Transit Company, embracing all the elevated railroads in Chicago, carries 220,000,000 passengers per annum and gives employment to more than 6,000 persons. In 1916 he was elected president of the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee railroad, operating between Chicago and Milwaukee, and in 1923, president of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, a public utility corporation supplying electric and gas service in the northeastern part of Illinois, outside of Chicago, to some 286 communities. In 1925 he was elected president of the Chicago South Shore and South Bend railroad, and in 1926 of the Chicago Aurora and Elgin railroad. He is a director of the Middle West Utilities Co., North West Utilities Co., Wisconsin Power & Light Co., Lake Superior District Power Co., Public Service Trust, Utility Securities Company, and the Midland Utilities Co., and chairman of the emergency disaster committee of the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross. In 1918 he served successively as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment, Illinois national guard. He is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital; has been a director of the Union League Club and chairman of its public affairs committee; one of the founders of the Union League Boys' Club and the South Side Boys' Foundation, and is a trustee of Kemper Hall, a school in Kenosha, Wis., conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Western Society of Engineers, and was president of the American Electric Railway Association, 1923–24. Mr. Budd was married (1), Jan. 1, 1900, to Katharine Doddridge Kreigh, who died in 1925. In her memory he built and endowed a Children's Home on a 210 acre tract of land near Libertyville, Ill., opened in 1926 in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, with accommodations for 165 children. He married (2), Feb. 20, 1928, Marie Sheehan of Evanston, Ill.

**COFFMAN, Lotus Delta,** fifth president of University of Minnesota (1921——), was born at Salem, Ind., Jan. 7, 1875, son of Mansford E. Coffman and Laura E., his wife. He was graduated at the Indiana Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., in 1896 and at the University of Indiana, with the A.B. degree, in 1906, receiving the A.M. degree from the latter institution in 1910. He was supervisor of a training school at Charleston, Ill., in 1907–9 and again in 1911–12, spending the intervening two years at Columbia University, the first year as a student and the second as a lecturer and received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1911. He was professor of education at the University of Illinois during 1912–15, dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, during 1915–21, and since the latter year has been president of the university. Under Dr. Coffman's presidency the University of Minnesota has experienced the greatest growth in its history, including an increase of 1500 in the student body, the erection or provision for the erection of various buildings, the establishment of new and the reorganization of old departments and a general broadening of the scope of its work. When he became president the Minnesota legislature, in addition to the annual maintenance appropriation of $1,865,000, had just voted to appropriate $560,000 annually for ten years for building purposes. Additional revenue, however, was needed and Dr. Coffman instituted a campaign to increase the university's financial resources by gifts from private individuals and organizations, with gratifying results. More than $3,000,000 has been raised for the university medical school; William Henry Eustis, of Minneapolis, has given or pledged $1,500,000; the General Education Board has pledged $1,250,000, contingent on the university's raising the amount to $3,600,000; the Citizens' Aid Society of Minneapolis has given $250,000 for a cancer hospital, and three Minneapolis women have given $45,000 as the nucleus of a fund to erect an eye, ear, nose and throat hospital as a memorial to Dr. Frank C. Todd, and a Hospital and Home for Crippled

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Children is to be erected with $1,000,000 of the fund pledged by Mr. Eustis. Prominent alumni of the university conducted a campaign in 1922–23 which resulted in pledges of nearly $2,000,000 for a stadium to be built as a memorial to Minnesota soldiers and an auditorium as a memorial to Cyrus Northrop (q.v.), second president of the university. The stadium has been built and funds for the auditorium are accumulating. The establishment of a department of journalism has been made possible by a gift of $350,000 from the late W. J. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis "Tribune." The legislature in 1921 increased the annual maintenance fund from $1,865,000 to $3,000,000 and in 1925 it was still further increased to $3,800,000. The building program, in addition to the hospitals and other structures provided for by special funds, includes a new library, administration, electrical engineering, music, mines experiment station, and dairy buildings and a botany greenhouse and $750,000 is to be expended on the removal of the tracks of the Northern Pacific railroad which pass through the campus. Additions to the physical equipment of the university have been accompanied by various changes in the administrative department and in the curricula and the introduction of new courses of study. These include the establishment of a department of preventive medicine and public health and the reorganization of the department of pediatrics in the medical school; the inauguration of psychiatric work at the university hospital, which has been made the Minnesota General Hospital, with the state and counties sharing equally in the hospitalization cost of county patients; the department of botany has been reorganized and enlarged; an orientation course for freshmen has been introduced and plans are under way for the development of special courses of less than four years for students who are unable or unwilling to take the full course; an engineering experiment station has been established; the lake states forest station of the U. S. forest service has been located on the university farm at St. Paul, Minn.; the university and departmental libraries have been consolidated and enlarged; a course in military science has been introduced and a course in training for hospital librarianship, the first of its kind ever given, has been added. In 1923 the position of dean of administration was created, its occupant, Dean Frederick J. Kelly, acting as administrative assistant to the president of the university. In the solution of the innumerable problems which have attended the expansion of the University of Minnesota under his administration Dr. Coffman has exhibited constructive ability of a high order and gained recognition as one of the outstanding university executives in America. During the World war he served as adviser to the surgeon general of the army on the education of disabled soldiers. He is a member of the National Society for Study of Education (president 1917–18), Minnesota Education Association, Society of College Teachers of Education (president 1917–18), the Association of Urban Universities (president 1921–22), and the National Education Association. He was also president of the North Central Conference on Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1921–22, and president and chairman of the executive committee of the American Council on Schools in 1921–23. He is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta and the Sigma Xi. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Indiana and Carleton College in 1922. He is the author of "The Social Composition of the Teaching Population" (1911), and co-author of "Reading in Public Schools" (1908); "How to Teach Arithmetic (1913), and "The Supervision of Arithmetic" (1915). He was also co-editor of the "Journal of Educational Administration and Supervision," "School and Home Education" and "School Education." Dr. Coffman was married Dec. 28, 1899, to Mary Emma Farrell, of Paoli, Ind., and has two children: Catharine Farrell and William Coffman.

**SIEMS, V[alentine] Bernard,** engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30, 1887, son of Arnold G. John and Anna K. B. (Kohlhepp) Siems and grandson of Bernhardt and Julianna (Schwarting) Siems, who came to Baltimore, Md., from Bremen, Germany, in 1865. He was graduated at the Maryland Institute School of Arts and Design, Baltimore, in 1906, at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1907 and at Milton College with the B.S. degree in 1909. He also received the M.S. degree from Washington College, Maryland, in 1919, the degree of C.E. from Gettysburg (Pa.) College in 1923, and during 1919–22 studied law at the University of Maryland, besides taking the Alexander Hamilton Institute extension course in business administration. During 1909–18 he was in the service of the water board of the city of Baltimore and in 1918–19 was attached to the construction division of the U. S. army as supervising engineer and consulting engineer on the construction of water and sewerage systems of camps Meade and Franklin, Maryland. Returning to the water department of Baltimore as assistant water engineer in 1919, he was president of the water board and water engineer in 1923–26, and during that time supervised improvements to the water supply system of Baltimore amounting to $15,000,000 and served as consulting engineer on various water works. For three years, 1926–28, he was vice-president, general manager and a director of the North American Water Works Corp., New York, and also an officer and director of its subsidiary companies. Since 1928 he has been vice-president and chief engineer of the National Water Works Corp. and of Detwiler and Co. He is a member of the editorial advisory board of "Water Works Engineering," New York. In Baltimore he was a member of the zoning commission and the retirement commission, chairman of the city's laboratory committee and vice-chairman of the permanent salary and wage committee. He is the author of articles and reports on water-works subjects and has developed special equipment, not patented, to regulate the flow of water in pipes and into reservoirs. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association (district vice-president), American Society for Municipal Improvements, American Association of Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, National Municipal League, the Sigma Beta Chi fraternity, and the Civitan and Engineers clubs of Baltimore. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church. His favorite recreations are golf and tennis. Mr. Siems was married June 6, 1911, to Mary, daughter of Frederick Feus, of Baltimore, Md., and has one son, Valentine Bernard Siems, Jr.

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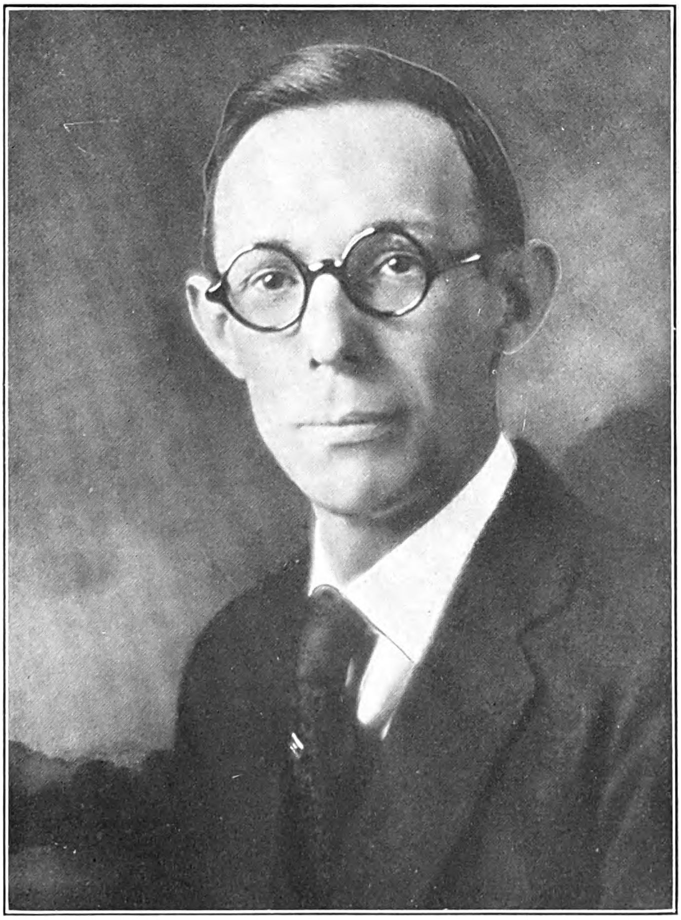

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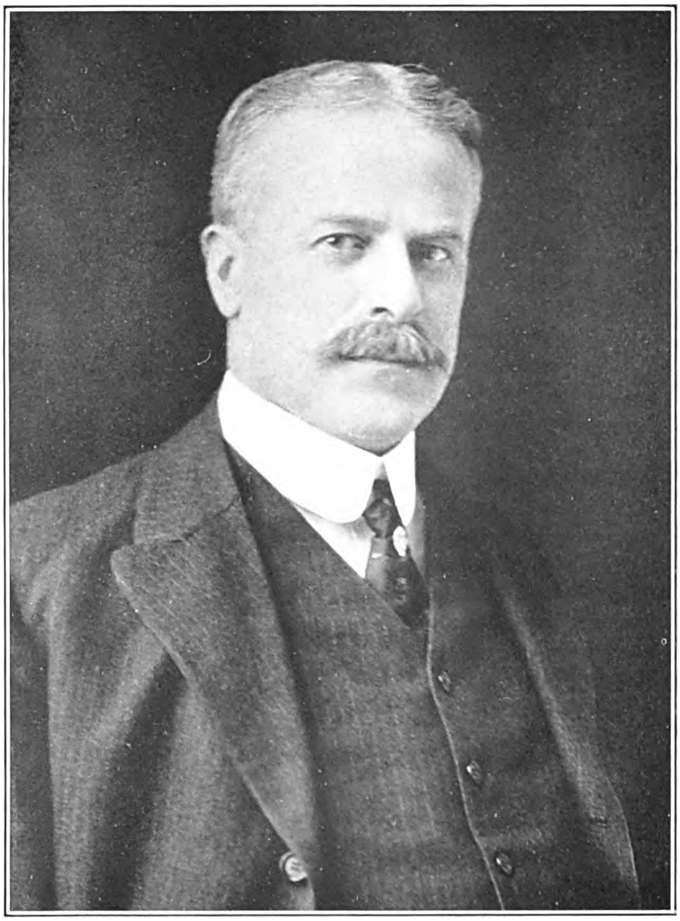

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W M Burton

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**BURTON, William Meriam,** petroleum technologist, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 17, 1865, son of Erasmus Darwin and Emeline (Meriam) Burton and grandson of Elijah and Mary (Hollister) Burton. Both his grandfather and father were members of the medical profession, the former a native of Vermont, having been a pioneer physician of northern Ohio. William M. Burton was graduated A.B. at Western Reserve University in 1886 and Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1889. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Co. in Cleveland. Transferring to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in 1890, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Whiting refinery in 1892, general superintendent for Indiana in 1895, vice-president in 1915 and president in 1918. He resigned the presidency in 1927 but has remained active with the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in an advisory capacity. In 1913 Dr. Burton invented an oil-cracking or refining process (patent No. 1,049,667) for the manufacture of gasoline, a process that practically doubled the amount of gasoline it was possible to extract from crude oil by any previous method and that revolutionized the petroleum industry. He started experimental work in 1910 in an attempt to meet the growing demand for gasoline. The principle underlying the process as he finally developed it consists of the redistillation of the heavier stocks or mixtures that have been previously obtained from crude petroleum (mixtures, that is, whose boiling points are higher than that of gasoline); the result of redistillation being to "crack" or break down these mixtures into their component parts, of which gasoline is one. His method was as follows: a distillate stock, known as gas oil, was placed for redistillation in a large bubble-tube still at a pressure above sixty pounds and at a temperature of 725°–750° F, the vapors being condensed under pressure. The yield of this stock was about 35 per cent of gasoline, with only .1–.2 per cent of coke and about 2 per cent of gas. The residue in the still was then removed and redistilled to eliminate about 10 per cent of heavy asphaltic by-products of the cracking reaction and upon being returned again to a pressure-still, either alone or with fresh stock, was recracked and made to yield additional gasoline. Thus by cycling to completion, the yield of gasoline was brought up to about 80 per cent of the original gas oil, charged with only 4 per cent of coke and 6 per cent of gas. The success of the process was made possible by an amazingly low yield of coke, permitting extensive cracking in stills of commercial size without developing excessive heat, which was the principal source of danger in the older processes. The asphaltic by-products were found to make excellent road oils. The first battery of twelve Burton stills went into operation in January, 1913, and during the first year 240 stills were authorized by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. The earliest stills had a capacity of 8,250 gallons, were thirty feet long and required forty-eight hours for a complete cycle of operation. The later stills, built somewhat like a water-tube boiler, had a much larger capacity and were fed with fresh stock during most of the operation. These improvements, however, employed the fundamental ideas found in Dr. Burton's invention. The total number of stills operated by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reached 500 in 1917 and 880 in 1927, and in addition licenses are granted to other companies to construct and operate similar stills at a royalty fee of 25 per cent of the net profits. During 1913–28 more than 200,000,000 barrels of gasoline were produced in Burton stills. Dr. Burton's process has invested the oil industry with greater flexibility, enabling oil refining companies to adjust their yield of products to the varying conditions of the market demand. It also was responsible for a rapid improvement in construction materials, valves and fittings, to the benefit of all refinery equipment. In recognition of his invention, which ranks among the outstanding developments in the petroleum industry, Dr. Burton was awarded the J. Willard Gibbs medal of the American Chemical Society in 1918, and the Perkin medal of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1921. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, and Casino clubs. Dr. Burton has traveled extensively. Politically he is a Republican and is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1911, to Kean, daughter of Charles R. Woodruff, of Louisville, Ky.

**BROWN, Fred Herbert,** 62nd governor of New Hampshire, 1923–25, was born at Ossipee, N. H., Apr. 12, 1879, son of Dana J. and Nellie (Allen) Brown. From Dow Academy, of Franconia, N. H., he entered Dartmouth College, but left in his sophomore year. He studied law at Somersworth, N. H., under the preceptorship of James A. Edgerly and was a student at the Boston University law school during 1906–07. Admit-

ted to the New Hampshire bar in 1907, he began the practice of his profession at Somersworth in association with his preceptor, Mr. Edgerly, who died the following year and thereafter he practiced alone. He served for six years as solicitor of Somersworth and was mayor of the city for nine years, 1914–23. He was a member of the

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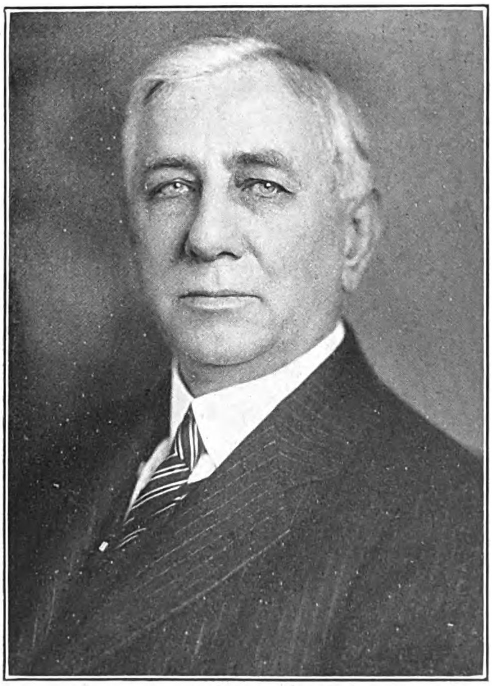
New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1912 and Democratic presidential elector in the same year and in 1914 Pres. Wilson appointed him U. S. district attorney for the district of New Hampshire, a position he held eight years. In 1922 he was elected governor of his state, being the second incumbent of that office belonging to the Democratic party. Early in his administration he accepted the dissenting opinion of the New Hampshire members of the special commission named by New England chief executives to consider the northeastern railroad situation, disagreeing with that part of the commission's report that suggested the consolidation of the New England railroads into a regional group, and he went to Boston to make plain the position of his state to the commissioner of the interstate commerce commission. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1923. At the end of his term he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire public service commission and removed his residence to Concord. He was married, May 16, 1925, to Edna C. McHarg, of Littleton, N. H.

**CRISSINGER, Daniel Richard,** governor of Federal Reserve Board, was born in Tully township, Marion co., O., Dec. 10, 1860, son of John and Margaret (Ganshorn) Crissinger, grandson of Daniel Crissinger, great-grandson of Henry



Crissinger and g.-g.-grandson of Henry Grissinger (Anglicized to Crissinger) who, with his brother Leonard, emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania in 1777, joined Washington's army at Valley Forge, and afterwards settled in the Susquehanna Valley. He was reared on his father's farm and taught the classes below him while a pupil at the Caledonia high school. He was graduated at Buchtel College (now the University of Akron) with the degree of B.S. in 1885, read law in the office of Judge William Z. Davis of Marion and took his LL.B. degree at the University of Cincinnati law school in 1886. He practiced in partnership with his preceptor for a year and alone for nine years, meantime also serving two terms as prosecuting attorney of Marion county (1888–94) and three terms as city solicitor (1892–98). He was subsequently associated with John A. Wolford (1896–98) and with Frederick E. Guthery and John M. Strelitz. Mr. Crissinger conducted a general practice in federal and state courts, and developed a large corporation clientele, including the Erie railroad, leading trade and industrial enterprises in Marion and elsewhere. He was an organizer and president (1911–20) of the City National Bank of Marion and of its successor, the National City Bank and Trust Company. While in Marion he was also a director and vice-president of the Marion Union Stock Yards Company, director of the Marion Packing Company and the Marion County Telephone Company, both of which he helped to organize. In 1921 Pres. Harding, a fellow townsman he had known intimately since his schooldays, appointed Mr. Crissinger comptroller of the currency. He held this office until 1923 when the President named him a member and governor of the Federal Reserve Board, a position he held through reappointment by Pres. Coolidge until 1927, when he resigned September 15. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, also belongs to the Order of Elks, the Phi Delta Phi and Phi Delta Theta fraternities, the Marion Club and the Metropolitan and National Press clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married, Apr. 18, 1888, to Ella Frances, daughter of George S. Scranton, of Concord, Mich., and has had one child, Donna Ruth Crissinger.

**LOWER, William Edgar,** surgeon, was born in Canton, Ohio, May 6, 1867, son of Henry and Mary (Deeds) Lower. He completed his premedical education in Ohio Northern University and entering the medical department of Wooster university, was graduated M.D. in 1891. The following year he began the practice of surgery in Cleveland with Drs. Frank E. Bunts and George W. Crile (q.v.). He has been attending surgeon to the Lutheran hospital since 1896, associate surgeon of Lakeside hospital since 1910, and associate professor of genito-urinary surgery at the Western Reserve University Medical School since 1910 and was director of surgery at Mt. Sinai hospital during 1916–24. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio, under the auspices of which the Cleveland Clinic was opened in 1921, and the Cleveland Clinic hospital in 1924; he is now a director of both these institutions. Under the direction of Dr. Lower and his associates its activities are progressively extending, not only in the care of the sick but in research, in support of which an endowment fund is being accumulated not only through the gifts of the founders themselves but also by bequests and gifts from patients. Dr. Lower was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army in the Philippines in 1900. Volunteering for the World war, he was commissioned major in the medical officers' reserve corps, U. S. army, in 1917; was assistant surgical director of the Lakeside base hospital unit, U.S.A., in service with the British expeditionary

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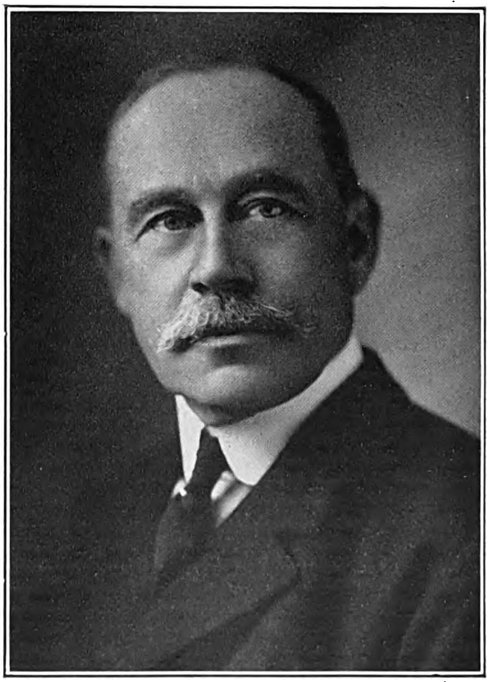
forces in France from May to December, 1917 and was commanding officer of that unit from December, 1917, to May, 1918. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in June, 1918. While conducting a general surgical practice he has specialized in genito-urinary surgery, a field in which he has become one of the foremost surgeons in America. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association, a member of the American Urological Association (president 1914–15), the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons (president 1922), the Ohio State Medical Society (president 1915), the Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons (president 1922), the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland (president 1909–10), the Interurban Surgical Society (president 1925–1927), the Society of Clinical Surgery, the Southern Surgical Association, the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Urologie, and the Société Internationale de Chirurgie (Bruxelles). Among his social club affiliations are included the University, Union, Kirtland Country and Cleveland Clubs of Cleveland and the Authors' Club of London. He is a co-author with Dr. G. W. Crile of "Anoci-Association" (1914) and of its second edition, entitled "Surgical Shock and the Shockless Operation through Anoci-Association" (1920), and has contributed many articles to the medical and surgical journals. In politics he is an independent voter and in religion a liberal. He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding. He was married Sept. 6, 1910, to Mabel Loring, daughter of William Freeman, a merchant of Worcester, Mass., and they have one daughter, Mary Lower.

**KEYES, Henry Wilder,** governor and U. S. senator (1912——), was born at Newbury, Vt., May 23, 1862, son of Henry and Emma F. (Pierce) Keyes, and a descendant of Solomon Keyes who settled at Newbury, Mass., before 1653. From Solomon and his wife Frances Grant, the line is traced through their son Solomon, his son Elias, his son Solomon, his son Danforth Keyes and his son Thomas Keyes, the grandfather of the senator. His father was one of the foremost citizens of Vermont, a farmer, merchant and railroad builder, being president of the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Co., and at the time of his death president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. His estate "Pine Grove Farm" consisting of 1,500 acres on both sides of the Connecticut river at Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N. H., was one of the finest stock farms in New England. Henry Wilder Keyes was prepared for college in the public schools of Boston and at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and he was graduated at Harvard College with honors and the degree of A.B. in 1887. He was first marshal of the senior class at commencement, the highest recognition of popularity and leadership accorded a student at Harvard. He was very active in athletics at both school and college and while at the academy established an inter-scholastic record for the running high jump; at Harvard he was proficient as a football player and was a member of the varsity crew for three years, in his senior year being captain, and his crew that year broke the four-mile record over the historic course on the Thames river at New London, Conn. After his graduation he took charge of his father's "Pine Grove Farm" which he has since conducted with great success, breeding fine cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and taking a deep interest in agriculture generally. His political career began in 1891 when he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives. He was re-elected in 1893 and served a third term in 1915–17. He was a trustee of the University of New Hampshire for the term, 1893–96, covering the critical period of the institution's transfer from Hanover to Durham, N. H. In 1902 he was elected to the state senate, where he was chairman of the committees on railroads and forestry. The legislature of 1903 passed a state license law and Mr. Keyes became a member and treasurer of the state excise commission which was created by it. He served continuously on the excise commission until 1913 when a Democratic state administration assumed office but on the restoration of Republican control in 1915, he was reappointed a member of the commission and became chairman. This position he held until he was elected governor of New Hampshire by a plurality of 7,646 over his Democratic opponent, notwithstanding the fact that Woodrow Wilson carried the state. His administration covered the



period of America's participation in the World war. Under his guidance numerous war measures were adopted; also a body of the most progressive economic and industrial legislation in the history of the state, including ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, approval of the Boston & Maine railroad reorganization plan, limitation of the hours of labor of women and minors, factory inspection, a "Blue Sky" act to protect the public against sale of worthless stocks, establishing a standardized system of weights and measures, regulation of cold storage products, new water power restrictions, and creation of a state library commission.

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The distinguished record he made as war governor led to his nomination for the U. S. senate, to succeed Sen. Hollis, and he was elected by a plurality of 5,000 over his Democratic opponent, this being the first instance in nearly 100 years that the governor of New Hampshire while still in office was elected to the U. S. senate. He was reelected in 1924 by a majority of 30,836. In the senate he is chairman of the standing committee on public buildings and grounds and a member of the committees on appropriations, finance, immigration, and expenditures in the executive departments. He is a member of the national forest reservation commission; the Arlington memorial bridge commission; the supreme court building, and the capitol plaza commission, and served on the joint committees of the house and senate which framed the national budget law. He sponsored the bill establishing the bureau of aeronautics in the navy department, various bills relating to forestry legislation and practically all the bills covering the recent legislation relative to the public building program, both in Washington and throughout the country. Sen. Keyes has served as president of the Sullivan County (N. H.) railroad; vice-president of the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers railroad; director of Connecticut River railroad, and as a trustee of the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank. He organized in 1897, and is now president of the Woodsville National Bank and he is also vice-president of the Nashua River Paper Co., Pepperell, Mass., and a director in the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the United Life & Accident Insurance Co. He is a Patron of Husbandry, a Mason, and one of the founders of the Parmachenee Club of Maine and is a member of the Institute of 1770, the Alpha Delta Phi, also the Harvard clubs of Boston, New York, and Washington. Sen. Keyes received the degrees B.S. and LL.D. (1919) from the University of New Hampshire and the degree A. M. (1926) from Dartmouth. He was married, at Newbury, Vt., June 8, 1904, to Frances Parkinson, daughter of John H. Wheeler, who was professor of ancient languages at the University of Virginia. Mrs. Keyes is one of the most cultured and accomplished women of her state, and has achieved in the field of letters a reputation that matches that of her husband in the field of politics. She has written articles on semi-political and historical subjects for the "Atlantic Monthly," and has contributed many short stories to the "Ladies' Home Journal," "The Delineator," "McCall's Magazine," and "Pictorial Review." As associate editor of "Good Housekeeping" she made a journey around the world for it in 1925–26. George Washington University gave her the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1921. Senator and Mrs. Keyes have three children: Henry Wilder, Jr., John Parkinson and Francis Keyes.

**HAYES, Patrick Joseph**, cardinal, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1867, son of Daniel and Mary (Gleason) Hayes. His mother died when he was very young, and he was brought up in the family of an aunt, Mrs. James Egan. The Egans lived in the parish of St. James where he acquired an intimate knowledge of the history of his church in lower New York. The boy's brilliant course at school and his high moral character justified the sacrifice made by his uncle and aunt in sending him to De La Salle Institute. Desiring to become a priest, he entered Manhattan College, a famous training school for priests and after his graduation in 1888, began his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church, Sept. 2nd, 1892, several months ahead of his class, and then took a special course in theology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Cardinal Farley, who was then rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New York, recognized the intellectual ability and spiritual force of the young man and appointed him his assistant or curate. The two future cardinals worked together in close contact and with an ever increasing sense of mutual help and benefit, and a beautiful friendship developed which brightened the lives of both. This appointment was the first step on the long path of ecclesiastic preferment which marked the steady course of Father Hayes' progress in the Catholic church. When Monsignor Farley was consecrated auxiliary bishop of New York, he made Father Hayes his secretary, and seven years later (1902) when Bishop Farley was nominated to the archbishopric, it was a natural sequence that the younger priest should go with him as secretary in that larger field of work. It was more than friendship that prompted the choice, for his practical administrative ability had been disclosed in the difficult task of organizing the Catholic Cathedral College. Not long after his appointment as the archbishop's secretary, he was made chancellor of the archdiocese, and so ably did he manage the details of that office that when the question of an auxiliary bishop arose Archbishop Farley suggested Father Hayes. The first official recognition in Rome came in 1903 when the degree of D.D. was conferred on him; four years later he was made domestic prelate with the title of Monsignor. In 1914 he was appointed auxiliary bishop of New York and his consecration was the occasion of the greatest gathering of prelates and priests in New York since the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The auxiliary bishop of New York and titular bishop of Tagaste was the incumbent upon whom fell unusually heavy duties for Archbishop Farley's health failed under the pressure of ecclesiastical responsibility brought about by the World war and death occurred before the war ended. Bishop Hayes was also rector of St. Stephen's Church. His efficiency in organizing the Cathedral College, a preparatory seminary for aspirants to the priesthood, had been noticed in Rome and when an organization of Catholic army and navy chaplains in the United States during the war was wanted, he was appointed bishop ordinary of the armed forces of the United States, Nov. 29, 1917. As the military bishop he received 900 priests to serve as army and navy chaplains at home and in Europe. By an unusual extension of jurisdiction, the diocese of New York, was "commensurate with the whole of the United States," as one of his biographers noted, "and included all parts of the world where men were in the service of America." Besides organizing the army and navy chaplains for their service, the first military bishop of America was also one of the five bishops who formed the executive committee of the Catholic War Council and was the director of that branch of the war work which secured $170,000,000 for

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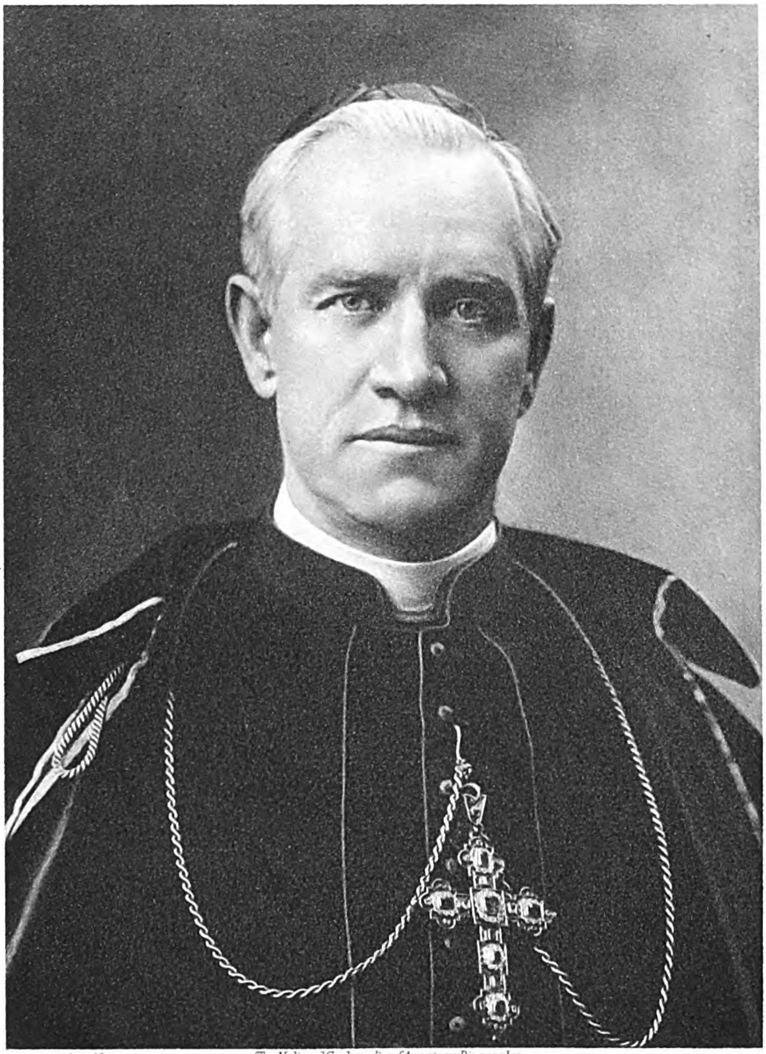
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Patrick Cardinal Hayes

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Mary B Longyear

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various social agencies. Following Cardinal Farley's death in 1918 he was elected to succeed his friend as archbishop of New York and was installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, March 10, 1919. Among his accomplishments in the diocese was the reorganization of the church charities. Not only in formula and preachment but in practice he proclaimed that "charity was not to be indulged in as a luxury, but as an obligation." He had lived among the poor and he knew their needs. Personal contact had given him an understanding heart, and his keen administrative ability together with that quality of sympathy which is so large a factor in his influence among men of all classes, made it possible for him to discover new avenues through which to render aid to the needy and distressed. In 1920 he organized the Catholic charities of the city in six divisions,—Families, Children, Health, Probation, Care, Social Administration and Finance, and so efficient and practical was the result, that the New York state board of charities in that year declared the new organization to be "the most significant and important event in the year in the field of charitable work." On March 24th, 1924, Archbishop Hayes was created cardinal priest of the Holy Roman Church by His Holiness, Pius XI, under the title of Sancta Maria In Via. At the banquet given him on his return from Rome after receiving the cardinalate he revealed in his address not only his own spiritual ideal but touched unconsciously upon the keystone of his own work and his own success when he said: "Let no one fear that the return of the archbishop of New York as a cardinal has made him less an American . . . There have been cardinal statesmen, there have been cardinal scholars, there have been cardinal scientists, but I am here tonight only as a cardinal shepherd."

**LONGYEAR, Mary Hawley Beecher,** author and philanthropist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21, 1851, daughter of Samuel Peck and Caroline (Walker) Beecher. Her father was a member of the well-known Beecher family of New England. The family moved to Erie, Pa., and later to a farm near Battle Creek, Mich. After attending various academies and Albion College, Michigan, she became a school teacher. She took the course at the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., and resumed her teaching in the Benton Harbor and Whitehall (Mich.) graded schools and in high schools at Lake Geneva, Wis., and Marquette, Mich. Following her marriage to John M. Longyear (q.v.) in 1879, she resided at Marquette for nearly twenty years. Since 1902 she has resided at Brookline, Mass. She became a Christian Scientist in 1895 and was a personal friend of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of that faith. Her interest in it led her to donate the land for the Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill near Boston. She was the first to introduce the neoteric doctrine in Germany and France while studying art abroad in 1896–97, and made generous contributions toward the establishment of the first Christian Science churches in those countries. Her first book, based on experience as a mother and the mistress of a large household with numerous social obligations, is "The Law of the Household" (1908). It was followed by "Far Countries as Seen by a Boy" (1917), based on a trip around the world with her husband, son and nephew; "Hear O Israel" (1922), presenting the theory that the Ten Lost Tribes were to be found in the Anglo-Saxon race; "The Genealogy and Life of Asa Gilbert Eddy" (1922); "Gathered Verses" (1922); and "The History of a House" (1925), describing the home of Squire Bagley in Amesbury, Mass., where Mrs. Eddy found refuge for two years, and which Mrs. Longyear purchased. With her husband she founded in 1923 the Zion Research Library at Brookline, Mass., comprising a collection of 5000 volumes on the various religions based on the Bible and including the private library of Rev. Dr. Milner of Hilston, England, on the subject of Anglo Israel. They also provided funds for the extension of the teaching of the blind by the Braille system in England and America and for the publication of the Bible in Braille characters. Mrs. Longyear is a member of the Marquette Historical Society, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Warren & Prescott chapter of the D.A.R., New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the American Federation of Arts, the Boston Authors Club, and the Sulgrave Manor Institution of England. She was married Jan. 4, 1879 to John Munro Longyear, and had seven children: Abby Beecher, wife of Alton True Roberts; Munro Howard; John Beecher; Helen McGraw, wife of Carroll Paul, U.S.N.; Judith Folger, wife of John M. Richardson Lyeth; John M. Jr., and Robert Dudley Longyear.

**MINOT, William,** lawyer, was born at Wareham, Mass., Aug. 15, 1885, son of William and Elizabeth Vredenburgh (Van Pelt) Minot. His earliest American ancestor was George Minot of Saffron Walden, Essex, England, who was one of the "Dorchester Company" sailing from Plymouth in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630; was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1634; was a deputy to the general court in 1636, and was one of the ten men chosen to manage the affairs of the Dorchester plantation. From this colonist the line of descent runs through John and Lydia (Butler) Minot; Col. Stephen and Mercy Christopher (Clark) Minot; Stephen, 2d, and Sarah (Wainwright) Minot; Stephen, 3d, and Sarah (Clark) Minot; George Richards and Mary (Speakman) Minot; William and Louisa (Davis) Minot; William and Katharine Maria (Sedgwick) Minot, who were Mr. Minot's grandparents. Col. Stephen Minot, 1st, was one of the committee of thirty-one which framed a charter for the city of Boston. George Richards Minot was a close friend of George Washington, and the author of a volume on the career of the first president. William Minot, 4th, was educated in the Noble and Greenough school, Boston, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1907. He made his professional preparation in the Harvard Law School, and after his admission to the bar in 1909 began practice in the office of his uncle, Laurence Minot. This association continued until his uncle's death in 1921, when he succeeded to his extensive practice in trusteeships and management of real estate. In the meantime, also, he engaged in other lines of business, acting as manager of the Boston office of Imbrie & Co. in 1917, and filling a partnership in the firm during 1918–19. He is president of the City Land Co. and Minot, Kendall & Co.; treasurer of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, Parke-Snow Real Estate Trust, Brooklyn Corp.,

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Woodbourne Co., and the Cape Cod Shipbuilding Corp., besides being either trustee or director of a score of other companies. His practice consists exclusively in directing the management of real estate organizations throughout the country, and of properties held for permanent investment. In addition to his numerous business connections, Mr. Minot is treasurer of the corporation of the Noble & Greenough School, Boston; a trustee of the Rivers School (for boys); treasurer and executive committeeman of the Good Government Association, and treasurer of the Newton Symphony Orchestra, Inc. From June, 1917, and throughout the World war, he was director of building, housing and town-site facilities for the shipyards in Savannah, Ga.; also during 1917–18 he was a member of a food committee under the Boston war organizations. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the Somerset, Union Boat, Dedham Polo & Country, Beverly Yacht, Brookline Country, Longwood Covered Courts, Longwood, Exchange, Harvard,

and Kittansett clubs of Boston and vicinity. Personally, he is devoted to out-of-door sports, including tennis, boating and forestry. He is also a cultivated musician, and a fine performer on the violin. Mr. Minot was married (1), June 23, 1908, to Lucy Greenleaf, daughter of Herbert G. Woodworth, an importer of Brookline, Mass.; (2) May 27, 1922, to Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Reuben Chapman, a farmer and merchant of Brewster, Mass. By the first marriage he has one daughter, Grace Woodworth, and one son, William Minot, Jr., and by the second, one daughter, Alice Woodbourne, and one son, Stephen Minot.

**SEAMAN, Henry Bowman**, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Jan. 20, 1861, son of Valentine Hicks and Rebecca (Cromwell) Seaman. He is descended from Capt. John Seaman, an Englishman, who settled on Long Island in the seventeenth century. His grandmother, Caroline Hicks, was the granddaughter of the celebrated Quaker preacher, Elias Hicks, for whom the "Hicksite Friends" were named. His mother was a direct descendant of Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector. Prepared in private schools at Brooklyn, N. Y., he was graduated B.S. at Swarthmore College in 1881, and C.E. in 1884. He was employed by the Erie railroad and the Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, 1881–82, when he took up bridge work as a specialty, serving in the bridge department of the Pennsylvania railroad and in the shops of the Edge Moor Iron Co. until 1884. In 1885–86 he was engineer in charge of location and construction of the Kings County Elevated railway, Brooklyn, N. Y., and for three years following was principal assistant engineer with Wilson Bros. & Co., architects and consulting engineers, Philadelphia. During this latter period he designed the componential trusses described by him in a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was the engineer in charge of bridge construction from New York to Chicago for the Erie railroad, 1891–93, rewriting the general specifications for the design of its bridges, and construction engineer for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, 1893–1905. In the latter position he had under his direction the railroad improvement through the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; the elimination of all grade crossings from Woodlawn Junction to New Rochelle, N. Y.; the design of bridges and five-center arch at Pelham, N. Y.; the rebuilding of bridges at Cos Cob, Westport and Naugatuck Junction, Conn.; and improvements in New Haven, Conn. During three years of this period (1900–02) he was allowed a leave of absence to take charge of the first section of the original (Fourth avenue) subway in New York city as engineer and superintendent for the contractor. In 1905–07 he was consulting engineer for the department of bridges, New York city, during the construction of two of the great East river bridges—the Manhattan suspension bridge and the Queensboro cantilever bridge—having charge at the same time of the operation of the old Brooklyn bridge. As chief engineer to the public service commission of New York city, 1907–09, he revised the plans and contracts of the Center street loop, Manhattan, then under construction, saving $1,000,000 on the contracts and increasing the train capacity by one-fourth. Mr. Seaman at this time designed and constructed the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, at a cost of $16,000,000 and also the Tri-Borough subway, at an estimated cost of $116,000,000. During this period he wrote a paper on "Specifications for Subways and Bridges" which he read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, outlining advanced methods of design and of proportioning bridges for the ultimate load, which are now generally accepted in principle. The builders of the Cambridge subway at Boston, Mass., engaged his services as consulting engineer 1909–11, and during 1912–14, he was chief engineer for the contractors on foundations and masonry of the Hell Gate bridge, New York city. Mr. Seaman's war service, 1917–19, was with the bureau of yards and docks, U. S. navy department, Washington, D. C., as supervising engineer in charge of

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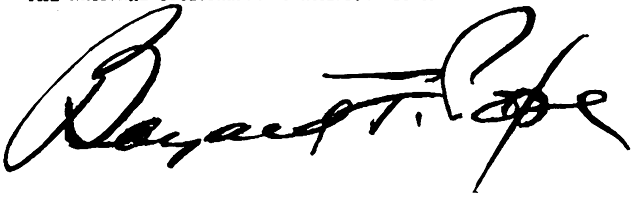

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emergency plant extension (destroyer building program). He directed thirty-five plants in various parts of the country, as well as the expenditure of $50,000,000 for the government. Since 1919 he has been engaged in private consulting practice, chiefly in connection with railroad examinations. He was the chief engineer for the contractors of the Steinway tunnel extension, running through Forty-second street from Grand Central terminal to Eighth avenue, Manhattan, one of the most difficult jobs of subway construction in New York city. In view of his remarkable career as an engineer, it is interesting to note that previous to 1895 Mr. Seaman had studied law, was admitted to the New York bar and served as an expert in law cases for the New Haven railroad. Mr. Seaman is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (chairman of the special committee on bridge specifications), American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. He was married, Apr. 7, 1904, to Grace, daughter of Charles Dutton, of Montclair, N. J. Their children are Ayres Cromwell and Henry Bowman Seaman, Jr.

**POPE, Bayard Foster,** investment banker, was born at Hingham, Mass., Oct. 5, 1887, son of William Carroll and Mabel Richmond (Downer) Pope. After acquiring his early education in public and private schools in Boston, Mass., Mr. Pope entered Harvard University where he was graduated A.B. in 1909. He entered the employ of Mason, Lewis & Co., investment bankers, Boston, and in 1910 became a messenger for the bond firm of Blodget & Co., Boston. Soon afterwards he was made a salesman for the company and in 1917, advanced to the position of manager of the New York city office. He became a partner in 1919 and continued in that capacity until Jan. 1, 1927, when he was elected president of Stone, Webster & Blodget, Inc., representing a consolidation of the securities department of the engineering firm of Stone & Webster and the investment business of Blodget & Co. and capitalized at $10,000,000. The new corporation assumed control over branch offices of the two participating companies in Boston, Chicago, Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Albany and Rochester, N. Y. and Portland, Me., and instituted a general business in the underwriting and handling of government, municipal, railroad, public utilities and industrial securities. In the World war Mr. Pope, on leave from his company, served as assistant director of publicity of the second federal reserve district in connection with Liberty Loans and also helped to organize the thrift savings stamps campaign in Washington, D. C. Besides being president of Stone, Webster & Blodget, Inc., Mr. Pope is a director of the General Public Service Corp., Engineers Public Service Co. and John Price Jones Corp., of New York city; the New England Power Association, of Boston; the Virginia Electric & Power Corp., of Richmond, Va.; and vice-president of Stone & Webster, Inc. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Chamber of Commerce, Bankers Club of America, Union Interallies, Paris, and the Bond, Harvard and Lotos clubs, of New York city. He is affiliated with Christ Episcopal Church, Bronxville, N. Y. He was married at Hopkinton, N. H., Sept. 17, 1910, to Elma Marguerite Neergaard, daughter of Rev. Thomas J. Drumm, of Concord, N. H., and they are the parents of two sons: Bayard F., Jr., and Alan N. Pope.

**CONWAY, Carle Cotter,** manufacturer and financier, was born in Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 19, 1877, son of Edwin Stapleton and Sarah Judson (Rogers) Conway. His father, a native of Canada, was vice-president of the W. W. Kimball Co., piano manufacturers, of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He was graduated at Yale University with the B.S. degree in 1899 and began his business career with the W. W. Kimball Co. as a salesman. In 1905, with his brother, he organized the Conway Company of New Jersey, a

holding company which acquired the business of the Hallett & Davis Piano Co., of Boston, and in 1908, the Simplex Player Action Co., of Worcester, Mass., in addition to making other investments in the musical instrument business. In 1927 the Conway Company became an investment corporation, having previously disposed of its piano business; Mr. Conway has been its president since 1916. Having acquired an interest in the Continental Can Co. in 1908, he became vice-president and secretary of its executive committee in 1913, first vice-president in 1923 and has been its president since December, 1926. Since the beginning of 1928, the Continental Can Co. has absorbed nine can manufacturing companies and one can machinery manufacturing company and now ranks second to the American Can Co., the largest organization of its kind in the world. It now operates some thirty plants for the manufacture of tin cans at strategic points throughout the country, a tin plate mill at Canonsburg, Pa., and a research department at Chicago, Ill. It manufactures tin cans or containers for all uses, including complete lines of packers' cans, talcum powder cans, decorative candy boxes in various

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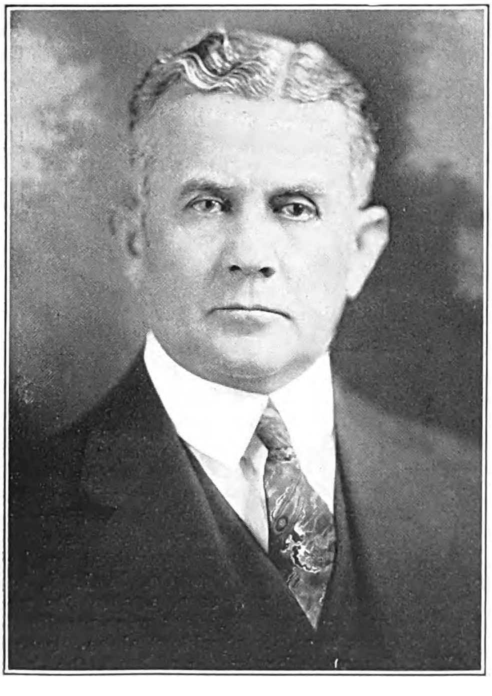
shapes and sizes, etc. Its net profits for the year 1928, after depreciation and taxes, were $6,690,000. Besides being president of the Conway Co. and the Continental Can Co., Mr. Conway is chairman of the executive committee of the Vulcan Detinning Co., of Sewaren, N. J., a director of the National Aviation Corporation of America, the Curtiss-Caproni Corporation, and the Skelly Oil Co., of Tulsa, Okla., and a trustee of the Equitable Trust Co., of New York. He is a member of the New York Yacht, Yale, University, Riding and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs, of New York; the Racquet Club of Chicago; the University Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the Round Hill Country Club, Greenwich, Conn. He was married, Dec. 11, 1900, at Maywood, Ill., to Sylvia Gifford, daughter of Edwin Norton (q.v.), capitalist and inventor, of New York, and they have four children: Sylvia Gifford, wife of Alexander J. Robertson, Norton, Carle Cotter, Jr. and Cynthia Conway.

**CURTIS, Jesse William,** jurist, was born at San Bernardino, Calif., July 18, 1865, son of William Jesse and Frances S. (Cowles) Curtis. His father, an attorney of prominence, was president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association for twenty-five years. Both his grandfathers were lawyers and his great-grandfather, Jesse L. Holman, was a justice of the



first supreme court of the state of Indiana, and later judge of the U. S. district court. Judge Curtis was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the University of Southern California (Ph.B., 1887) and the University of Michigan (LL.B., 1891). He began professional practice in association with his father as a member of the firm Curtis, Oster & Curtis. In 1896 Frank F. Oster was elected a judge of the Superior court, and the firm continued as Curtis & Curtis until 1908 when S. W. McNabb was admitted. Judge Curtis was district attorney of San Bernardino county during 1898–1902, and in 1914 was elected superior judge of the county. He held that position until 1923 when he became an associate justice of the district court of appeal. Three years later he became associate justice of the supreme court of the state. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and in 1912 he was president of the Southern California Baptist convention. He was a member of the San Bernardino board of education during 1897-1901, and during the World war was chairman of the Council of Defense of the county and member of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees. In 1926 the University of Southern California conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, the Sons of the Revolution, the Lions Club and the Masonic fraternity. Judge Curtis was married, June 23, 1892, to Ida Lucinda, daughter of Edwin C. Seymour of San Bernardino. They had three daughters, Margaret, wife of Harris M. Chadwell, Helen Seymour, and Frances Curtis (deceased), and one son, Jesse William Curtis, Jr.

**METCALF, Frank Hamilton,** manufacturer, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 9, 1868, son of Joseph and Clara Wheeler (Farr) Metcalf. His father (1841–1916) was a native of England. After a period of employment with the Great Western Railroad in 1873, Joseph Metcalf joined with his brother-in-law, Herbert M. Farr, in the organization of the Farr Alpaca Co., of Holyoke, Mass., for the manufacture of textile fabrics, Mr. Farr serving as agent and Mr. Metcalf as treasurer. Their fabrics included worsted dress goods, wool cashmeres and henriettas, and serge linings, a new field in America. Until his death he was financial head of the business, which increased steadily from a force of 400 hands to 3,000 employees, in 1916. The son after attending the public school of Holyoke and the Polytechnic Institute, at Worcester, Mass., entered the employ of the Farr Alpaca Co., of which his father was treasurer. Beginning as a wool sorter, he mastered the various departments of the business until he became assistant treasurer in 1900 and succeeded his father as treasurer upon the latter's death in 1916. In 1924 he was elected to the office of president in addition to treasurer. Beginning in 1874 with a capital of $350,000, the Farr Alpaca Co. has expanded until its capitalization reached $14,200,000. Mr. Metcalf is also president of the Holyoke Valve & Hydrant Co., director of the Holyoke public library, the Holyoke Hotel Co., the Hadley Falls National Bank, Holyoke Savings Bank, Springfield (Mass.) Safe Deposit & Trust Co., and the Morris Plan Bank of Holyoke, and a trustee of the Holyoke City Hospital and the Clarke School for the Deaf, of Northampton, Mass. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Home Market Club of Boston, the American Protective Tariff League, and he is a Mason, an Elk, and a Pythian. He was married May 23, 1894, to Mabel H., daughter of Lewis Warner, of Northampton, Mass., and they have one daughter, Katherine Lewis, wife of Edward Lyman Allen, of Burlington, Vt.

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Henry L. Doherty

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**DOHERTY, Henry Latham,** industrialist, was born at Columbus, O., May 15, 1870, son of Frank and Anna (McIlvaine) Doherty. His father was an engineer and inventor. His great-grandfather was Col. William Doherty, a distinguished lawyer of Columbus and one of the early adjutants-general of Ohio. Mr. Doherty attended the public schools of Columbus until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the employ of the Columbus Gas Co. as an office boy and continued with that company for thirteen years, advancing to the position of chief engineer and manager's assistant in 1896. In the same year he went to Madison, Wis., as manager of the Madison Gas & Electric Co., which he reorganized and placed on a successful operating and sound financial basis, later becoming its president. In 1898 he directed the merger of the Denver (Colo.) Consolidated Gas Co. and the Denver Gas & Electric Co. As a result of his success in these undertakings he soon established a reputation for his ability as a reorganizer and there was a constantly increasing demand for his services in that capacity. In 1905 he established the firm of Henry L. Doherty & Co. to deal in the reorganization, management and financing of public utility companies, and as president of this organization he rapidly extended the scope of its activities. By 1910 the business had attained such proportions as to necessitate the creation of a separate holding corporation, known as Cities Service Co., of which he became president. This company has developed under Mr. Doherty's leadership into one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the United States. Together with its subsidiaries, it has assets in excess of $900,000,000, as of Dec. 31, 1928. It controls more than 100 electric power, artificial and natural gas and oil properties, located in thirty-three states of the union and in several foreign countries, and has more than 450,000 security owners. In this respect it ranks among the largest business concerns in the world. The physical property of the Cities Service Co. and its subsidiaries includes 4,600 producing oil wells, 900 miles of oil pipe-lines, an oil refining capacity of 36,000 barrels daily, storage capacity of 20,000,000 barrels, 300 tank cars and a fleet of eleven tank-ships; 1,700 natural gas wells, 8,400 miles of natural gas pipe-lines, 2,000 miles of artificial gas pipe-lines and sufficient present equipment to generate 536,000 kilowatts of electricity. Mr. Doherty was, perhaps, the first director of public utility services to utilize modern commercial methods and to employ systematic advertising campaigns to promote their interests. As president of the National Electric Light Association in 1901–02, he strengthened its influence by leading an aggressive campaign against various phases of competition in the electrical industry. In addition to his achievements as an administrator of public utility, petroleum and other properties, he has through his inventions contributed much to the advancement of the industries concerned, his inventions including: the gas washer cooler system of preparing and condensing manufactured gas, patented in 1907, and used extensively in the manufactured gas industry; the Doherty bench fuel economizer, patented in 1916, for use in the manufacture of coal gas; improved methods for the distillation of petroleum and the gasification of coal, as well as the recovery of by-products; appliances for handling, washing, drying and cleaning glassware and brass; a carrying device for glass lamp chimneys and devices for the distant control of lamps for signs, shop windows and theatrical uses; and a lime burning kiln which has been pronounced by engineers superior to all others previously designed. Mr. Doherty was instrumental in founding the American Petroleum Institute in 1919, the first cooperative petroleum organization, and has served as vice-president, 1919–24, and as a director since its organization. He was one of the first of the large oil producers in the mid-continental field to employ trained geologists to survey prospective oil producing areas. In recent years Mr. Doherty has been among the foremost in the advocacy of the conservation of the country's oil resources. He has outlined a definite plan to prevent wasteful drilling for oil wells and in 1923–25 made specific recommendations for oil conservation at different meetings of representatives of the petroleum industry. These recommendations, known as the "Doherty Unit Plan for Oil Production," were indorsed in part at least at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in 1927. Mr. Doherty was awarded the Beall gold medal of the American Gas Light Association for his paper, "Gas as Fuel," in 1918. He was president of the Northwestern Electric Association in 1899 and of the Ohio Gas Light Association in 1902; vice-president of the American Gas Institute in 1908; and a member of the organizing board of the World's Congress on Electricity in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Franklin Institute, Canadian Electrical Association, New York Academy of Sciences, International Congress of Inventors, International Peace Forum and American Academy of Political and Social Science.

**HARDIN, Melville Coxe,** osteopathic physician, was born at Judson, Mo., Mar. 20, 1863, son of Rev. Stewart Sanford and Esther Ann (Kinney) Hardin. His father, a member of the Missouri conference of the M.E. church, South, was a native of Kentucky, of French descent. The son was graduated Ph.B at Central College, Fayette, Mo., in 1886. He then went to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., receiving the degrees of B.D. and M.A. in 1892 and 1894 respectively and was graduated D.O. at the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Mo., in 1899. He studied further in the University of Vienna, the Chicago College of Osteopathy and the Georgia School of Medicine and Surgery, of Atlanta, Ga., and received his M.D. degree in 1910. He has practised in Atlanta, Ga., since 1899, being the first osteopathic physician to establish himself in the state of Georgia. He was largely responsible for securing in Georgia a state law recognizing and safeguarding the osteopathic profession. Under this law, the osteopathic physician is permitted to practice full major surgery and is placed on the same basis before the law as physicians of other schools. After the passage of this law, Dr. Hardin was made the first chairman of the osteopathic board of examiners (1909). For a number of years Dr. Hardin has conducted researches in the nature and causes of disease. On the theory that all matter radiates energy

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of an electromagnetic type, he suggests that tissues, in disease as well as in health, are basically electrical in nature. Health and disease then are electrical manifestations, and the fundamental difference is not primarily one of classic pathology but a change in electrical constitution — electro-pathology. To restore these electro-pathological changes, he has suggested and partly developed a therapy which utilizes the electromagnetic energy radiated by chemicals, or other forms of matter, rather than the chemicals themselves, in the treatment of disease. The waves of electromagnetic energy used in any given case are determined by laboratory test, the purpose of which is to select those which satisfy the electrical condition present. Several different methods have been developed to induct this electromagnetic energy into the body, the actual presence of which may be determined by a blood test at the close of a treatment. Dr. Hardin was editor of the "Journal of

the American Electronic Research Association" during 1923–26, and chairman of the committee on osteopathic terminology, 1907–15. He is an honorary member of the London Electronic Research Society; a member of the American Electronic Research Association (president, 1925–27), the American Osteopathic Association, Georgia Osteopathic Association (president, 1903–08), the Chamber of Commerce and the Civitan Club of Atlanta and the Masonic (32d degree) and Sigma Chi fraternities. He was married at Springfield, Mo., Sept. 17, 1895, to Lucy Bascom, daughter of Bascom Lowrey, of Dawson, Ga., and they have one son, John Stewart Hardin.

**FRELINGHUYSEN, Joseph Sherman,** U. S. senator, was born at Raritan, N. J., Mar. 12, 1869, son of Frederick John and Victoria Bowen (Sherman) Frelinghuysen. He is descended from Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (q.v.), founder of the Dutch Reformed Church in New Jersey and one of the most eminent divines of his day, who emigrated from Holland in 1720, settled on the Raritan river in New Jersey, and was the progenitor of a family which has been prominent in New Jersey history for two centuries, four of its members having represented the state in the U. S. senate. His descent from Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen and his wife Eva Terhune, is through their son John and his wife Dinah Van Bergh; their son Frederick (q.v.), and his wife Gertrude Schenck, and their son John and his wife Elizabeth Mercereau Van Vechten, the grandparents of the senator. Of the same family was Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, secretary of state under Pres. Arthur. Following a public school education, he began his business career in 1887 as a clerk in the Continental Insurance Co. In 1918 he became president of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company and the Industrial Fire Insurance Company, and he is a director of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania; National Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He is president of the New York and New Jersey Joint Stock Land Bank and the Raritan State Bank. Ever since he cast his first ballot Mr. Frelinghuysen has been a loyal member of the Republican party in New Jersey and he has received numerous honors at its hands. Nominated for state senator in Somerset county in 1902 he made an energetic campaign but was defeated by Samuel S. Childs. He ran again in 1905 and was elected, and in 1908 was reelected. During the first part of his service in the state senate he was floor leader of his party and in 1909 and 1910 was president of that body. He was the originator and supporter of many important measures for the public good, including the automobile law which he introduced at the session of 1906 and, against strong opposition, pushed to its final enactment. During 1915–17 he was president of the state board of education and since 1911 he has been president of the state board of agriculture. He was chairman of a special commission which investigated the school system of the state, and drafted and secured the passage of many bills which effected notable improvements in the educational facilities of the state. He was also the author of the bill creating the New Jersey livestock commission. While serving as president of the senate, he was acting governor at different times in the absence of Gov. Fort. He was chairman of the Republican executive committee of Somerset county for four years and at various times has been a member of the Republican state committee. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1916, defeating Sen. James E. Martine, by a vote of 244,715 to 170,019, his term beginning Mar. 4, 1917. Entering the senate when the country was on the threshold of war with Germany, Sen. Frelinghuysen at once became an active factor in legislation in preparation for an effective participation in the struggle. His maiden speech, Apr. 24, 1917, was in advocacy of the bill committing the government to the conscription system in carrying on the war. His chief service during the war was as a member of the committee on military affairs, in which he labored in behalf of legislation not only to adequately equip the administration to carry on the war, but to make as comfortable and bearable as possible the lot

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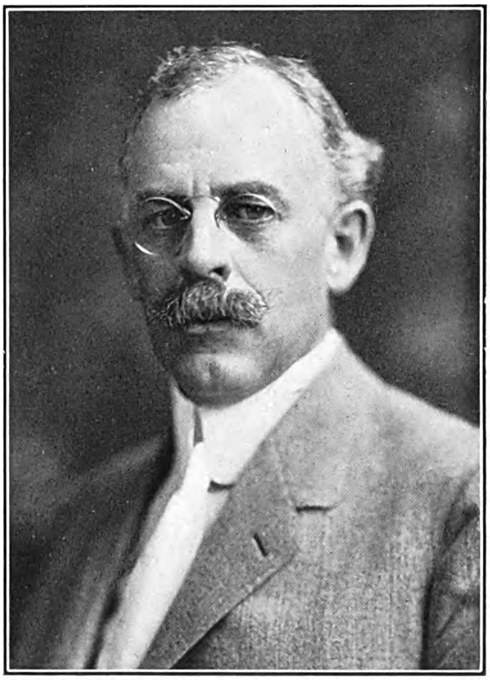
of the American soldier, whether at home or overseas. Though maintaining the right to call attention to deficiencies and errors in executive management, he cooperated with the administration fully in its conduct of the war. He strongly fought the ratification of the treaty of Versailles until the Lodge reservations became a part of the ratification program, he being opposed to the entrance of this country into the League of Nations. He delivered two effective speeches in the senate, Feb. 28, 1919, and Sept. 24, 1919, against the treaty as originally submitted. He voted for both the 18th and 19th amendments to the U. S. Constitution. After the war he became a member of the committee on interstate commerce and was active in the preparation and passage of the Esch-Cummins transportation bill which that committee framed, and was finally passed and signed by the president. Later he became a member of the finance committee taking the place of Sen. Boies Penrose, deceased. As a member of this committee he aided in the preparation and enactment of the present tariff act. He was also a member of the banking and currency committee as well as chairman of the committee on coast defense. Senators Harding and Frelinghuysen were intimate friends during their respective terms in the senate, and this intimacy was continued after the Ohio senator entered the White House. During the Spanish-American war he served in the Porto Rican campaign as a 2nd lieutenant in troop 3, squadron A, New York cavalry, and was recommended by Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry for brevet 1st lieutenant for conspicuous service. He was military adviser on the staff of Gov. E. C. Stokes, of New Jersey, with the rank of Colonel. He is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association of New York, the Down Town Association, Union League Club, New York Yacht Club, Adirondack League Club, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Squadron A Club, and is a Mason and an Elk. He is a trustee of Rutgers College and in 1916 received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1905, to Emily Macy, daughter of E. Franklin Brewster of that city, and has two daughters, Victoria and Emily, and one son, Joseph Sherman, Junior.

**FAIRCHILD, David Grandison**, botanist, was born at East Lansing, Mich., Apr. 7, 1869, son of George Thompson and Charlotte Pearl (Halsted) Fairchild, and a descendant of Thomas Fairchild, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Stratford, Conn. His wife was Faith Seabrook and from them the line descends through Samuel and Mary (Wheeler) Fairchild; Edward and Elizabeth (Blakeman) Fairchild; Moses and Susanna (Bosworth) Fairchild; Daniel and Mary (Buttolph) Fairchild; and Grandison and Nancy (Harris) Fairchild, the grandparents of David Grandison Fairchild. Dr. Fairchild's family have been prominent educators, his grandfather, Grandison, having been one of the founders of Oberlin (O.) College, while his father was for more than a score of years professor and acting president of the Michigan State Agricultural College, and later president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. Fairchild was graduated B.S. at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1888, and M.S. in 1889; he studied botany with his uncle, Dr. Byron D. Halsted (q.v.), at Iowa State Agricultural College and at Rutgers College, and thereafter served as assistant in the newly created section of vegetable pathology, U. S. department of agriculture, 1889–93. He was the first occupant of the Smithsonian table of research at the Naples (Italy) Zoological Station in 1893, and studied in German universities during the next three years. He was at Breslau under Ferdinand Cohn and Ferdinand Pax in 1894; at Berlin under Schwendener, Engler and Kny in the same year; at Munster (Westphalia) in 1895 under Brefeld; at Bonn, under Strasburger, 1895, and at the Buitenzorg (Java) Botanical gardens, with Melachoir Treub, 1896. Returning to Washington, D. C., he organized



the office of foreign seed and plant introduction in the department of agriculture in 1897, now the office of foreign plant introduction, with which he has been continuously associated as director. In addition to directing twenty-five exploring expeditions in various parts of the world, he personally either as agricultural explorer for Mr. Barbour Lathrop, or as scientific leader of the Allison V. Armour plant introduction expeditions, visited and collected living plants for America in Colombia, Chile, Argentina, North, East, South and West Africa, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, Celebes, Siam, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the South Sea Islands, as well as almost the whole of Europe. The explorations of this office have resulted in an accumulation of valuable first-hand information, documented with approximately 60,000 photographs, of the wild and possibly useful plants of the globe, and in addition have brought into the farms and gardens of America approximately 75,000 new species, varieties or strains of plants. The trials of these 75,000 new plants have involved the

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building of four large plant introduction gardens and the sending out of millions of plants and seeds to experimenters. From the cultivation of these new plants it has been estimated that the agricultural income of the country has been increased by at least $100,000,000 annually. A few examples of the plants which were personally introduced by Dr. Fairchild, as distinguished from the 75,000 plants which other explorers of his office have brought in, and which through the efforts of his associates have been successfully adapted to the environment of the United States, are the following: Feterita Sorghum, Rhodes grass, Japanese flowering cherry tree, Japanese timber bamboo, Japanese flowering apricot, Belle Portugaisa rose, Cambodiana, Amiri and Amini mangos, black Finnish oat, Finnish root-worm resistant turnip, Egyptian cotton, Persian gulf dates, Mangosteen and the Quetta nectarine of Baluchistan. Dr. Fairchild was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by Oberlin College in 1915, and the medal of the Societé d'Acclimatation of France. He has been president of the American Genetic Association since 1912, and has assisted in the editing and publication of its organ, the "Journal of Heredity." He is a director in the National Geographic Society, and the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf; and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, Societé d'Horticulture of Algeria, Botanical Society of America, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington. He is author of numerous bulletins of the U. S. department of agriculture, and a contributor for thirty years to the serial bulletin, "Inventory of New Plants Imported," and to botanical journals. With Mrs. Fairchild he published "The Book of Monsters." His chief researches have been in plant introduction, plant pathology, cytology and genetics. He was one of the original supporters of the Tropical biological laboratory on Barro Colorado island, Panama. Dr. Fairchild was married, Apr. 25, 1905, to Marian Hubbard, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, Washington, D. C., and they have three children: Alexander Graham Bell, Barbara Lathrop and Nancy Bell Fairchild.

**COOPER, Hugh Lincoln,** hydro-electric engineer, was born at Sheldon, Minn., Apr. 28, 1865, son of George Washington and Nancy Marion (Parshall) Cooper, grandson of James Henry and Phoebe Lavinia (Bailey) Cooper, and great-grandson of James Henry Cooper who emigrated from England and settled in Montgomery county, Illinois. Early in life he was attracted to engineering as a calling. At sixteen, while working during vacation on a farm through which a creek flowed, he undertook to build a bridge forty feet long for the farmer who was about to hire a local bridge builder for the purpose. He estimated the cost, shaped the timbers and built the rock abutments and succeeded so well in bolting the timbers in place that the bridge bore the test of a heavy load of hay, and is still in good condition, after nearly fifty years' service. His decision to be an engineer was not approved by his father, who was a millwright and manager of a flour-mill in Rushford, and who wanted him to learn milling; and after graduating at the Rushford high school, he ran away from home, with his mother's aid, to realize his ambition. Becoming an apprentice engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, he was assigned to simple timber bridge building work at Chippewa Falls, Wis. His understanding of the work was so thorough that when the contractors failed and the resident engineer was incapacitated by illness, young Cooper was given charge and completed the structure to the chief engineer's great satisfaction. This youthful achievement decided him to specialize in bridge building. He was engaged with the Chicago Bridge & Ironworks Co. during 1884–91, serving finally as assistant to the chief engineer and as superintendent. In 1891 he began his long association with hydro-electric power development, then in its infancy. The harnessing of water to generate electricity and provide power for industrial and domestic purposes impressed him and he determined to learn the details of construction of hydro-electric machinery. He worked for several months with scant pay for Stillwell Bierce & Smith Vaile Co. of Dayton, O., which produced waterwheels and installed water power plants, and three years later became its assistant chief engineer. His work there included the construction of a small hydro-electric plant in Jamaica, W. I., and power plants at Ellenville and Dolgeville, N. Y. His next work was the design and construction of the large power plant for the Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tramway, Light & Power Co., which required three years. Upon its completion in 1901 he returned to the United States and became a hydraulic engineer on his own account; later he organized Hugh L. Cooper & Co., of which he is the president. In 1907 he completed the present plant of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario at Horseshoe Rapids above Niagara Falls. Formerly an enormous quantity of water had gone to waste there, while noted hydro-electrical engineers regarded the idea of erecting a plant as impossible, and the local Canadian authority declined to sanction projects for utilizing the rapids. But Mr. Cooper had long studied the harnessing of Horseshoe Falls as a practical project and selected a workable site, for which he devised plans that overcame all difficulties. Concurrently he built the plant of the Winnipeg General Power Company at Winnipeg, and that of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company at McCalls Ferry, Pa. His success at Niagara induced capitalists to finance other so-called impracticable water-power projects which he selected. He thereupon turned to the plan, so far unattempted, for building a power dam across the Mississippi river between Keokuk, Ia., and Hamilton, Ill., for which a franchise had been obtained but which had been regarded as impracticable. After devoting three years (1907–1910) to organizing, financing and preparing plans, he completed the dam in 1913. Built of monolithic concrete, it is one and one-half miles long, and has fifteen turbines that generate more than 165,000 h.p. Built as it was on a wide and sluggish river, it marked a change in hydro-electric practice and it was successful as an engineering project and as a business venture. In 1914 Col. Cooper was consulted by the British authorities in Egypt regarding the practicability of utilizing the Assuan dam for power purposes, and after inspecting the dam, he prepared plans for a huge plant capable of generating 200,000 h.p., which were accepted. The World war, however, prevented the undertaking. Later the Egyptian government appointed him one of three experts, the others from England and

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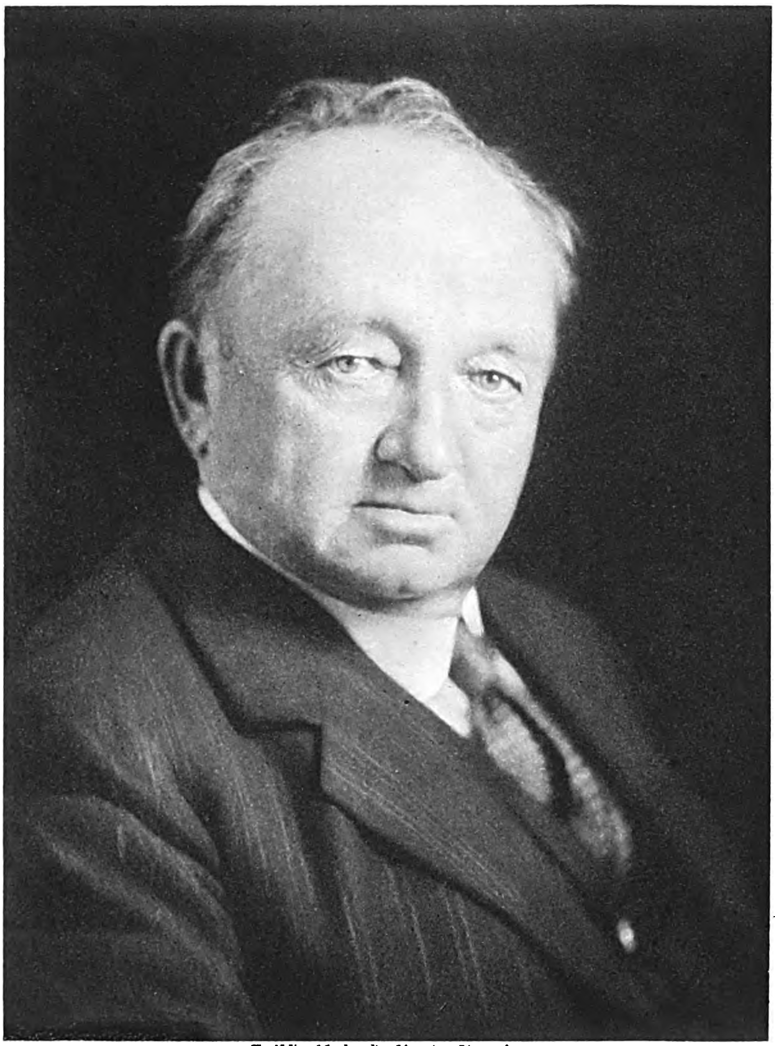

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Lucien Abrams

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Switzerland, forming an international technical commission to study the further development of the Assuan project, and with his colleagues he formulated plans in 1928 for heightening the dam by 30 feet to permit 700,000 additional acres of land in the Nile valley to be cultivated. In the World war he served with the A.E.F. engineer corps, first as major, then as colonel, commanding 20,000 engineering troops. He was at Bordeaux Base No. 2 as chief engineer, until he was recalled from France to take charge of the designing and construction of the U. S. government's hydro-electric power and navigation development at Muscle Shoals, Ala., on the Tennessee river. This undertaking was a part of the national defense program and was to supply power for nitrate plants which the government built near Muscle Shoals. After the armistice, work on the Wilson dam project at Muscle Shoals was stopped, and in 1920 when it was decided to proceed with the work, the secretary of war retained Col. Cooper, by that time retired to civil practice, as consulting engineer for its design and construction. The initial installation of 260,000 h.p. was completed in 1925 and the first power was delivered to the Alabama Power Company to relieve the shortage then existing in the South. With storage reservoirs in the upper reaches in commission, the hydro-electric station at Wilson dam will produce over 600,000 h.p. The project with navigation structures cost approximately $52,000,000. The dam rises 142 feet high from bedrock to pool level and is 4,500 feet long. In 1926 Col. Cooper became consulting engineer to the Russian Soviet government for a large undertaking on the Dnieper river in the Ukraine, involving the expenditure of $100,000,000 for a hydro-electric development generating 850,000 h.p., and extending the navigation of the Dnieper river several hundred miles by flooding out the hitherto impassable Kichkas rapids. This large undertaking is well on its way to completion and is expected to be delivering power to the Ukraine in 1933. Col. Cooper is consulting engineer to the Frontier Corporation, formed by the General Electric Company, the Aluminum Company of America and the du Pont de Nemours companies, which repeatedly sought authority from the federal and New York water power commissions for the private development of the St. Lawrence river on a gigantic scale. He submitted elaborate plans for developing the river's power as a whole instead of utilizing it piecemeal, which would raise the river eighty-three feet on the Longue Sault rapids by the construction of a dam between the shores of Ontario and New York state. Modern industrial and transportation needs, according to his view, require that natural rivers should be improved by scientific methods, in order to be more useful for navigation and also to provide enormous sources of hydro-electric power. By means of the proposed St. Lawrence dam he would produce 2,400,000 h.p. for the joint use of Canada and the United States. He presented this project, which would cost $238,000,000, as an alternative to the further development of Niagara Falls for power purposes, which public sentiment quite generally opposes. Apart from the St. Lawrence enterprise, which awaits government sanction, Col. Cooper has produced out of the rivers of many countries, electrical energy aggregating 2,000,000 h.p. and costing $200,000,000. He is honorary professor of civil engineering at the Sao Paulo State School of Engineering, Brazil, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers (England) and the Institution of Water Engineers (England). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri and Parsons College, Iowa, and that of D. Eng. by Syracuse University. He has long been recognized as a foremost hydro-electric expert in the United States, bold and far-seeing in his conceptions of water power development. This position he has attained without the usual technical training in an engineering school, but in practical field work and self study from the early days when he built his first bridge as a boy. In public Col. Cooper is inclined to be gruff and abrupt; at his work and in discussions he loves a good antagonist; but in private life there is another side to his nature. All the romanticism which he hides behind an armoured exterior is lavished on his home and his children and grandchildren, whom he sees only a few months in the year. He has a passion for drama which is only surpassed by his love for music. He was married Oct. 12, 1892, to Frances B., daughter of Albert T. Graves of Rochester, Minn., and they had two daughters, Agnes Lillian and Elizabeth Graves, and one son, Hugh L. Cooper, Jr.

**ABRAMS, Lucien,** artist, was born in Lawrence, Kans., June 10, 1870, son of William Henry (q.v.) and Ella Murray (Harris) Abrams. His mother was a daughter of William A. Harris of Luray, Va., U. S. Minister to Argentine Republic and member of congress, and a sister of William A. Harris, U. S. senator from Kansas. At the age of four years he removed with his parents to Texas, and spent his youth in that state, acquiring his education in private schools of Marshall and Dallas. He completed his preparation in Beloit, Wis., and then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1892. With the intention of making art his life-work he spent two winters at the Art Students' League in New York city, and after 1894 continued his studies at the Julien Academy, Paris, under the instruction of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, also at Whistler's school, where the art and personality of that master of technique profoundly influenced him. Except for occasional visits to the United States he remained abroad for fifteen years, making intimate studies of the works of the old masters, and painting extensively in Belgium, Brittany, Southern France, Italy, Spain and Algeria. In 1901 he made copies of the works of Velazquez in the Prado Museum, Madrid, and in 1905–06 spent six months in Algeria, painting a series of pictures near the Sahara desert. His first exhibited painting, "Autumn Evening on the Seine," was shown in 1899 at the New Salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, and afterwards at the Art Institute, Chicago. The two following years he exhibited figure pictures in the same salon, one of them, "Profil de Femme," being later shown at the Philadelphia Academy and, by invitation, in Chicago. He exhibited "La Pique Nique," a small figure in a wood interior, at the National Academy of Design in New York in 1907. After a year spent at Rockport, Mass., and in New York city, he returned to France, and until 1914 painted chiefly in Provence, exhibiting annually

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at the Salon D'Automne and the Société des Independents. Mr. Abrams' paintings include a wide range of subjects. He has been equally successful with landscapes, figures, still life and flowers, and has developed a style of treatment, which has moved critics to class him as a "sane modernist." His paintings show both dignity and character, as well as freshness and vigor, qualities which betray the effectiveness of his French training. He blends harmoniously the richest hues of all colors, producing an impressive symphony of shades without sharp dividing lines. Among his best known works are "Sandy Bay" (Rockport, Mass.), painted in 1907, and owned by the Dallas Art Association; "Flower Symphony" (1911); "Mediterranean Hillside" (1912); "The Port-Cassis" (1912); "The Date Palm" (1913); "A Garden in Lyme" (1915); and "Woman in Blue" (1915); and "In a Southern Window" (San Antonio) (1928); and "Girl Sewing," which was presented to the Dallas (Texas) Art Association in 1921 by the artist's father as a memorial to his mother, who was one of the founders and patrons of the association. Mr. Abrams is a prominent member of the art colony at Lyme, Conn., where he has a summer residence, but spends several months of each year in San Antonio, Tex., where he has a winter home. He has also painted in New Orleans, on the Mississippi coast and at Charleston, S. C. Speaking of the influences apparent in his work, Mr. Abrams has written: "My art was developed, not in the schools, but by independent study before nature; not trying to copy, but to interpret, to select; to find order in chaos and put it in plastic form." Among his social and professional affiliations may be mentioned his membership in the American Federation of Artists, the Lyme Art Association and the Princeton Club of New York city. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in political sympathies a Republican. Mr. Abrams was married, Mar. 11, 1915, to Charlotte Gina Onillon of Paris, France. They have one daughter, Elinor Frances Abrams.

**IRWIN, William Henry,** author and journalist, was born at Oneida, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1873, son of David Smith and Edith Emily (Greene) Irwin. The family is of Scottish descent, having been established in Pennsylvania late in the seventeenth century. His father was a pioneer settler of Leadville, Colo. Charles Chauncey Greene, his maternal grandfather, was a painter and poet who wrote abolitionist literature as early as 1840 and was a member of the Brook Farm colony. William Henry Irwin, who is best known as Will Irwin, was educated in the public schools of Leadville, Colo., the West Denver high school and Leland Stanford University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1899. He began his professional career as assistant editor of the San Francisco "Wave" and after serving as its editor in 1900, he joined the staff of the San Francisco "Chronicle" as a reporter. Later he wrote special articles for the "Chronicle" and during 1902–04 was Sunday editor. In 1904 he became "star" reporter for the New York "Sun," and was in turn managing editor of "McClure's Magazine," writer for "Collier's Weekly" and then a general magazine writer. Soon after the outbreak of the World war in 1914 he went to Europe for "Collier's Weekly" as a correspondent. Until the end of the war Mr. Irwin remained at the front as correspondent, first for "Collier's," then for the London "Daily Mail" and, after 1915, for the "Saturday Evening Post." During that time he was stationed with the German, Belgian, British, French, and Italian armies and in 1917 while on the Italian front he was wounded. During 1914 and 1915 he was also a member of the executive committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. France made him a member of the Legion of Honor and Belgium awarded him the King Albert medal and the Médaille de la Reconnaissance. Towards the close of the war he was appointed chief of the foreign department of the committee of public information and, in this capacity, organized the foreign propaganda of the U. S. government. At the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Irwin championed the principles advocated by President Wilson, and took an active part in the campaign to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. His contributions to periodicals on that question were numerous. He has since remained an active supporter of the League, both on the lecture platform and in the press. "Collier's Weekly" employed him in 1923 to write a series of articles on international questions, in which he strongly supported the World Court and the cause of international arbitration. In addition to his many contributions to magazines, Mr. Irwin has published: "Stanford Stories" (with C. K. Field, 1900); "The Reign of Queen Isyl" (with Gelett Burgess, 1903); "The Picaroons" (with Gelett Burgess, 1903); "The Hamadryads" (verse, 1904); "The City That Was" (1907); "Old Chinatown" (1908); "The Confessions of a Con Man" (1909); "Warrior, the Untamed" (1909); "The House of Mystery" (1910); "The Readjustment" (1910); "The Red Button" (1912); "Where the Heart Is" (1912); "Beating Back" (with Al Jennings, 1914); "Men, Women and War" (1915); "The Latin at War" (1916); "A Reporter in Armageddon" (1918); "The Thirteenth Chair" (drama with Bayard Veiler 1916); "The Next War" (1921); "Columbine Time" (1921); "Christ or Mars" (1923) "Youth Rides West" (1925), considered his most successful novel; "Highlights of Manhattan" (1927), and "Herbert Hoover, a Reminiscent Biography" (1928). Mr. Irwin was one of the founders of the Authors League of America in 1912, and a member of its first executive committee; since 1924 he has been a member of the council of the league. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the Players, Coffee House and Dutch Treat clubs of New York city. He enjoys outdoor sports, particularly golf, tennis and shooting. He has been married twice: (1), June 1, 1901, to Harriet Hyde, of San Francisco, by whom he had a son, William Hyde Irwin, a painter, residing in California; (2), Feb. 1, 1916, to Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore, who was a correspondent for various magazines during the World war and is the author of several novels; she was president of the Authors' Guild (1924–27).

**MITCHELL, Charles Bayard,** Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 27, 1857, son of Daniel Patrick and Ann Eliza (Baker) Mitchell, grandson of George and Mary (McCann) Mitchell and great-grandson of John and Margaret (Teter) Mitchell, John Mitchell having come to this country from England and settled in Virginia about 1775. Daniel P.

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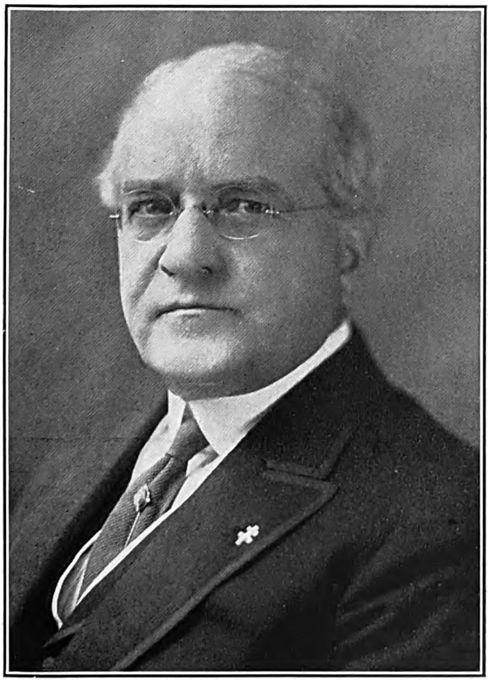
Mitchell was a Methodist Episcopal minister. The son was educated at Mt. Union College, Alliance, O., and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., being graduated at the latter with the degrees of A.B. in 1879 and M.A. in 1882 and Ph.D. in 1892. Upon leaving Allegheny College he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and held pastorates successively at Coyville, Kan.; Burrton, Kan.; Marion, Kan.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Plainfield, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Cleveland, O.; and Chicago, Ill. He was elected bishop of the St. Paul area of his church in 1916, his diocese including the states of South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. At the close of the World war Bishop Mitchell was selected by John R. Mott with several other leading American pastors to go to France as a special preacher under the Y.M.C.A. to preach to the American troops at the various leave stations, embarkation



stations, service stations and universities and he was engaged in that service for six months. In May, 1924, he went to the Philippine Islands as resident bishop where he had charge of the work of the Methodist church for four years. At his own request he was relieved of his administrative duties in 1928. He is the author of "A Bundle of Letters from Three Continents" (1895), "The Noblest Quest" (1905), "The Way of a Man" (1912) and "Who Are You?" (1929), the last being a collection of his sermons. Bishop Mitchell served the most prominent pulpits of the Methodist church in America for a longer period than any other minister in the history of his denomination. During his career he visited practically all of the foreign missionary fields; he was delegate to the third and fourth Methodist ecumenical conferences held in London in 1901 and Toronto, Can., in 1911; and a delegate to the general conferences of 1904, 1908 and 1916 and to the World's Sunday School convention held at Zurich, Switzerland, 1913. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1893 and that of LL.D. from Baker University in 1912, Allegheny and Lawrence Colleges in 1916 and Dakota Wesleyan University in 1920, and the degree of L.H.D. from Hamline University in 1917. He attained the 33rd degree in the Masonic fraternity and was grand prelate of Kansas during 1882 and of Ohio in 1907 and grand prelate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States during 1922–25. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Tau Delta fraternities and in politics is a Republican. He was married July 6, 1882, to Clara, daughter of James Aull, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DAVISON, Charles Stewart,** lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Apr. 14, 1855, son of Edward Francis and Charlotte Sewall (White) Davison and a descendant of Daniel Davison, an officer in the Scottish army who was captured by the English at the battle of Dunbar in 1650 and exiled to the Massachusetts bay colony. From this Daniel Davison, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., and his wife Margaret Low, the line is through William and Mary (Whipple) Davison; Daniel and Elizabeth (Plummer) Davison; John and Thomasin (Davis) Davison; Elias and Nancy (Elwell) Davison; and Edward and Emeline (Leland) Davison, who were the grandparents of Charles Stewart Davison. Edward Davison, his grandfather, was a New York merchant and U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic, and his father, Edward Francis Davison, continued the business, was consul general of the Argentine Republic to the United States for many years and treasurer of the New York branch of the Freedman's Union Commission after the civil war. Charles S. Davison was prepared for college in private schools and entered Harvard with the class of 1875 but a year later matriculated at Magdalene College of Cambridge University and took his B.A. degree there in 1876 and his M.A. in 1914. He was enrolled as a student for two years at the Inner Temple, London, and was graduated LL.B. at Columbia University in 1877. He began the practice of his profession in New York city with the law firm of Weekes & Forster and for two years was a member of the law firm of Moore & Davison. Since 1880 he has practiced alone, giving special attention to commercial and constitutional law. In addition to an extensive law practice he has devoted considerable time to authorship. He has written two books, "The Freedom of the Seas" (1918) and "Selling the Bear's Hide" (1902) and a number of brochures on political and legal questions, including "Letters to Hiram Freeborn," "Treason," "Reprisal in War" and "Maritime, Neutral and Belligerent Rights." He is also the author of numerous short stories and mountaineering and sporting sketches published in the magazines, some of which were reprinted in his "Selling the Bear's Hide" and with Madison Grant, he edited the writings of "The Founders of the Republic on Immigration and Aliens" (1928). Mr. Davison made a hobby of collecting bookplates, and acquired thousands of early ex libris from all countries, many of which are of the greatest rarity. His collection, numbering some 17,000 examples, ranks with the first six collections of the world, while in early folio and quarto plates it probably is not exceeded by any other. It

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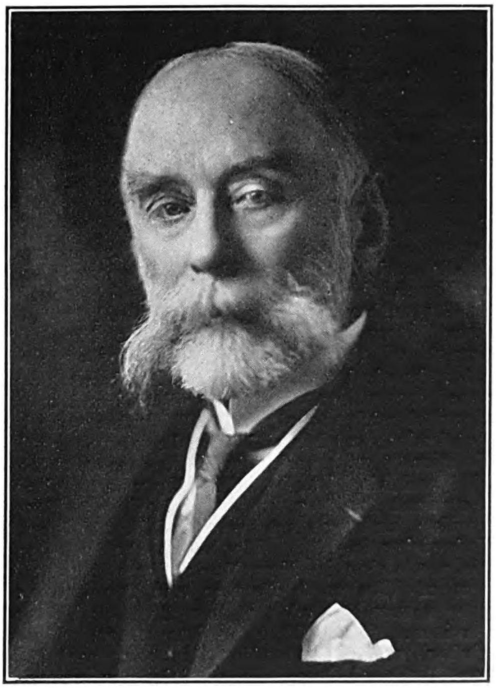
was presented to Magdalene College, Cambridge, years ago, where a special room is devoted to its housing and is being added to as other plates are collected, mounted and catalogued. The collection is notable as containing examples of all but one of the book-plates drawn by Albert Durer and practically complete sets of those made by the American engravers, E. D. French and J. W. Spencely and some thousand dated plates of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. It embraces two specimens of the largest book-plates ever made and about 150 examples in the quarto and folio sizes. Mr. Davison has been actively identified with patriotic and political organizations and sporting, conservation and live stock associations. During the World war he was chairman and active head of the American Defense Society and chairman of the "Citizens Committee of Welcome." He was also the chairman of the convention of Good Government Clubs in New York and a member of the executive committee of the League of Republican Clubs, and the American Association on Constitutional Government. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (former chairman, executive committee), New York Law Institute, New York County Lawyers Association, National Council on Parks and Forests, Immigration Restriction League, Civil Service Reform Association, Dutch Belted Cattle Association, Hampshire Swine Association and the Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club. Having been a salmon angler for forty years, he has made a study of the life history of the salmon and at his Green River farm in South Williamstown, Mass., he has been breeding Dutch belted cattle and Hampshire swine. He received the decoration of Legion of Honor from France in 1920 and is an honorary fellow of Magdalene College. He is a member of the Unitarian church. He has never married.



**DEPEW, Ganson,** lawyer and industrialist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1866, son of William B. and Helen (Ganson) Depew, and a descendant of Francis Du Puy, who emigrated from Calais, France, in 1661 and settled in Bushwick, N. Y. His wife was Geertje Willems and the line of descent is through their son Jan, who married Jannetje Wiltse Hogencamp; their son John and his wife Elizabeth. . . .; their son Henry and his wife Mary Depew (a cousin); their son Abraham and his wife Catherine Cronkheit; their son Isaac and his wife Martha M. Mitchell, who were the grandparents of Ganson Depew. Through his grandmother, Martha Mitchell Depew, he traces his ancestry to Rev. Josiah Sherman, a brother of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, William B. Depew, a native of Peekskill, was a brother of Chauncey M. Depew, orator and statesman, for many years identified with the New York Central railroad. The son, after a high school education, entered the law office of Greene McMillan, Gluck & Pooley. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and two years later joined the firm which afterwards became Pooley, Depew and Spratt. In 1902 he withdrew and became associated with his father-in-law, Frank H. Goodyear, who was engaged in the lumber, coal and railroad business in Pennsylvania. He was made general counsel of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad and later became president of the Goodyear Lumber Co. and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal and Coke Co. He is still a director of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad, the Great Southern Lumber Co., Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo Museum of Science and Millard Fillmore Hospital. Retiring from business in 1923 he devoted his attention chiefly to civic and club activities in Buffalo and with national organizations. He is past president of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution and the Automobile and Country clubs of Buffalo. He was president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1928 and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Huguenot and Holland Societies, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the New York Genealogical Society and of the Masonic fraternity (32nd degree). He has been a trustee of the Grosvenor and Buffalo public libraries and a vestryman in St. Paul's Church. He devotes much of his time to local charities and in 1928 was the leader of the joint charity campaign in Buffalo. He takes a keen interest in all sports, especially in golf, being president of the Buffalo District Golf Association since its organization in 1921 and first vice-president of the New York State Golf Association. He is also a member of the executive committee of the United States Golf Association. He was married, Nov. 16, 1893, to Grace, daughter of Frank H. Goodyear and they had two children, Ganson Goodyear and Lucia, wife of Edward de Cernea. Following Mrs. Depew's death he was married Sep. 30, 1915 to Carrie G. Ransom, of Buffalo, N. Y.

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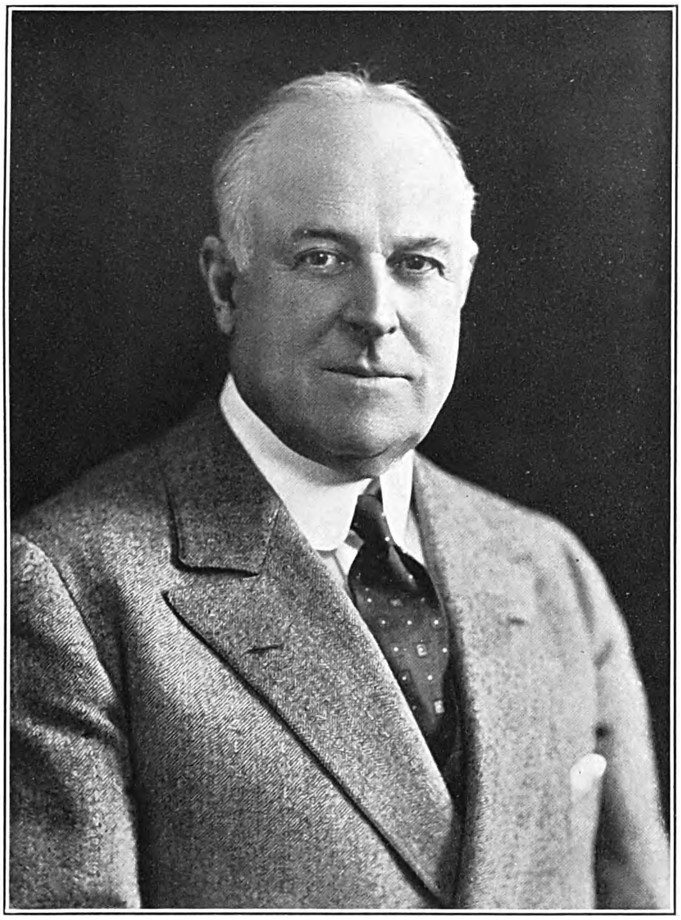



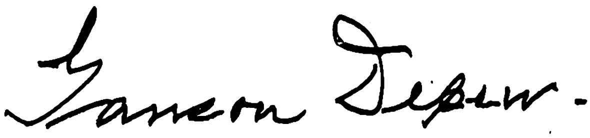

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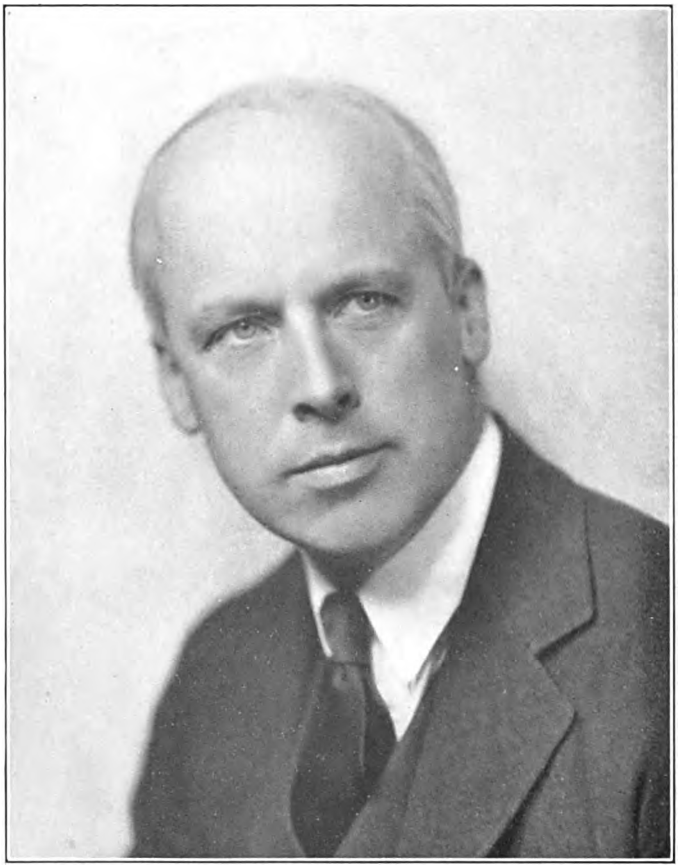

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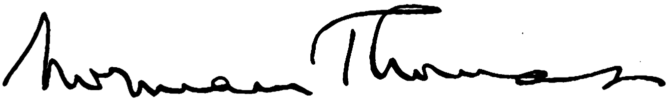

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**THOMAS, Norman [Mattoon]**, Socialist candidate for president of the United States (1928), was born at Marion, O., Nov. 20, 1884, son of Welling Evan and Emma (Mattoon) Thomas, and grandson of Thomas Thomas, whose parents came from Wales about 1824, settling at Neath, Bradford co., Pa. Stephen Mattoon, his maternal grandfather, was clergyman-missionary and first American consul to Siam; after the civil war he was a pioneer in educational work among the Negroes. Welling Evan Thomas, his father, was likewise a clergyman. Mr. Thomas was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1905 and B.D. at Union Theological Seminary, in 1911. While at Princeton he represented that university in debates with Harvard and Yale, was valedictorian of his class, and gained Phi Beta Kappa honors. He spent two years in settlement work and some months in foreign travel before entering Union Seminary. In his senior year at the seminary he became associate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in New York city, and later, as director of the American Parish, did extensive work among the immigrant population of the upper East Side. He then served successively as secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; as editor of "The World Tomorrow," and as associate editor of "The Nation." He was also, in 1923, editor of the New York "Leader," an interesting but short-lived attempt at a labor daily newspaper not purely propagandist in character. Mr. Thomas became actively identified with liberal thought during the World war, when with a small group of clergymen, John Haynes Holmes (q.v.), Percy Stickney Grant (q.v.), Allen McCurdy, and a few others, he opposed, in the face of ostracism and bitter invective, American participation in the war. In 1917 he attached himself definitely to the Socialist party by supporting Morris Hillquit in his campaign for mayor of New York city, and in the following year resigned from his pastorate. Previously he had joined the executive committee of the American Union Against Militarism, a branch of which Mr. Thomas, with Roger N. Baldwin and Hollingsworth Wood, organized into the American Civil Liberties Union of the present day. Since 1924 Mr. Thomas, while serving as contributing editor to "The Nation," "World Tomorrow" and "New Leader," has been co-director with Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy. This is an educational organization, the object of which is "Education for a social order based on production for use rather than profit." It does a great deal of its work in college and city forums where Mr. Thomas is widely known as a lecturer. Under Mr. Thomas' leadership the league sponsored and founded the independent committee on coal and power and the emergency committee for strikers' relief, a kind of industrial Red Cross, of which Mr. Thomas is chairman. Mr. Thomas has given active support to the workers in various industrial struggles and was instrumental in winning a victory for free speech and assemblage in the Passaic (N. J.) strike of 1926. During recent years Mr. Thomas has been most active in his attempts to organize an effective opposition to the two major parties which for three-fourths of a century have dominated American politics. Twice he has been Socialist candidate for a major political office, heading the New York state ticket in 1924, for the office of governor and the national ticket in 1928, for the office of president of the United States. The result of the 1928 election—he received a total popular vote of 267,855—represented the greatest decline in the Socialist ballot since 1900, the reason doubtless being that Alfred E. Smith (q.v.), the Democratic candidate, absorbed much of the heavy liberal vote (4,821,000) which had been given to the Socialist-Progressive candidate, Robert M. La Follette (q.v.), in 1924. A first principle of the Socialist platform in 1928 was a declaration in favor of public ownership and management of natural resources—particularly of coal mines and water power sites—of transportation and communication, and a national program of flood control, reforestation and irrigation. Along with this, it advocated labor legislation to provide for a system of accident, health and unemployment insurance, old age pensions, unemployment relief by extending the building of public works in times of depression, and the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes. It also proposed a national constitutional convention to adjust the constitution, where necessary, to present conditions, to provide in particular for election of the president and vice-president by direct popular vote, and to restrain the supreme court from passing upon the constitutionality of the acts of congress. In spite of this decline in the national election, Mr. Thomas as candidate for the office of mayor of New York city in 1929, polled 174,931 votes, the largest vote yet cast for a Socialist in that election. Mr. Thomas is unusually equipped as a speaker on social and economic questions. In 1928 he lectured before college and city audiences on the following typical subjects: "Democracy and Its Enemies," a discussion of the present situation of political democracy, its strength and weaknesses, and suggesting a program for democracy; and "Is Human Nature Hopeless?" a consideration of the argument which holds that human nature prevents a more rational conduct of human affairs. He is author of "The Conscientious Objector in America," reprinted under the title "Is Conscience a Crime?"; "The Challenge of War," "What Is Industrial Democracy?" and numerous magazine articles. He is co-editor with Dr. Harry W. Laidler of "New Tactics in Social Conflict," "Prosperity?" and "The Socialism of Our Times." Mr. Thomas is earnest, persuasive and brilliant in his presentation of vital social and international questions. He has great charm as a speaker, a generous tolerance and a fine personality. He was married, Sept. 1, 1910, to Frances Violet, daughter of W. A. W. Stewart, a lawyer, of New York city, and they have five children: William S., Mary C., Frances B., Rebekah L., and Evan Thomas.

**MAURER, James Hudson**, Socialist candidate for vice-president of the United States (1928), was born at Reading, Pa., Apr. 15, 1864, son of James and Sarah (Lorah) Maurer, and a member of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. His father, a shoemaker and policeman, died when James H. Maurer was eight years old and his youth was one of poverty, privation and hardship, with no opportunity or incentive to obtain even a primary education. He had become a newsboy at six and after the death of his father he led for many years a wandering life, working in various trades, going from one position to another and from one town to another. At fifteen, while working in a Reading (Pa.) ma-

chine shop, he learned to read, his instructor being Thomas King, one of the founders of the Knights of Labor, the pioneer American labor organization. Once able to read, he devoured with avidity books on finance, the labor problem, sociology and economics, and soon after he became an organizer for the Knights of Labor and one of the ablest and most popular speakers in the organization. Then followed several more years of wandering, including a period on the vaudeville stage. Gradually he gathered sufficient experience to secure rating as a journeyman plumber, and it was in the Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Union that he did his first important trade union work. He entered political life as a Populist and became the editor of a Populist paper, the "Reading Kicker," but in 1899 transferred to the Socialist party, becoming a charter member of the first Socialist organization in Reading. His ability, initiative and sound judgment attracted the attention of the leaders of the Socialist party and after a

few years he began to run for various offices on that ticket. In 1906 he was Socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and in 1910 was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, being the first Socialist elected to that body. He was reelected in 1912 and in 1916, serving in all six years. In the legislature he was the recognized champion of labor and social legislation and such was the force of his personality that many of the measures he introduced and advocated, including workingmen's compensation, old age and mothers' pensions, and other social measures, were enacted into law. A vigorous opponent of the Pennsylvania constabulary on the ground that it was used to break strikes in the state, he was frequently called upon to lead the opposition to bills for the creation of constabulary forces which were introduced into the legislatures of other states. While usually unsuccessful, his opposition had a salutary effect in that the constabulary in other states is required to perform only actual police duty. Mr. Maurer was president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor during 1912–28, and in that period the affiliated trade unions increased from 267 to 1,400, representing 400,000 members, the largest and most powerful state labor organization in America. For nearly thirty years he has been recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Socialist party in this country and at various times he has served on its national executive committee. In 1916 he was a member, with Morris Hillquit and Meyer London, of a committee representing his party which laid before President Wilson a plan whereby the United States should act as arbiter in an international conference to bring about a peaceful termination of the World war. He is president of the Labor Age Publishing Co., and a director of the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y. Since 1917, by appointment of three succeeding Pennsylvania governors, he has been chairman of the Pennsylvania old age assistance commission. He has made two tours of Europe, studying the social insurance systems of other countries, and has become a recognized authority on that subject. In 1927 he was elected councilman and finance commissioner of the city of Reading by a large majority over the combined votes of his Democratic and Republican opponents. In 1928, in recognition of his eminent and devoted services to his party, he was nominated the Socialist candidate for vice-president of the United States, the candidate for president being Norman Thomas (q.v. for an account of the Socialist platform and results of the election). Mr. Maurer is a man of wide reading, of great personal charm, and of soundness of view. He was married, Apr. 15, 1886, to Mary J., daughter of Huzinga Missimer, of Pottstown, Pa., and they have two children, Charles H. and Martha M., wife of Ralph Dundore.

**STREET, Julian [Leonard]**, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 12, 1879, son of Arthur Wray and Mary Ross (Low) Street and grandson of William Warren and Frances Mary (Leonard) Street. His father, a native of Ontario, Canada, was a railroad official in Chicago and later in New York city. He received his education in Chicago public schools and at Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont. In his early years he was engaged in newspaper work in New York city as a reporter and dramatic critic for the "Mail and Express." In 1902 he participated in the establishment of an advertising firm, Street & Finney, but abandoned the enterprise for literary work. He soon attained note as a fictionist and travel writer for the magazines with an instinctive understanding of the popular taste in reading alike as to theme, style and viewpoint, to which he contributed an individual touch of his own. His first published book was "My Enemy the Motor" (1908). It was followed by "The Need of Change," a humorous tale (1910); "Paris a la Carte" (1911); "Ship-Bored" (1911); "The Goldfish," a children's Christmas story (1912); "Welcome to Our City" (1913); "Abroad at Home," American ramblings, observations and adventures between New York and California (1914); "The Most Interesting American," an intimate study of Theodore Roosevelt, of which he wrote, "This

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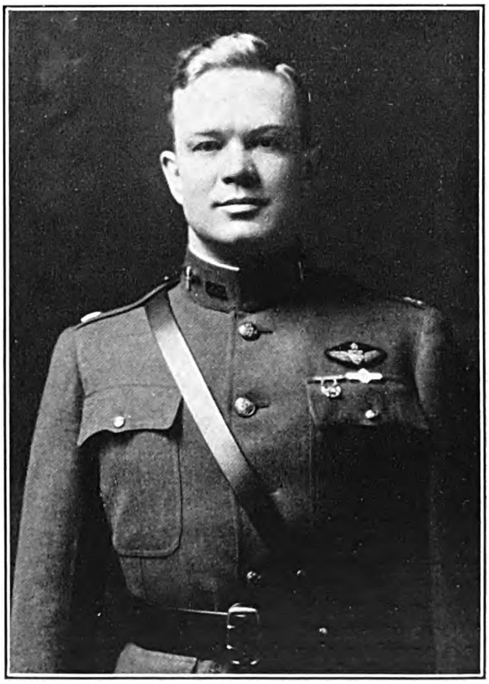
book pictures me as I want my children to know me" (1915); "American Adventures," a second trip abroad at home, this time in the South (1917); "After Thirty," fiction (1919); "Sunbeams, Inc." (1920); "Mysterious Japan," a travel book (1921); "Rita Coventry," a novel (1922); "Cross-Sections," a collection of short stories (1923); "Mr. Bisbee's Princess," a second short story collection, the title that of a story which won the O. Henry Memorial Award (1925); "Tides," a novel largely retrospective, covering three generations of change in Chicago, written in collaboration with his wife, Ada Hilt Street (1926), and "Where Paris Dines" (1929). He was co-author with Booth Tarkington of a comedy in four acts, "The Country Cousin," produced in 1921; he also edited "A Woman's Wartime Journal," a civil war diary (1918). A talented weaver of light fiction with a cultivated style, Mr. Street has brought an urbane acquaintance with the lesser ironies of life to his deft and workmanlike character studies. In them are blended ingenuousness and sophistication, humor and pathos, sympathy and satire and an apt gift of running comment on the superficial aspect of things. His bent for satire he exercises with restraint and he retains an even suavity of manner, quickened at times by a brilliant vein and flashes of spontaneous wit. As a travel writer he is no less adept in applying his literary equipment towards dramatizing fact with an effect seldom achieved outside the ranks of American journalism. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Sons of the Revolution, the Japan Society and the Century Club, New York. He was married, Jan. 13, 1900, to Ada, daughter of John Hilt, of La Porte, Ind., who died in 1926, leaving two children, Julian and Rosemary Hale Street.

**CLARK, Virginius Evans**, aeronautical engineer, was born at Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 27, 1886, son of Harry Scott and Sarah Ainslee (McClure) Clark, of Scotch-Irish-Welsh ancestry. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1907, where he had played on the navy football and baseball teams, and was assigned to the U. S. S. "Minnesota," which accompanied the U. S. battle fleet on its voyage around the world during 1907–09. After completing the world cruise he served in China in 1909. In that year he was transferred to the coast artillery corps, U. S. army, with the rank of second lieutenant and for three years was stationed, successively, in Boston, Mass., San Francisco, Calif., and Honolulu, being promoted to first lieutenant in 1912. In Honolulu he had charge of the construction of Fort Kamehamena and its mortar batteries, in 1913. Transferred to the aviation section, U. S. signal corps, in 1913, he qualified as an airplane pilot in the following October and as junior military aviator in 1914. In the latter year he studied aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he had charge of the experimental and repair department in San Diego. Calif. He was promoted to captain and made chief aeronautical engineer of the U. S. army in 1915 and held that position for the next five years. He was made military aviator in 1917, promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1918 and stationed at McCook Field, Dayton, O., in charge of airplane development, 1918–20. He served on the national advisory committee for aeronautics in 1916–17, on the joint army and navy technical board for zeppelins, 1917, and for aeronautics, 1917–19, and as a member of the U. S. aeronautical mission, which investigated aviation development in England, France and Italy, in 1917. Col. Clark resigned from the army in 1920 and became chief aeronautical engineer of the General Motors Corp. at the Dayton-Wright plant, holding that position until 1923, when the General Motors Corp. discontinued its airplane construction activities. He then became vice-president and chief engineer of the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. which he helped to organize. Col. Clark is recognized as one of the leading aeronautical engineers of the country. He designed the airfoils or wings used on many of the airplanes in the country, including Col. Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis," the Vought "Corsair," the Wright "Apache," all of which made world records; the Glenn Martin Navy T3M, the National Trans-



port, Inc., mail and express planes, the Douglas "Round the World" cruisers; the Curtiss pursuit and observation planes, and the Consolidated army and navy training planes. As chief engineer for aeronautics of the General Motors Corp., Col. Clark designed the amphibian airplane which won first prize in the U. S. navy competition in 1922; a number of airplanes which won first prizes in U. S. army competitions, and a twin-motored seaplane for mapping service in Canada. While associated with the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., his airplane designs were accepted by the U. S. army and the U. S. navy in open competitions, as standard for all training purposes, both for land and sea planes. More than 800 of these airplanes have been built and whether in the hands of expert aviators or novice flyers, they have proven to be the safest, most durable and cheapest to maintain. Col. Clark is the author of "Elements of Aviation" (1928), besides many articles on

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technical and other phases of aeronautics. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers (vice-president, 1922–23; and member of the aeronautical standards committees 1921–29), the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the National Aeronautic Safety Code Committee. He represented the United States chamber of commerce at the International Aviation Congress, Rome, Italy, in 1927. He was married, Dec. 20, 1917, to Rosa U., daughter of Albert Stoll, of New York city.

**GOODRICH, Ernest Payson,** engineer, was born at Decatur, Mich., May 7, 1874, son of Edward Payson and Mary Isabelle (Hall) Goodrich. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was a descendant of William Goodrich, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1740. The line of descent from William Goodrich and his wife Sarah Marvin runs through John and Rebecca (Allen) Goodrich; Allyn and Hannah (Seymour) Goodrich; John, 2d, and Hannah (Dewey) Goodrich; Leonard and Susanna (Dickinson) Goodrich; and Osman Dewey and Emeline (Dickinson) Goodrich, who were Mr. Goodrich's grandparents. Mr. Goodrich was educated in the Michigan State Normal College, where he completed the course in 1894 and was awarded the degree of B.Pd. in 1898. He made his professional preparation in the engineering department of the University of Michigan, which graduated him B.S. in civil engineering in 1898 and C.E. in 1901. For over ten years previously, he had been engaged in work related to engineering, having acted as county surveyor, city engineer of Ypsilanti, Mich., and superintendent for a sewer contractor, with whom he later became partner. He was appointed engineering assistant of public buildings and offices under the war department in Washington, D. C., in 1898, with full supervision of inspection, design and repairs on public buildings, including the White House and the Washington Monument, the latter being then under observation for the effects of deflections due to wind, temperature changes, etc. In 1899 he was commissioned civil engineer officer in the navy by Pres. McKinley, and during the greater part of his four years of service was in charge of works at the Brooklyn navy yard. There he designed and built several dry-docks, as well as other important works and buildings, including a complete electrical plant; conducted extensive electrolytic investigations, and served on important naval boards, including that making the acceptance test on the "New Orleans" floating dry-dock, the largest in America. He resigned in 1903 to become chief engineer of the Bush Terminal Co. of Brooklyn, and its affiliated corporations, and during the next four years supervised the design and construction of piers, warehouses, factory buildings and a freight railway. In 1907 he resigned from this connection to begin practice as a consulting engineer. Although actively engaged in numerous lines of engineering effort, his attention has been largely occupied with such important departments as city planning, harbor improvement, street railway routes and trunk railroad terminals. He served for several years as chairman of a committee appointed by the city of Newark, N. J., to devise means for reclaiming the extensive adjacent meadows and developing the land for industrial and harbor uses. In association with others, he rendered valuable services in city planning for Erie, Pa., Cincinnati and Mansfield, O., Jersey City, East Orange, Passaic and Elizabeth, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and Springfield and Worcester, Mass. In the same connection, also, he has made extensive industrial and commercial surveys for chambers of commerce, various civic bodies and official commissions in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., in Tennessee, Massachusetts, Virginia and Michigan. He investigated and reported on the possible site of a new city, to house as many as 500,000 inhabitants, in eastern New Jersey. In 1928 Mr. Goodrich was retained with an associated architect to act as engineering adviser to the newly organized government of China, in the work of formulating plans for a new national capital at Nanking and to conduct comprehensive surveys for improving the harbors of Canton and elsewhere. As consultant for the regional plan of New York city and its environs, he conducted prolonged researches on the problems of street traffic, transit and transportation, lighting and ventilation (including the health benefits of sunshine and the measurement of ultra-violet rays) and the development of zoning ordinances. For seven years (1909–16), Mr. Goodrich was chief consulting engineer to the president of Manhattan borough, New York city, as well as to several boards and departments of the city government, and in this connection engaged in harbor improvement, transportation, and paving; he was chairman of the sewer plan commission and a member of the board which considered plans for filtration of the water supply. He was also a member of the canal terminal board, appointed to study terminal sites and designs for the New York barge canal, and made special investigations on improvements required on the James, Connecticut, Hudson, Columbia, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His work in connection with harbor construction and improvement has been notable and far-reaching. Two harbors and a large coaling plant in the Philippine Islands perpetuate his skill in this department of engineering, as also his surveys and recommendations for the harbors of Valparaiso, Chile; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif. He was port engineer during the early period of the development of the port of Albany, N. Y., and made a special report for a large waterfront and industrial undertaking on the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland, O. Work with reference to trunk line railroad problems has included terminal designs for Niagara Falls, N. Y., Omaha, Neb., Portland, Ore., Louisville, Ky., Los Angeles, Calif., and Albany, N. Y., with grade-crossing eliminations, appraisals and passenger station surveys in numerous other cities. His prolonged experience with street traffic operation and problems has resulted in the invention and perfecting of two brilliant systems of traffic control, known respectively as the "progressive system," perfected in 1916, and the "two-wire system." During 1916–17 Mr. Goodrich was managing director of the New York bureau of municipal research, and in this capacity directed the activities of a considerable organization engaged in studying and reporting recommendations for reorganizing several of the larger cities of the country. During the World war he assisted the war department on the design of cantonments, the organization of shipping in New York Harbor, and in locating and designing army bases. After the close of the war, he served on the technical advisory committee of the war department claims board, and as chairman of its

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Ernest P. Goodrich

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Adolph Zukor

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committee on appraisal of manufacturing plants supervised the valuation of over $500,000,000 worth of building construction, erected for the production of munitions and other military supplies. On the completion of this work, he helped organize a special advisory engineering corporation, largely composed of the members of the technical advisory committee, and served as its vice-president from the date of its first meeting. During 1922–23 he was chairman of the New York committee on piling investigations of the National Research Council. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Library, Packer Institute and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He has lectured in the engineering departments of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Michigan universities, Dartmouth College, Brooklyn Polytechnic and other institutions. He is the author of numerous papers and reviews in the technical press and contributed to the proceedings of learned societies, on subjects connected with his special investigations and various professional operations. Among his subjects may be mentioned piles and piledriving, reinforced concrete construction, zoning as related to street traffic congestion, design of street systems, urban automobile problems, city planning and population and "Airports as a Factor in City Planning." In collaboration with others, he prepared several monographs for publication on the regional plan of New York, notably "Highway Traffic," "Population, Land Values and Government" and "Buildings, Their Use and the Space About Them." He was the translator of Prof. Emil Morsch's work, "Der Eisenbetonbau," published under the title, "Concrete Steel Construction" (1909). He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Civil Engineers (Collingwood prize man, 1905), American Institute of Consulting Engineers, National Highway Traffic Association (honorary vice-president, 1928), National City Planning Institute, Society of American Military Engineers, Society of Terminal Engineers, and the Engineers, City, Twentieth Century and University of Michigan clubs of New York city. Mr. Goodrich was married, May 18, 1899, to Mildred Louise, daughter of Dr. O. B. Weed, of Detroit, Mich.

**ZUKOR, Adolph,** motion picture producer, was born in Riese, Hungary, Jan. 7, 1873, son of Jacob and Hannah (Lieberman) Zukor. Orphaned when he was seven, he was reared by an uncle and at the age of thirteen apprenticed to a merchant. In 1888 he emigrated to New York city where his first occupation was as a sweeper in a fur shop where he later learned the art of fur cutting. By hard work and diligent study at night school he advanced rapidly, his progress being hastened by his invention of a fur clasp which he patented. In 1892 he started a fur business of his own in Chicago, Ill., which continued until he became associated with Morris Kohn, a commission merchant in furs. The partnership, which continued until 1905, was a profitable one and the firm opened a New York factory with Mr. Zukor in charge. His first venture in the field of public entertainment was a penny arcade on 14th Street, New York, containing a number of improved kinetoscopes or mechanical peep-shows which displayed a small moving picture by dropping a cent into a slot. He was associated with Marcus Loew (q.v.), whose acquaintance Mr. Zukor had made in the fur business, and with David Warfield, the actor. Perceiving the possibilities of this form of amusement, Mr. Zukor established a number of arcades of his own in New York city, and later in Boston, Mass., and Buffalo, N. Y., which were all successes financially. In 1906 he became associated with William A. Brady (q.v.) in an entertainment called "Hale's Touring Cars," consisting of imitation railway coaches and motion pictures of tours through various countries on a screen to the accompaniment of sounds simulating those of a railroad train. When this attraction waned he converted the rooms into theatres with short, crude motion pictures, the only ones then available, combined with vaudeville acts. In 1912 he acquired the American and Canadian rights to the film picture of Sarah Bernhardt's "Queen Elizabeth" for $35,000 and with Daniel Frohman organized the Famous Players Film Co., of which he was president and Mr. Frohman managing director, to introduce this and similar films. Refused a license to distribute the picture by Motion Picture Patents Co. and the General Film Co., which controlled the distribution of films, the Famous Players Film Co. rented theatres in New York city and Chicago and presented "Queen Elizabeth," James K. Hackett in "The Prisoner of Zenda," James O'Neill in "The Count of Monte Cristo," Lily Langtry in "His Neighbor's Wife," Minnie Maddern Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and other notable successes. The Famous Players Film Co. was combined with the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co. in 1916, forming the Famous Players-Lasky Corp., of which Mr. Zukor was president and Mr. Lasky vice-president; at the same time the Paramount Pictures Corp. was acquired to insure the stability of the distribution outlet for the company's productions. The merger also included the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Co. and other small producing companies. Thus the Famous Players-Lasky Corp. not only produced but sold its own pictures. It was under Mr. Zukor's management that some of the leading stars of the screen, including Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Elsie Ferguson, Thomas Meighan, Pauline Frederick and Wallace Reid, were trained and attained world-wide fame. After the World war combinations of theatre owners undertook to produce pictures of their own and Mr. Zukor began buying and building theatres in the key cities of the country to insure the use of his pictures. In 1926 the motion picture interests and the theatrical activities of the corporation were separated and a new corporation, Publix Theatres, Inc., was organized to handle the theatrical business and the new company in turn purchased a controlling interest in the Balaban & Katz Corp., of Chicago. Another subsidiary, the Paramount Building Corp., was organized to erect the Paramount building in New York city, one of the largest moving picture theatres in the United States, costing $17,000,000, and also the headquarters of the Famous Players-Lasky companies. In 1927 the Famous Players-Lasky Corp. changed its name to the Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation. It commands the services of many of the leading artists in the motion picture world and produces annually at its studios in Hollywood, Calif., and Astoria, L. I., N. Y., an average of seventy-five pictures which, under the name "Paramount," are exhibited throughout the world. Its foreign business is carried on by subsidiaries in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Japan and Australia.

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With assets of $200,000,000 it is today not only the largest producing and distributing company in the motion picture industry, but owns some 200 theatres in this country and abroad. As president of the Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, Mr. Zukor is the outstanding figure in the motion picture world and his initiative, energy and business sagacity, combined with his persistent efforts to improve the tone of the motion picture, artistically, educationally and morally, are, in great measure, responsible for the phenomenal development of the industry in recent years and for its present stability. He is Jewish in his religious faith; he is a Mason and a member of the Friars, Lambs and City Athletic clubs, of New York. He is fond of golf and has a private course on his country estate in Rockland county, N. Y. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1897, to Lottie, daughter of Herman Kaufman, and they have two children: Eugene James, and Mildred, wife of Arthur Loew.

**TURCK, Fenton Benedict,** biologist and physician, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25, 1857, son of James Byron and Sarah Ann (Ashby) Turck. From Paulus Jacobszen Turck, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam prior to 1660, and his wife, Aeltje Barentse Cool, the ancestral line is through their son Jacobus and his wife Catherine Van Benthirysen; their son Johannes and his wife Jannetgin Van Wag-

eningen; their son Abraham and his wife Catherine Sleight; their son Jacob A. and his wife Mary Kline and their son Peter and his wife Rachel Gay, who were Dr. Turck's grandparents. The family lived in and about Kingston, N. Y., until 1830 when his grandfather went to Wisconsin as a missionary to the Indians. His early education included advanced scientific studies, especially biology and botany. His interest in plants and soils led to an investigation of the conditions causing the failure of crops sown in the same soil year after year. From experiments with corn grown in successive years he determined that each plant has its specific cell-sap, which he called "cytost," and that an excess of this element in the soil made it barren for the particular plant that produced it. These studies of the deleterious action of abnormal plant-cytost in soils developed to similar researches of the cell phenomena of animals and pathological studies which he made his life work. He was graduated M. D. at Northwestern University medical school in 1891, was house surgeon for one year at the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago, and served for another year as voluntary assistant at Virchow's laboratory in the Berlin Pathological Institute. On his return in 1893 he became professor of internal medicine at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and in 1894 secretary to the medical staff of the Cook county public hospital and director of its new laboratories, where he found scope for further research in animal biology, especially diseases of the stomach and their diagnosis and therapeutics. His investigations of chronic glandular gastritis were the subject of a special course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1896, and he presented a new treatment of gastric myasthenia, called pneumatic gymnastics at the meeting of the British Medical Association, in Edinburgh in 1898. In 1908 he represented the United States in a symposium on the diseases of the alimentary tract before the British Medical Association and was awarded the certificate of honor of the American Medical Association. His discoveries on the etiology and pathology of gastric and duodenal ulcer, embracing a general pathogenical theory of ulcers, and new methods for treating them were described before the international medical congresses in Lisbon, 1906 and in Budapest, 1909; and his discovery that shock is not of nervous origin but is merely a congestion of the circulation due to the action of cytost, was first made known in 1897. He demonstrated after a series of laboratory experiments that many disorders in animal tissue, as in plants, are due to abnormal cell breakdown and the liberation of excessive quantities of cytost in the cell media; that in certain measured concentrations cytost stimulated the growth of tissue and in larger amounts destroyed it, and that the properties of this element were specific to the species, varying in each. A study of the varying degrees of resistance to the action of cytost in different animals led to his utilizing the counter-balancing substance present in the blood of the immunized animal, experiments with which not only raised the animal's resistance to disease but produced neutralization of this opposing element. The counteracting substance, or anti-cytost he used in creating a higher degree of resistance to disease in the human organism after subjecting cytost and anti-cytost to the successful production of both active and passive immunity in animals. Dr. Turck has discounted the part credited to microbes as a first cause in disease, by demonstrating that tissue extracts (cytost) are the primary etiological agents. He holds that microbes encourage shock without producing it and are a secondary factor, cytolysis and autocytolysis representing the keys of the problem. In 1912 he removed from Chicago

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to New York city and was admitted to practice without examination by the New York State University board of regents through a special resolution, "because of his having attained a position of eminence and authority in his profession." For two years he was director of the laboratory established by the Pearson Research Fund. During the World war, the physical character of shock and its toxic origin as discovered by him attracted more attention and European pathologists, especially in France, became more and more converted to his ideas. As a member of the U. S. medical corps, he made a careful study of shell shock, wound shock and other conditions of war injuries and disease and he produced an anti-shock serum of which the antigen was made from human tissue. His shock theory and his treatment by systematic and early excision of all bruised tissues to prevent the diffusion of the toxicity of dead cells into the system received the unanimous acceptance of the Societe de Biologie at its inter-allied meeting in 1918. In 1925 the Turck Foundation for Research was established in New York city to perpetuate his laboratory work. He is a member of the American Gastro-Enterological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Medicine (fellow), Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Academy of Medicine and the Societe d' Urologie of France. His creed is Presbyterian. Dr. Turck was married, June 10, 1897, to Avis Loveland, daughter of Dr. Henry Elisha Paine, of Dixon, Ill., and had two children, Fenton Benedict Turck, Jr., and Katherine, wife of Alden Silas Condict.

**MILLER, Robert Netherland,** lawyer, was born at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12, 1879, son of John T. and Kate A. (Hegan) Miller, and a descendant of Robert Miller, who came from Ireland prior to 1780 and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Isaac Miller, moved to Kentucky in 1804 from Charlottesville, Va. Mr. Miller was graduated B.S. at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., in 1901, and LL.B. (cum laude) at Harvard University in 1906. While at Harvard he was a member of the editorial board of the "Harvard Law Review." He began to practise law in Louisville, Ky., in 1906, and in 1920 formed a partnership with Stuart Chevalier, as Miller & Chevalier. The firm has offices in Washington, D. C., and in Louisville. Mr. Miller is also a member of the firm Miller, Chevalier, Peeler & Wilson, of Los Angeles, Calif. The major part of Mr. Miller's time since 1918 has been spent in Washington, D. C., where, during the World war, he served as special assistant to the bureau of internal revenue in connection with federal taxes and later as the solicitor of internal revenue, resigning the latter office in 1920. Since 1920 the firm of Miller & Chevalier, while carrying on a general practice, has specialized in federal tax questions and has participated in a number of important cases which have assisted in crystallizing the law of federal taxation. An important case in that respect was Oesterlein vs. Blair, which was tried before the U. S. board of tax appeals, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the U. S. supreme court, in which it was decided that the U. S. board of tax appeals has power to compel the commissioner of internal revenue to furnish data in his possession bearing on certain federal tax issues. During his residence in Louisville, Mr. Miller was a member of the law faculty of the University of Louisville for eight years, lecturing on constitutional law, sales and negotiable instruments. In recent years he has made a number of public addresses on federal taxation and proposed changes in federal tax laws. He is a member of the American Bar Association (member of special committee on federal taxation), the Kentucky Bar Association, and the National Tax Association (member of commit-

tee on tax simplification); the Pendennis Club, Louisville, Ky., and the University, Washington Golf and Country and Congressional clubs of Washington, D. C. He is a Baptist in his religious faith. Mr. Miller was married in Belmont, Mass., Oct. 8, 1925, to Elinor, daughter of Frederic Dodge (q.v.), former U. S. district court judge and later a judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

**CHANCELLOR, Eustathius,** physician, was born at Chancellorsville, Va., Aug. 29, 1854, son of Dr. James Edgar and Josephine D. (Anderson) Chancellor and a descendant of John Chancellor, one of the first settlers in Westmoreland county, Va. He was educated in private schools and the University of Virginia. In 1874 he matriculated in the medical department of the university, and was graduated M.D., with honor, in 1876. After attending the clinics at the University of Pennsylvania he was appointed prosector to the chair of anatomy and clinical assistant in the university hospital, University of Maryland, which granted him a second medical diploma in 1877. He was assistant resident physician in the university hospital, 1878–79, serving for the greater part of the time as chief physician. Returning to Charlottesville, Va., in and in 1880 removed to St. Louis, Mo., where 1879, he practiced for a year with his father

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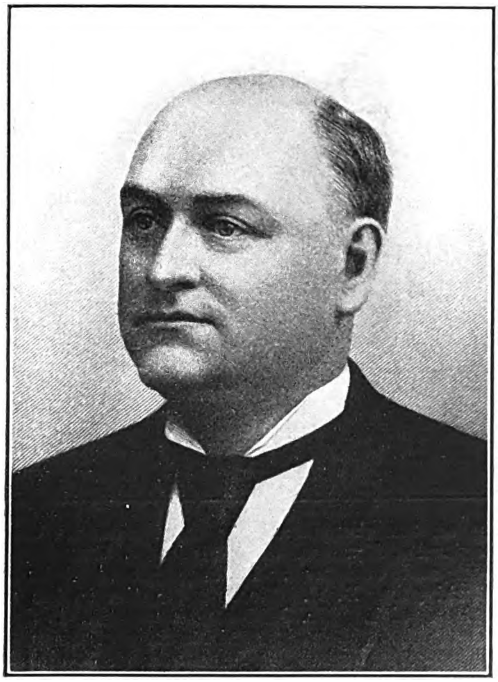
he acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was medical examiner to some twenty of the most popular secret and fraternal societies of the city. In 1884 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the St. Louis University. He was one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College in 1885, filling the chair of cutaneous and venereal diseases until 1890 when he resigned and was appointed special examiner and referee for a number of life insurance companies and accident and health associations. He was supreme medical director of the Legion of Honor, supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum of Missouri and medical director of the state national guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Through his efforts the National Association of Military Surgeons met in St. Louis in 1892, on which occasion Dr. Chancellor was elected secretary. He has been



a member of the American Medical Association; American Congress of Tuberculosis (vice-president, 1902); American Electric Therapeutic Association; Medico-Legal Society; St. Louis Medical Society, and the Virginia Medical Society. He is an active master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, Knight Templar, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and Scottish Rite Mason. Among Dr. Chancellor's many contributions to the medical press are: "Researches Upon the Treatment of Delirium Tremens" (1881); "Successful Operations for the Deformity of Burnt Wrist" (1881); "Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus" (1883); "Gonorrhœal Articular Rheumatism" (1883); "Syphilis in Men" (1884); "Causes of Sexual Depravity and a Remedy" (1885), etc. He also wrote: "Woman in Her Social Sphere" (1885); "Marriage Philosophy" (1886); "The Correlation of Physical and Vital Forces" (1887); "The Pacific Slope and Its Scenery" (1890); "Advantage of the Medical Schools in Europe" (1892), and numerous valuable papers on special cases that have come under his personal observation and treatment. He is unmarried.

**DAY, Joseph Paul,** real estate broker, was born in New York city, Sept. 22, 1873, son of John V. and Catherine A. (Hayes) Day, of English descent. After a public school education he was employed as a salesman in a wholesale drygoods house in New York city until he was twenty-one years old, when he established himself in the real estate and insurance business. By his enterprising methods and sound judgment, he rapidly won his way to the front rank of real estate brokers of New York and in the intervening years has become probably the most commanding figure in the real estate field. He has acted as broker or auctioneer for some of the largest estates in New York city, with individual sales ranging from $500,000 to $6,500,000, and in 1910 he sold the Third avenue railway at public auction for $26,000,000, the largest auction sale in the history of New York. In 1922 he sold for the U. S. shipping board emergency fleet corporation, six villages which had been built to accommodate war-time workers, the total sales amounting to $9,000,000. While his major operations have been in New York city and vicinity, he has transacted much of his business in other sections of the country and in Canada. The secret of his success lies largely in his vision, courage and initiative, his liberal use of advertising, for which he has expended many millions of dollars, and his thoroughgoing knowledge of real estate values. He has had an extensive experience as an appraiser of large properties and as an expert witness in real estate litigation. Mr. Day is president of Manhattan Beach Bathing Park, Inc., the Gramercy Co., Indian Point, Inc., Castle Hills Estates, Inc.; director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Union Carbide & Carbon Co., Phoenix Indemnity Co., Imperial Assurance Co., Suffolk Title & Guarantee Co., and South Ferry Realty Co.; and trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank and Mount Prospect school. He was one of the organizers with Ambassador Page of the American relief committee formed in London at the outbreak of the World war to assist Americans to return home and after the United States entered the war he employed his natural ability as a salesman in patriotic service. At a Liberty loan rally in Carnegie Hall in New York city, Oct. 19, 1918, he sold subscription bonds amounting to $22,950,000, after having assisted William Farnum, the actor, in selling $21,576,200 at a similar meeting in the same hall two days before. He was chairman of the special features in both the Red Cross and the United War Work campaigns in New York city in 1918. Mr. Day is a member of the Real Estate Board of New York (president, two terms), Real Estate Auctioneers Association of New York (chairman executive committee), the chambers of commerce of the United States, New York and New Jersey, New York Merchants Association and the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Metropolitan, Bankers, National Arts, and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs. He was married, June 1, 1898, to Pauline Martindale, daughter of Charles C. Pope, of New York city, and they have six children: Joseph P., Jr., Bernard Pope, Charles Pope, Pauline Pope, wife of Arthur E. French; Laura Taylor Pope and Fairfield Pope Day.

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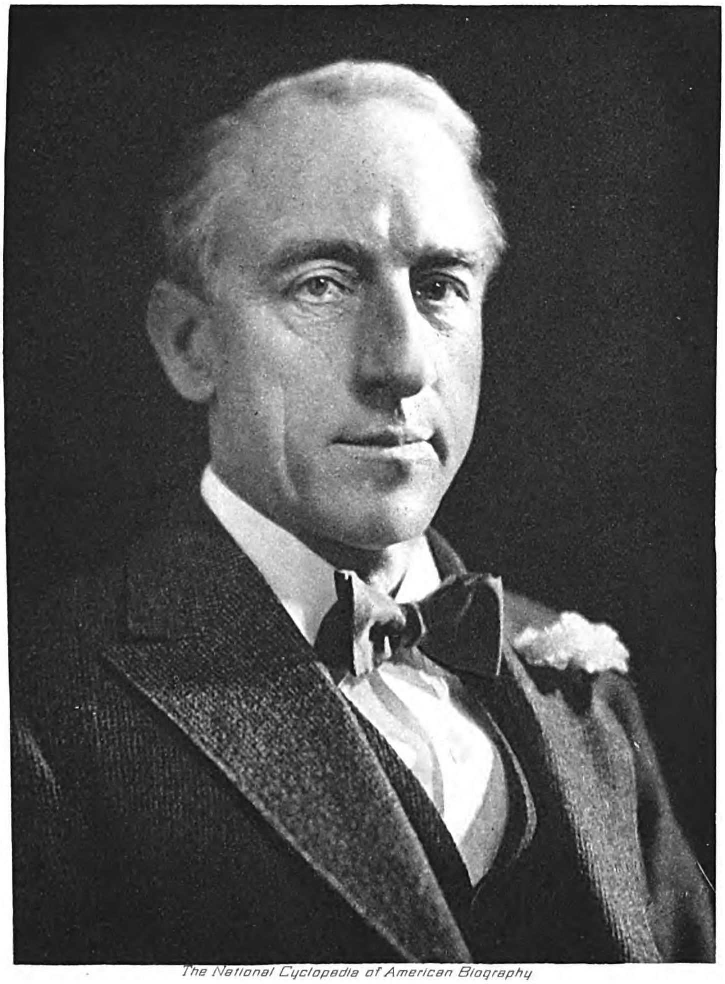

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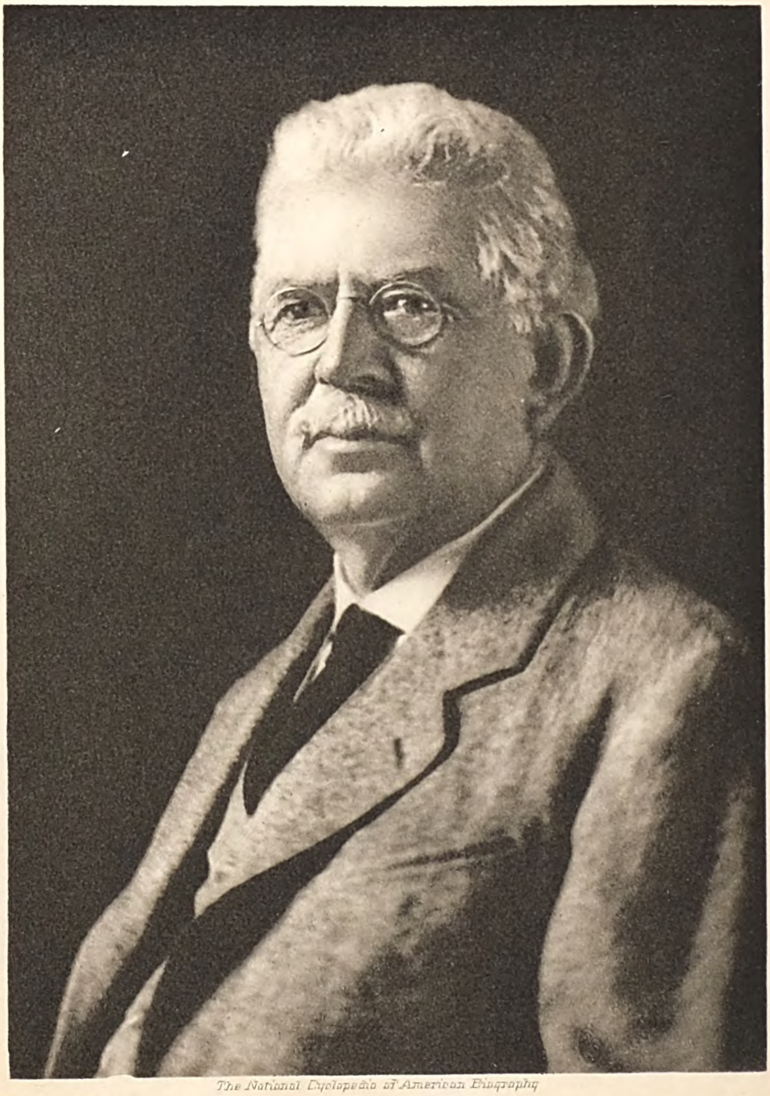

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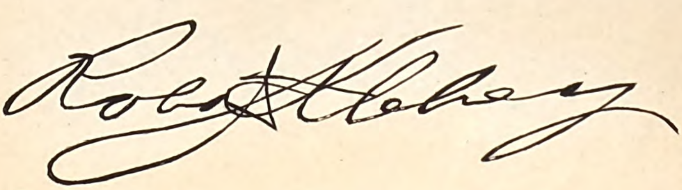

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**KLEBERG, Robert Justus,** lawyer and ranchman, was born near Meyersville, Tex., Dec. 5, 1853, son of Robert (q.v.) and Rosa (von Rodder) Kleberg. He received his academic education in the Meyersville school and at Concrete College and taught school for several years. He was later elected county clerk and while holding that position studied law under John W. Stayton (q.v.), later chief justice of the Texas supreme court. He completed his legal training at the University of Virginia, and on his admission to the Texas bar in 1881 became a partner in the law firm of Stayton and Lackey, then composed of John W. Stayton, A. C. Lackey and R. W. Stayton. The partnership was one of the leading law firms in Texas, and the admission of Mr. Kleberg as a partner was a noteworthy recognition of his ability. He rapidly attained prominence, sharing the large practice left to the two junior partners after the elevation of John W. Stayton to the bench and the retirement of Mr. Lackey. He was the trusted legal adviser and friend of Capt. Richard King (q.v.) and after the death of the latter in 1885 he was invited by Mrs. King to become general manager of the great King estate. His management was efficient and within a few years not only was a debt of $500,000 which Capt. King had left on the estate liquidated, but more than 600,000 acres were added to the 400,000 which comprised the ranch when he assumed charge of it. His first great problem in developing the property was the inadequacy of the water supply, surface water being available only during the rainy season. To overcome this difficulty he drilled artesian wells, the first in that section of the state. Despite the richness of its soil and the salubrity of its climate, south Texas was not then considered as adapted to agriculture, but Mr. Kleberg was convinced that the land was capable of producing abundantly. After exhaustive and satisfactory tests to determine the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the ranch, Mr. Kleberg began the cultivation of cotton, corn, vegetables and fruits, his example being quickly followed by others, with the result that the region between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers soon developed into one of the richest agricultural sections of the southwest. Mr. Kleberg also undertook to improve the quality of cattle and horses raised on the ranch, introducing various thoroughbred strains and establishing one of the finest herds of Jersey cattle in the country. He was the first to call the attention of scientists to the Texas fever tick and his effective work as a progressive stockman and farmer was noted in various reports of the U. S. department of agriculture. He was one of the promoters and builders of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad, which extends for a hundred miles through the King ranch, and he organized the Kleberg Town & Improvement Co., which built the town of Kingsville. He also formed and was president of the Kingsville Cotton Oil Mill Co., established a cotton gin, an ice manufacturing plant, and organized the Kingsville Power Co., the Kleberg Waterworks Co., the Kingsville Lumber Co., the Kingsville Land & Investment Co., the private bank of R. J. Kleberg & Co., the Corpus Christi National Bank, the State National Bank of Corpus Christi, the Corpus Christi Publishing Co., and the San Antonio National Bank of Commerce. His familiarity with the resources of southern Texas has enabled him to render effective service in solving many of the industrial and economic problems of that section of the state. He was president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association in 1891 and was one of the organizers of the Texas Industrial Congress. In his leisure time he indulges in his only diversion, that of hunting. He was married, June 17, 1886, to Alice, daughter of Capt. Richard King. They have five children: Richard Mifflin, Henrietta Rosa, Alice Gertrudis, Robert Justus, Jr., and Sarah S. Kleberg.

**KELLEY, Jessie Stillman,** musician and educator, was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 23, 1869, daughter of Andrew Kerr and Eva (Nelson) Gregg. Her father was a lawyer and judge of the Wisconsin circuit court. Both her parents were musical, her father having been an amateur violinist of considerable talent and her mother a pianist and singer. In 1879 the Gregg family removed to San Francisco, Calif. The daughter developed a marked musical talent at an early age and studied the piano with Louis Lisser and musical theory with Gustav Hinrichs, both of that city. She made her debut as a pianist at the age of eighteen, with the San Francisco Philharmonic Orchestra. Later she

was a pupil of William Mason of New York. Following her marriage, July 23, 1891, to Edgar Stillman Kelley, the gifted American composer, they made their home in Berlin, Germany, for the next eight years, becoming prominent members of the city's musical circles. Mrs. Kelley has assisted her husband in his lectures by giving musical illustrations on his own creative work and on that of other composers. In 1910 both were called to Western College, Oxford, O., where Mrs. Kelley has been director of music and Dr. Kelley holds a composition fellowship. Both also lecture at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Kelley is one of the leading

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American teachers of piano and applied theory, having developed an original method of teaching the latter subject. She is well known as a lecturer and for many years has been a leader in musical activities, especially those tending to improve and advance the musical life of the nation, to gain wider recognition for American musicians and to promote the appreciation of operatic and symphonic music. She was president of the Ohio Federation of Music Clubs and of the National Federation of Music Clubs for two terms (1925–29). She is national chairman of music of the American branch of the International Council of Women, a member of the executive committee of the Music Teachers' National Association and an honorary member of many clubs and musical organizations.

**MORTON, Blanche Rosalie Slaughter,** physician, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 28, 1876, daughter of John Flavel and Mary Haines (Harker) Slaughter of Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry, and a descendant of Col. John Slaughter of Virginia Colonial fame. She was educated in private schools and received her medical degree at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

in 1897, winning two out of three honors. Following interneship at the Philadelphia General Hospital she was resident physician at the Alumni Hospital and Dispensary, and then began a course of post-graduate work abroad including a period of two and a half years in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, where she studied diagnosis, reflex nervous disorders, gynecology and surgery. Later she spent six months in India studying bubonic plague, its treatment and municipal control, a full report on which was presented to the Johns Hopkins Medical Society and distributed by the U. S. Marine Hospital to all quarantine officers. In 1902 she began the practice of her profession in Washington, where she operated in the leading hospitals and was chief of a gynecology service in the Women's Clinic. In 1905 she was a delegate from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to the Pan-American medical congress in Panama and to the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Havana, Cuba. Following her marriage she removed to New York city in 1907. Her specialties are diagnosis, gynecology and surgery. She became a professor of gynecology and an associate in surgery at the New York Polyclinic Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and lecturer on clinical and minor surgery at the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being the first woman appointed on the teaching staff of the medical school of Columbia University (1915). She was three times elected a delegate of the New York County Medical Society, to the Medical Society of New York State, from which she was an alternate delegate to the American Medical Association. As chairman of the committee on public health education of the American Medical Association she organized in 1909 the first campaign of its kind to educate the public in the prevention of disease, its causes and early treatment. She has been a delegate of scientific societies to twenty-two national and international congresses. In 1913 she made a summer study of hospitals and universities in Brazil, Argentina, Montevideo, Bolivia, Chile and Peru, ascertaining the educational opportunities and the status of women graduates. The summer of 1915 was spent in Labrador and Newfoundland as a surgeon in the Grenfell hospitals. The World war took her abroad in 1916 as a special commissioner of the American Red Cross to the Serbian army on the Salonica front. In Macedonia she also gave voluntary medical and surgical service under the French and Serbian armies with the honorary rank of major, ministering to 3,000 sick and wounded Serbs in the French hospital at Sedes, and on hospital boats in the Mediterranean. Her observations included a detailed study of the interrelation of the allies' hospitals and methods in use from front-line dressing stations to base hospitals. She found the French system in field hospitals the best from the viewpoints of economy and results. On the basis of these and other observations she worked out the detailed plans for units staffed by American women which were officially endorsed in Washington. At the request of the Medical Women's National Association she founded the American Women's Hospitals, the first units of which were established in Vodena and Monastir, Macedonia, and in Luzancy and Blerancourt, France (1917). A feature which enhanced their usefulness was a series of outlying movable dispensaries—a method since widely adopted. As chairman of the committee of women physicians of the medical board of the Council of National Defense, she mobilized American women physicians and surgeons, laboratory workers and anaesthetists for service in army, navy, public health and marine hospitals. Being frequently called upon to lecture she used these occasions to raise supplies for a number of English and French hospitals and hospital boats; funds for orphans in Serbia, refugees in Aix en Provence, Marseilles and Corsica and a Red Cross Hospital and an ambulance for Serbia. She sent raincoats to a regiment of Serbian soldiers and subsequently heard that diseases due to exposure had been

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markedly lessened. When the United States entered the war, she assisted in organizing the Women's Army General Hospital No. 1 to operate in New York city if needed. After the war she organized the Virginia Hospital fund, and took to Serbia tents to shelter refugees in devastated areas, and supplies to equip three hospitals of 200 beds each. One of these, in Gospic, was named by grateful citizens the "Morton Hospital," the first in any country to be named for a woman physician. At this time the American Medical Women's National Association asked her as their commissioner to study relief and reconstruction activities in the Balkans, and soon after the American Women's Hospital unit, no longer needed at Blerancourt, was removed to Serbia. To assist in the rebuilding of Serbia, she founded the International Serbian Education Committee, raised for it $250,000, and under its auspices brought to the United States sixty young men and women who were placed in American universities. Dr. Morton refused to accept any remuneration for her war activities. The appreciation of their value and inspirational quality has been expressed by the Serbian King who decorated her with Chevalier and later with Commander of the Order of St. Sava, the Medal of Mercy, the Cross of Charity, the Serbian Red Cross, the Royal Red Cross and the Kosovo Medal. From France she received the Medaille d'Honneur and the Palmes Academiques, and from the state of New York the Conspicuous Service Cross. The Patriotic Women of America planted a tree in her honor in Central Park. In 1929 Rollins College, Florida, gave her the honorary degree "Doctor of Humanities" and since that year she has held a professorship there. In 1923 she represented the women doctors of America in Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, and took an official part in the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress. In 1926 she made a study in South and Central Africa of the effects of light in the treatment of disease and the hospitalization of native workers in the gold and diamond mines. She is a member of the Women's Overseas Service League and an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was their "Ambassador of Good-will" to Mexico in 1928, where she went to study health conditions as a representative of the Pan-American Medical Association, the Fifth Avenue Hospital and the League of American Pen Women. She went on a similar mission to Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Porto Rico in 1929. Dr. Morton has invented a surgical bed stove, gynecological treatment lamp, ptosis treatment table, bath hammock, surgical shoe for post-operative wear, splint for fractured hand and fingers, adjustable bed-lifting blocks and an internal abdominal-wall lifter, plain and illuminated. She is a member of the American Medical Association (fellow); the National Institute of Social Sciences; the New York Academy of Medicine (fellow); the New York County Medical Society; the Medical Women's International and National Associations; the Medical Women's Society of New York State (president, 1927–28); Women's Medical Association of New York City (president, 1917–18); the American Red Cross (life); the Society of Colonial Dames; Daughters of the American Revolution; National Society of Patriotic Women of America; Zeta Phi Fraternity (international president, 1927–29); the Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service, the English-Speaking Union and the French Institute. Dr. Morton has contributed papers on medical, anthropological and sociological subjects to leading magazines and has lectured on internationalism at the universities in Sydney, Australia; Johannesburg, South Africa, and Belgrade, Serbia. In 1927 she wrote and directed a pageant in which 300 people took part as a benefit for the orphans of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In 1915 she presented a bas-relief, the "Woman Physician," which she designed and which expresses sixteen fields of service, to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, her alma mater, where it is built into the wall of the entrance hall of the main building. The "Women's Medical Journal" adopted it as a cover design and it has also served as a poster for medical campaigns. The practical idealism of her educational and philanthropic work has been an important factor in her securing the co-operation which was necessary to carry to a successful conclusion the large benefits which she has secured for others; generosity, energy, health, courage and patience are the other factors. She has not permitted anything to interfere with her practice. She frequently worked fifteen hours a day and has budgeted her time to enable her to study medical conditions in other countries during summer vacations. She was married, Sept. 5, 1905, to George B. Morton, Jr., a lawyer of New York city, who died in 1912.

**KIES, William Samuel,** banker, was born at Mapleton, Minn., Dec. 2, 1877, son of Christian L., a native of Germany, and Bertha (Steeps) Kies. He was graduated at the University of

Wisconsin with the degree of B.Litt. in 1899 and LL.B. in 1901, winning election to Phi Beta Kappa. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1901, he established himself in Chicago and was a member of the legal department of the Chicago

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City Railway during 1901–03, chief trial attorney for the city in 1904 and became general attorney of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in 1906. In that capacity he prepared and tried the condemnation suit for the property now occupied by the terminal station of the Northwestern Railroad, involving approximately sixty-five pieces of property and more than 1,000 defendants. The suit was one of the most extended jury trials on record, consuming seven and a half months from the selection of the jury to the awarding of the verdict. He was special condemnation counsel for the West Chicago park commission and also served as special counsel of the state treasury of Illinois. After serving as general counsel for the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt Railway companies of Chicago during 1910–13, he removed to New York city to develop the foreign trade department of the National City Bank. As vice-president in charge of branch banking activities, 1914–18, he organized at Buenos Aires the first branch of any American bank in a foreign country. He assisted in the formation of the American International Corporation and was its vice-president until 1919. In 1920 he organized the First Federal Foreign Banking Association and was chairman of its board of directors until its absorption by the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in 1924. During the years 1920–23 he was a partner in the New York banking firm of Aldred & Co., the partnership being dissolved in the latter year. Mr. Kies spent the years 1923–24 abroad in a study of economic and financial conditions in Europe and upon his return organized W. S. Kies & Co., an investment banking house. At the close of the World war Mr. Kies was treasurer of the American Polish Relief Fund and was decorated by the Republic of Poland for his services in this connection. He is a trustee of the Wisconsin Research Foundation, the Scarborough School and the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities. In 1928 Mr. Kies brought about the consolidation of a group of industrial alcohol companies under the name of the American Commercial Alcohol Corp. and in 1929 effected two other consolidations in that field. An authority on foreign trade and international banking, he has written many papers and spoken frequently on these subjects. He is a director of the Union Solvents Corp., Savage Arms Corp. (member, executive committee), Dominion Stores, Ltd., National Equipment Co., Vadsco Corp., Union Bag & Paper Corp. (member, executive committee), General Stockyards Corp., Cosmopolitan Insurance Co. (member, executive committee), American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (chairman, executive committee) and West Virginia Coal and Coke Corp. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Economic Club, Council on Foreign Relations, Pan-American Society of the United States and of the Metropolitan, India House, University, Union League, Sleepy Hollow Country and St. Andrew's Golf clubs. He was married, July 12, 1905, to Mabel, daughter of George W. Best, of Chicago, Ill., and they have three children: Margaret B., William S., Jr., and John H. Kies.

**ROGERS, John Raphael,** inventor, was born at Roseville, Ill., Dec. 11, 1856, son of John Almanza and Eliza Lewis (Embree) Rogers. He is a descendant of William Rogers, who located at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1628 and later at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. From William the line is through Noah and Elizabeth (Taintor) Rogers; Noah and Sarah (Parmlee) Rogers; Noah and Rhoda (Leete) Rogers; Noah and Segdea (Cornwell) Rogers; and John Cornwell and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Rogers, grandparents of John R. Rogers. His father was a Congregational clergyman and for many years professor of Latin and Greek at Berea College, Kentucky. Mr. Rogers was a student at Berea College for two years, but was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1875, being at that time the youngest student ever graduated at that institution. After teaching school for a year at Hancock, Mich., he returned to Berea College as acting professor of Greek, and in 1877 became superintendent of public schools at Lorain, O. Four years later, his health being somewhat impaired, he accepted employment as a civil engineer in railroad work, but in 1882 returned to his former position at Lorain, O., remaining there until 1888. From early childhood, although books were his constant companions, he had displayed marked mechanical and constructive talent. Thus, when only eleven years of age, he constructed a bicycle for his own use which proved operable. In 1881, while visiting his brother, Joseph M. Rogers, then a member of the editorial staff of a Philadelphia newspaper, Mr. Rogers conceived the idea of a typesetting machine and during the next seven years devoted much study to the problem. In 1888 he removed to Cleveland, O., where, with the assistance of Fred E. Bright (q.v.), a young man of rare mechanical genius, he completed his first "typograph," a machine capable of setting a line of matrices and of casting the types from molten metal. This first machine was completed in 1889 and patents were obtained in 1890. Immediately thereafter Mr. Rogers organized the Rogers Typograph Co., of Cleveland, and began manufacturing. In all, about 6,000 machines were built, most of them for use in foreign countries. Although a much smaller, cheaper and simpler machine than the modern linotype, and capable of doing only about three-fourths as much work, it was a marked innovation in its day. While Mr. Rogers was engaged in developing the "typograph" another inventor, Ottmar Mergenthaler (q.v.), was working on the same idea, each without the knowledge of the other, Mergenthaler, however, perfecting his first linotype in 1886. Another inventor, Jacob D. Schuckers, was also experimenting with a similar machine, but without actual construction. These three inventors filed their applications for patents at about the same time. The Schuckers application contained specifications for a space band, a means for automatically justifying the line of matrices, the value of which Mr. Rogers quickly recognized. As a result the Rogers Typograph Co. purchased the Schuckers patent and combined the new features with its own machine. About the same time the Mergenthaler Co. obtained a patent on that part of the machine which casts the slugs for each line. Infringement suits were instituted which threatened to halt the operations of both companies. The Mergenthaler machine needed the space band and the Rogers Typograph, the Mergenthaler casting device. The difficulty was solved in 1895, when the Mergenthaler Co. purchased the Rogers Typograph Co. and its patents, at the same time offering Mr. Rogers the directorship of its experimental department,

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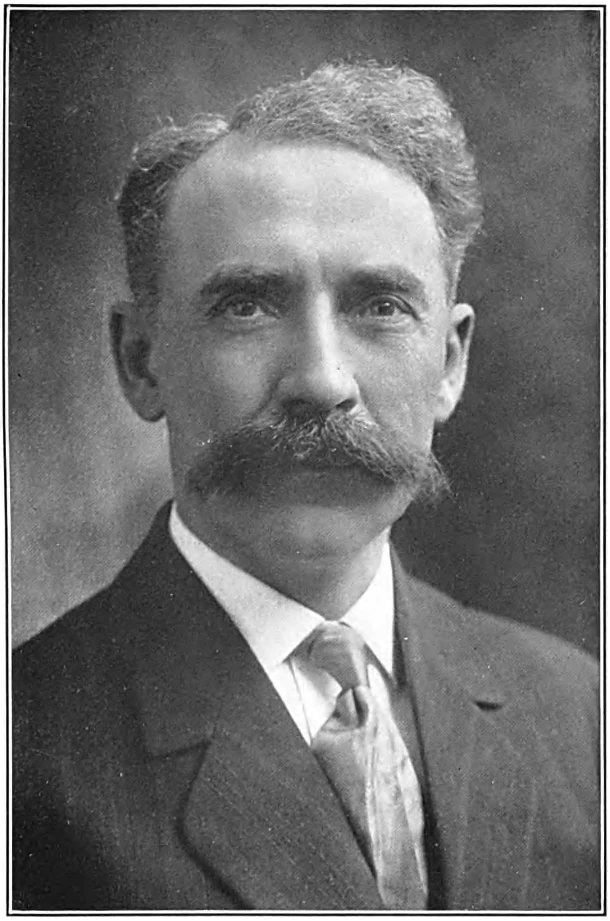

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John R. Rogers

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Isidore W. Held

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in which capacity he devoted his energy and inventive ability to the task of improving the linotype. His improvements are represented by over 400 patents in the United States and foreign countries, out of the total 1,400 patents protecting various details of the linotype. Mr. Rogers is the author of the "Linotype Instruction Book" and of many articles on typesetting and he has lectured throughout the country on subjects related to printing. He is a member of the Engineers, Congregational and University clubs of New York city. He was married, Dec. 25, 1878, to Clara Ardelia, daughter of William H. Saxton, of Oberlin, O. They have two daughters, Jessie, wife of Otto McNutt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sarah, wife of Albert C. Leidhauser, of Vermilion, O.

**HELD, Isidore William,** physician, was born at Boryslaw, Austria, May 15, 1876, son of Jacob and Tobey Yetla (Singer) Held. He received his early education in Vienna, Austria, and although he came to America with his parents in 1893, he was again in Vienna in 1894–97, when he finally settled in this country. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1898, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1900, receiving the M.D. degree at the latter institution in 1902. Later he made five visits to Germany, principally to Berlin, for post-graduate study. After receiving his medical degree, Dr. Held began the practice of his profession in New York city, where he has since remained, devoting his attention principally to internal medicine and maintaining active connections as attending physician with the Beth Israel and Beth David hospitals, and consulting physician to the Jewish Memorial, Jewish Maternity, Rockaway Beach, Beth Moses, and Israel Zion hospitals, New York city, and the Miriam Barnett Hospital, Paterson, N. J. Dr. Held has been interested in the development of a system of reciprocity in post-graduate medical study, through the medium of exchange professorships, between the United States and Europe, and while visiting in Berlin in 1927 he enlisted the aid of Profs. F. Kraus and Theodore Brugsch, of the University of Berlin, through whom many influential men in Germany were interested in the project. As a result of Dr. Held's efforts the New York Academy of Medicine created a committee on international relations, one of the main purposes of which is to develop and encourage reciprocal post-graduate medical work. He is a major in the U. S. army medical reserve corps. Dr. Held has published numerous medical papers in English and German and in collaboration with Dr. M. H. Gross, translated and edited Wegele's "Therapeutics of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract" and Matthes' "Differential Diagnosis of Internal Medicine." Among his leading monographs are: "Coronary Sclerosis with Special Reference to Gastric Symptoms" (1912); "Heart Block (Adams-Stokes Syndrome)" (1913); "Cardiospasm" with M. H. Gross (1916); "Duodenal Ulcer: A Clinical and Roentgenological Study" (1923); "Present Status of X-Ray Diagnosis of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer" with Irving Gray (1925); "The Relation of Thrombocytes to Hemorrhagic Diathesis" (1926); "X-ray Diagnosis of the Gall-Bladder" (1928); and "Fundamental Principles Governing the Clinical Interpretation of Hematologic Diseases" with A. Allen Goldbloom (1928). Dr. Held is a member of the American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Eastern Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, and the New York County Medical Society. His religious affiliation is with the Temple Orach Chaim. He is modest and unassuming in manner and disposition and of generous impulses. Dr. Held was married in New York city, June 15, 1903, to Fannie, daughter of Samuel I. Josefsburg. They have one son, Abraham Held, and a daughter, Ruth, wife of Dr. A. Allen Goldbloom.

**POOLE, Abram,** artist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1882, son of Abram and Mary Nevin (Howe) Poole, and a descendant of Gerrit Vanderpoel who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York when it was under Dutch dominion. From this Gerrit and his wife Cornelia Wynant the line of descent is traced through Wynant, who married Tryntze Melgert; Melgert, who married Ariaantje Verplanck; Abraham, who married Antje Vanden Bergh; Melgert,

who married Margarita Van Hagen; Abram, who married Maria Beecher; Abram, who abbreviated his family name to Poole, and who married Jerusha Hosmer, and John, who married Elizabeth Winne, and was the grandfather of the artist. He was prepared for Princeton University in the University School, received the degree B.A. from Princeton in 1904, and immediately went to Munich, Bavaria, to study art. Entering the Royal Academy there, he became a pupil of Carl von Marr and won a silver medal. Later he studied under Lucien Simon in Paris and assimilated the best traditions of the French school of art. In 1912 he returned to Chicago and opened a studio. He was commissioned to paint the decorations for the Stonehill House at Glencoe, and from this date he became known as a portrait painter of unusual ability. The World war made a break in his art work, for in 1917 he entered the army

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as captain of infantry where he served as regimental adjutant, 343rd infantry. Transferred to the 42nd division, he served as commander of the 2d battalion, 102nd infantry, until mustered out in 1920. After the war he settled in New York city. He exhibited in the Wildenstein Galleries in 1921 and 1923, and his pictures are now shown in all the large galleries. In 1923 he received honorable mention at Chicago, in 1924 a medal and in 1926 the fourth Corcoran prize in Washington, and the medal of honor at Concord, Mass. Not only as an artist was he now recognized, but as an art critic and a man of executive and financial acumen, for the Chicago Art Institute made him a trustee of that institution,—an important post, entailing much work and requiring sound judgment in business matters as well as in the interest of art. He was a member of the International Jury of Award at Carnegie Institute in 1927. In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian and his favorite recreation is playing golf, a game in which he is an expert, having been junior western champion in 1898, champion of Princeton in 1900, and having tried for first place in the qualifying round of American amateur championship in 1902. Mr. Poole was married, May 11, 1921, to Mercedes, daughter of Ricardo de Acosta, a New York banker.

**JEWETT, Frank Baldwin**, electrical engineer, was born in Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 5, 1879, son of Stanley P. and Phebe C. (Mead) Jewett, and a descendant of Joseph Jewett, who came from Bradford, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, in 1632, and settled at Rowley, Mass. From Joseph Jewett and his wife Ann Allen, the line is through Joseph and Ruth (Wood) Jewett; Joshua and Mary (Todd) Jewett; Paul and Jane (Payson) Jewett; Paul and Grace T. (Thaxter) Jewett and Henry P. B. and Isabella M. (Stanley) Jewett, who were the grandparents of Frank B. Jewett. His father, a civil engineer, built the California division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The son was graduated at Throop Polytechnic Institute (now California Institute of Technology) in 1898 and took a postgraduate course at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Ph.D in 1902. After serving one year as research assistant to Prof. Albert A. Michelson at the University of Chicago, he became instructor in physics and electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for eight years as transmission and protection engineer, and in 1912 became assistant chief engineer of the Western Electric Co., New York, being made chief engineer in 1916 and vice-president in charge of engineering and manufacture in 1920. His most notable achievements in these positions were the construction of long distance telephones lines, including the transcontinental line from New York to San Francisco, the introduction and development of loading coils for telephone lines and the development work on vacuum tubes for use as telephone repeaters. He also directed the work which resulted in the first successful transmission of speech by radio telephone across the Atlantic in 1915. When the United States entered the World war he was made a major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and assisted in the development of plans for the installation and operation of a comprehensive telephone system for the American expeditionary forces in France and later took charge of the development of radio communication for aircraft. He had conducted extensive experiments with the radio wireless telephone in 1914–15 at Montauk Point, L. I., and elsewhere, and apparatus and systems had been perfected which set the standard on which all subsequent developments were built. He now organized experimental work on a wireless telephone for aircraft in the laboratories of the Western Electric Co., in New York and in a few weeks the first makeshift apparatus was completed and the first practical tests of radiophones on airplanes made at Langley Field, Virginia, from June 30 to July 5, 1917, when three employees of the Western Electric Co. established telephone communication between an airplane in flight and the ground. A few days later they secured successful communication between planes in the air. This was the first successful demonstration of radio telephony between airplanes and between airplanes and the ground. Another important war service rendered by the Western Electric which came directly under Col. Jewett's supervision was the placing of the manufacture of the vacuum tube, with its many new and important applications to military signaling, on a quantity basis, going from a total national production of about 200 per week in March, 1917, to 25,000 per week in November, 1918, by the Western Electric alone. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in December, 1917. He was a member of the division of engineering and chairman of the radio committee of the division of physics, of the National Research Council; one of the four advisory members of the navy department's special board on submarine problems, and a member of the state department's special committee on submarine cables. For his scientific work in the signal corps he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Col. Jewett is vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., the research organization of the Bell system. He is also chairman of the division of engineering of the National Research Council, a trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (president, 1922-23), the National Academy of Sciences, American Physical Society, the Institute of Radio Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Telephone Society (president, 1914), the Engineering Foundation Board, New York Electrical Society, American Legion, Delta Upsilon and Sigma Xi fraternities, and the Machinery, Engineers and University clubs of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington. A resident of Short Hills, N. J., he was formerly president and is now vice-president of the Millburn township board of education. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by New York University and Dartmouth College in 1925, Columbia University and the University of Wisconsin in 1927, and Rutgers College in 1928, and the degree of D. Eng. by the Case School of Applied Science in 1928. He was married, Dec. 28, 1905, to Fannie C., daughter of Willoughby L. Frisbie, of Rockford, Ill., and they have two children: Harrison L. and Frank B. Jewett, Jr.

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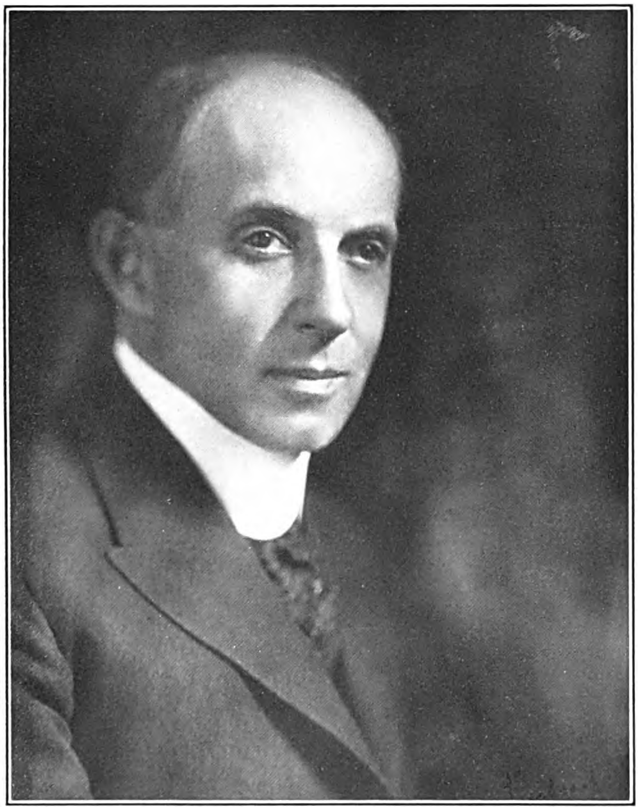

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frank B. Jewett.

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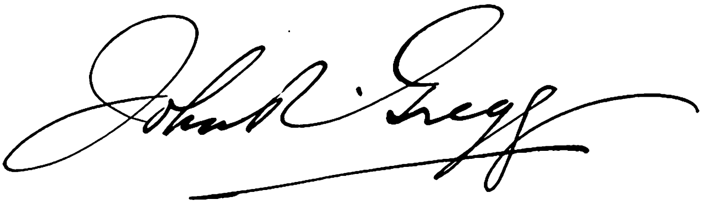
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



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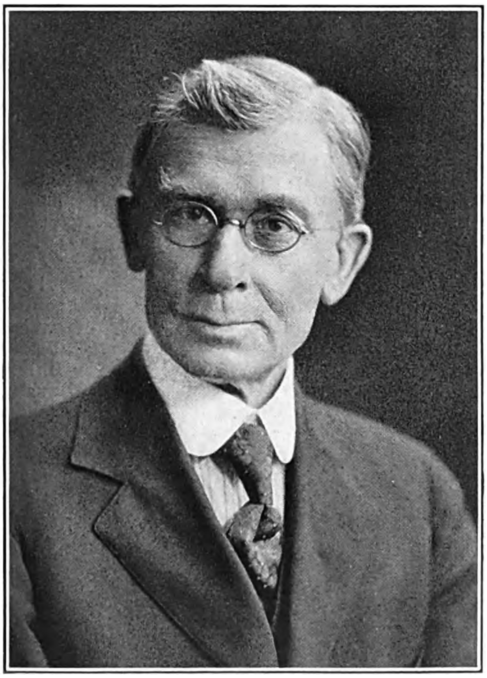
**GREGG, John Robert,** author, publisher, educator, was born in Rockcorry, Ireland, June 17, 1867, son of George and Margaret (Courtney Johnson) Gregg. When he was eleven years of age his family moved to Glasgow, Scotland, where he was educated. He became deeply interested in shorthand and studied many systems, several of them adaptations from the French and German. He devised a system of his own which he first published in pamphlet form in Liverpool, England, in 1888, under the title, "Light-Line Phonography." Five years later he came to the United States and, in Boston, Massachusetts, published a revised edition of the system under the title of "Gregg Shorthand" (1893). Two years later he moved to Chicago, Ill., and from that city Gregg shorthand has been introduced in all parts of the world. It is now taught in more than 10,000 schools in the United States and Canada, including 96% of all the public high schools in the United States which give instruction in shorthand. It has been adapted to many languages, including Spanish, French, German, Portuguese, Italian, Polish and Esperanto, and supports four magazines, one of them, "The Gregg Writer," having a circulation of 75,000 copies monthly. Mr. Gregg's original purpose was to make shorthand conform more closely than previous systems to the natural motion of longhand, to which the hand was accustomed. This system is written on the slope of longhand with a uniform movement instead of consisting of strokes written in all directions; it is free from shading; vowels are joined to the consonants in the order in which they are spoken, instead of being expressed by disjoined dots and dashes; it is free from "position writing" or the placing of characters on, above, through or below the line of writing and curve motion is given the preference, as in longhand, in contrast to the angular forms of older systems. Of the last seven World's Shorthand Championship Contests conducted by the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, six have been won by writers of the Gregg system. The Medal of Honor was awarded the system by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 and it was also awarded the highest honor in the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1926. In connection with his shorthand system, Mr. Gregg has built up the Gregg Publishing Co., Inc., of which he is president, which publishes the commercial textbooks written by him and which has offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto. The Gregg Publishing Company, Ltd., of which he is chairman of the board of directors with offices in London, conducts a publishing business in Great Britain and throughout the British colonies. He is the author of: "Gregg Shorthand Manual" (1888); "Progressive Exercises in Gregg Shorthand" (1890); "The Gregg Shorthand Dictionary" (1901); "The Gregg Phrase Book" (1901); "Gregg Speed Practice" (1907); "The Gregg Reporter" (1909); "Gregg Speed Studies" (1917); "Reporting Shortcuts" (1921); "Basic Principles of Gregg Shorthand" (1923); and "Secretarial Studies" (with R. P. Sorelle) in 1922. He is president of the Gregg School of Chicago and of the Gregg College of Toronto and chairman of the board of directors of the Gregg Schools, Ltd., consisting of thirty-three schools of shorthand in Great Britain. He is a member of the Merchants Association of New York City, the National Arts Club (treasurer since 1915) and the Salmagundi Club of New York and the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago. He is a member of the advisory board of Boston University. Mr. Gregg was married at Hannibal, Mo., July 3, 1899, to Maida, daughter of Hugh Wasson of Louisiana, Mo.

**DOUGHERTY, George Thomas,** chemist and metallurgist, was born at Catawissa, Mo., Jan. 4, 1860, son of Henry and Margaret (Keane) Dougherty, both natives of Ireland. He lost the faculty of hearing in childhood and has always communicated with others in writing as being more certain than the lip-reading method. He was educated at the Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Mo.; Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., receiving the B.S. degree at Gallaudet in 1882 and that of M.S. in 1885. Having specialized in the study of metallurgy, he began his



professional career with the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting & Refining Co., as chemist and assayer in 1883. He has since been associated with the following firms: The Chicago Smelting & Refining Co., the St. Louis Sugar Refining Co., 1886, the Western Steel Co., and the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., three years, the National Smelting & Refining Co., in Chicago, 1890–93, the Deering Harvester Co., Chicago, 1893–95, and the American Steel Foundries Co., Chicago. He has been with the last as chemist and metallurgist since 1895. In the course of his professional career Mr. Dougherty has developed and published new methods of chemical analysis to reduce the time of the ordinary or standard methods without sacrificing the accuracy of results and some of them have become standard in textbooks and laboratories. He has contributed numerous papers to trade journals and chemical periodicals, both in America and in England. The honorary degree of

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D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Gallaudet College in 1904. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and of the National Association of the Deaf (honorary), serving as secretary of its first convention. He was president of the World's Congress of the Deaf in Chicago, in 1893. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith. He was married, Sept. 1, 1886, in Grafton, Neb., to Anne Joyce, daughter of James Wicktom, of Kewanee, Ill., and they have one daughter, Julia Dougherty.

**LOREE, Leonor Fresnel,** railroad president, was born at Fulton City, Ill., Apr. 23, 1858, son of William Mulford and Sarah Bigelow (Marsh) Loree. He is descended from the Loring family, of English origin, a member of which, John, who also spelled his name Lore, was settled in Southold, Long Island, in 1683, when his name appeared on the tax list, and whose descendants, known as Loree, later became established in Morristown and Mendham, N. J. As a student at Rutgers College, he specialized in mathematics and science, and was graduated C.E. in 1877, receiving also the degree of M.Sc. The same year he began his long railroad career as an assistant in the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania railroad, and for two years was engaged in field surveys and in enlarging his knowledge of railroad engineering. The four ensuing years were successively spent with the U. S. army engineering corps as a transitman and with the Mexican National Railway (1881–83) in preliminary surveys for a line between the Rio Grande and Saltillo. Returning to the United States, he rejoined the Pennsylvania railroad service as assistant engineer on the Chicago division; rose to engineer of maintenance of way, first of the Indianapolis and Vincennes division in 1884, then of the Chicago division in 1886 and in 1888 of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh division. As superintendent of the latter, to which he advanced in 1889, he devised improvements in operation, including lap passing tracks with numbered switches and a method of train dispatching that facilitated track operation. At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 he was one of the jury of awards on transportation. Mr. Loree was appointed general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh in January, 1896. The greater field afforded by this network of lines over a wide area gave further opportunity for improving the system's roadbed and equipment, and these betterments, added to his adoption of more efficient operating methods, including greater care in the selection and training of employees, enabled the Pennsylvania system to meet adequately the sudden expansion of traffic stimulated by the industrial revival of 1898. As general manager Mr. Loree also organized the first railroad police force in the United States, thus ridding the Pennsylvania of undesirable vagrants. He was advanced to fourth vice-president of the western lines in 1901, but resigned the same year to accept the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. For this road he projected and built the great piers of its terminal at Canton, on Chesapeake Bay, initiated the construction of the first articulated locomotive in America (1904), and installed the upper quadrant system of semaphore signalling, one of his own inventions which has since been incorporated in all American railroads. The road's entire operating methods were overhauled and reorganized and a new system of disbursement accounting established by him that was adopted by other railway administrations and utilized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Resigning the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio in 1904, Mr. Loree, from January to October of that year, headed the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, which controlled the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco lines, and was also chairman of the respective executive committees of these roads. He was made chairman (June, 1906) of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern Railway and in April, 1907, was elected president of The Delaware and Hudson Co.; he assumed at the same time the offices of president and the directorships of more than forty lines controlled by or affiliated with that system. In his administration of these roads he followed his customary policy on taking charge of railroad properties, namely, constructive reorganization and betterment of structure, plant and operation, and duly rehabilitated both systems. In 1926 his executive responsibilities were further extended by his election as chairman of the board of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad, a position he still holds. In addition to these extensive railroad affiliations he is a director of the Erie, Seaboard, New York, Ontario & Western, Wheeling & Lake Erie and the National Railways of Mexico. As a railroad executive he presented a statement to the judiciary committee of the house of representatives in 1914 urging that a pending measure prohibiting interlocking directorates should exclude railroads and other common carriers from its provisions, and as a consequence the bill did not restrict the personnel of railway boards. He was president of the American Railway Association in 1899–1900, and in 1901 represented that body at the International Railway Congress in Paris. Since 1913 he has been chairman of the eastern group of the presidents' conference committee on federal valuation of the railroads in the United States, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Association of Railway Executives. His grasp of railroad problems is reflected in his "Railroad Freight Transportation" (1922), and he has made various contributions to labor questions as related to railroads in addresses before the American Railway Engineering Association in Chicago in 1912, the American Bankers' Association in New York city in 1922, and before a conference held at Lake George in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. industrial department. His war service from the outbreak of the world conflict in 1914, when he happened to be in the French war zone, began with his helping stranded Americans to return home by chartering the Southern Pacific's S.S. "Antilles" by cable. The next year he investigated the extent of American railroad securities held abroad with a view to gauging the effect on the country's finances should liquidation of these securities take place through war conditions. American bankers had not succeeded in ascertaining the scope of foreign holdings of such investments, and the results of his inquiry were recorded in the "Railway Age" of April, 1918. With American participation in the conflict impending early in 1917, he became chairman of the eastern section of a special committee of the American Railway Association to cooperate with the National Council of Defense in organizing and furthering plans for troop movements,

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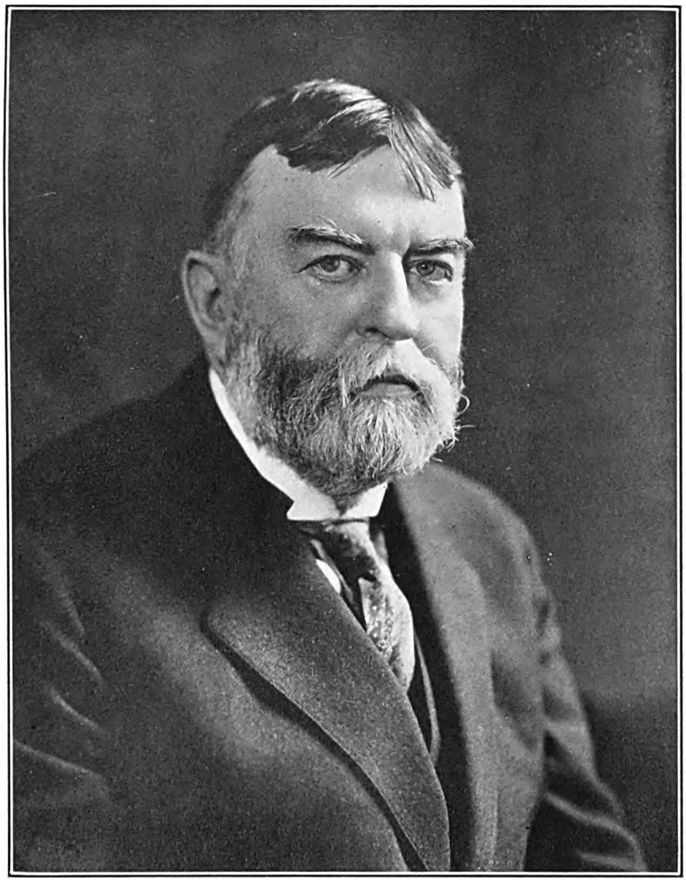
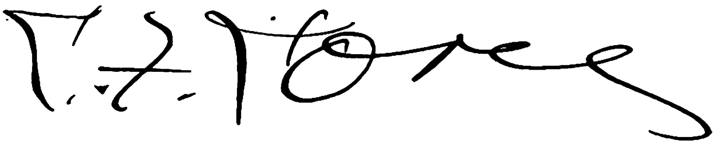


THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



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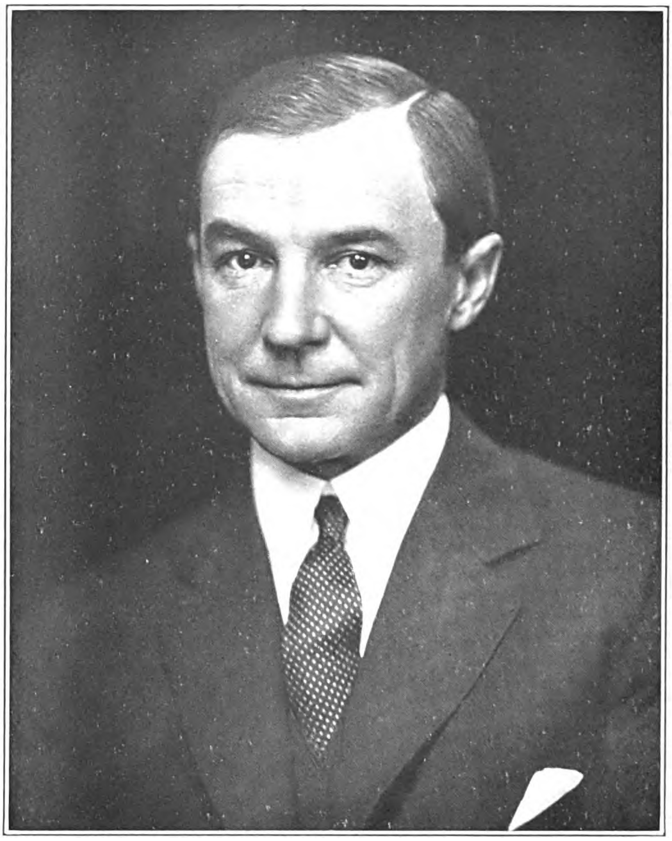

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M. A. Traylor

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location of cantonments and other steps necessary to facilitate war transportation. The section under his chairmanship continued to function until May, 1918, and directed the movement of 3,750,000 troops on eastern railroads. As its chairman he passed upon the qualifications of applicants for commissions as officers of the 1st reserve engineers regiment (later the 11th engineers), one of the first of nine American railway regiments raised for war service. He was also a member of the War Labor Conference Board, National War Labor Board, the New York Chamber of Commerce's committee which investigated the disposition of Camp Whitman in Dutchess county, represented the American Railway Association on the Port of New York's war board, besides serving on the Mayor's Committee on National Defence, the second American Red Cross war fund committee and on the United War Work Campaign general committee for that city. Outside his railroad connections Mr. Loree is a trustee of the American Surety Company, a director of Ansco Photoproducts, Pittsburgh Utilities Corporation, United Railways Investment Co., Chase National Bank, and of the National Employment Exchange, whose purposes and functions he reported to the American Railway Association in 1913. He is also a trustee of Rutgers University and a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey College for Women. He was married, Jan. 29, 1885, to Jessie, daughter of Jesse Taber, of Logansport, Ind., and has had three children, James Taber, Robert Fresnel, and Louise Claire, wife of David M. Collins.

**TRAYLOR, Melvin Alvah,** banker, was born at Breeding, Ky., Oct. 21, 1878, son of James Milton and Kitty Frances (Harvey) Traylor. His youth was spent on his father's farm until the age of twenty when he moved to Hillsboro, Tex., where he was employed in a grocery store and devoted his evenings to the study of law. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1901, and was soon after elected city clerk at Hillsboro, and was assistant county attorney of Hill county in 1904–05. Mr. Traylor's career as a banker began in 1905 when he was made cashier of the Bank of Malone, Tex. Two years later he became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Ballinger, Tex., and in 1908 vice-president, and when it was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1909 he was made president. In 1911 he went to East St. Louis, Ill., as vice-president of the Stock Yards National Bank of that city and three years later to Chicago as vice-president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank. He was made president of the latter in 1916; and he was president of the Chicago Cattle Loan Co. during 1914–19. On Jan. 1, 1919, he was elected president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, and vice-president and director of the First National Bank, both of Chicago, and in 1925 became president of the latter. The combined capital, surplus and profits of these allied institutions when he assumed the presidency were $52,785,738, with total deposits of $380,572,640 and total resources of $462,855,650, which have since then increased to $72,359,088 in capital, surplus and undivided profits; $491,539,364 in deposits and $605,357,276 in total resources. Mr. Traylor was president of the Illinois Bankers Association in 1923–24 and of the American Bankers Association in 1926–27. In 1929 he served with Jackson Eli Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, on the committee of financial experts designated by the Hague reparations conference to organize the Bank for International Settlements (see McGarrah, Gates W.). At the meeting of this committee, at Baden, Germany, he had an important part in drafting the charter and regulations governing the operations of the bank, which was finally established at Basel, Switzerland, in May, 1930. Mr. Traylor holds directorships in the First National Bank of Chicago and affiliated institutions, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, General Electric Company, United States Gypsum Company, Fairbanks, Morse & Company, and National Broadcasting Company. During the World war he was director of sales of U. S. treasury certificates of indebtedness, 7th Federal Reserve District. He is a trustee of Berea (Ky.) College, Northwestern University and the Newberry Library of Chicago and has been president of the Shedd Aquarium Society since its organization in 1924. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Masonic order, the Western Golf Association, the United States Golf Association, of which he was president in 1928, and the Glen View, Saddle and Cycle, Old Elm, Racquet, Chicago, Saddle and Sirloin, Bankers, and Iroquois clubs of Chicago; the Recess Club of New York city, and the Wausaukee Club of Athelstane, Wis. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Traylor possesses a keen and aggressive personality. He is one of the leading bankers of America and his addresses dealing with economic subjects and business conditions have attracted nation-wide attention. Illinois College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1922. He was married, June 6, 1906, to Dorothy Arnold, daughter of John J. Yerby, of Hillsboro, Tex., and they have two children: Nancy Frances and Melvin Alvah Traylor, Jr.

**RIGGS, Thomas,** civil engineer and governor of Alaska (1918–21), was born at Ilchester, Md., Oct. 17, 1873, son of Thomas and Catherine Winter (Gilbert) Riggs, grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Norris) Riggs, great-grandson of Thomas and Mary Hammond (Riggs) Riggs and great-great-grandson of Samuel and Amelia (Ridgeley) Riggs. He attended private schools in the United States and Germany and for three years was a student in civil engineering at Princeton University, class of 1894. After devoting three years to the lumber business at Bucoda, Wash., he went to the Klondike in Alaska, where for three years he tried his luck at mining with indifferent success. Two more years were devoted to mining in Utah and he then joined the United States and Canada boundary survey, becoming chief of the party in 1905. Subsequently he was topographer in the U. S. geological survey. During 1906–13 he was surveyor and engineer in charge for the United States of the Alaska boundary commission. His chief work was the survey of the 141st meridian from Mt. St. Elias to the Arctic ocean, a distance of over 600 miles. It was completed in six years, one-half the estimated time, and the line is considered one of the world's most perfect long lines; the vista is cleared where timber is found for twenty miles; bronze monuments are placed at intervisible points. In 1914 he was appointed on the Alaskan engineering commission created by Pres. Wilson for the purpose of locating and constructing the government railroad from Seward

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to Fairbanks. Work was divided into the Seward, Anchorage and Fairbank divisions, the first division being under the supervision of the chairman, William C. Edes, the second under Lieut. Frederick Mears and the third or Fairbanks division under Mr. Riggs. In his division a line was located in 1914–15 from Fairbanks to Broad Pass and construction commenced from Nenana, a midway point on the Tanana river, late in 1916. In 1918, when he became governor of Alaska, about 120 miles of right of way had been cleared and grubbed, forty miles of new railroad constructed and placed in operation, forty-five miles of the old Tanana Valley railroad repaired for light operation, ninety miles of telephone line strung and the division buildings erected. His appointment as governor of Alaska came during the World war and was

unsought. As governor he directed the draft resulting in the least expensive and one of the most effective organizations of all the United States. Practically 12 per cent of the population enrolled. During this period Alaska led the rest of the country in three Liberty loans in the ratio of over-subscription to quota; it led in the Red Cross activities and the war savings stamp campaigns, these drives being directed by the governor. His principal endeavor as governor was to consolidate the various overlapping federal and territorial functions. Road building was restricted to two federal agencies; federal and territorial funds for education were combined and also the offices of federal and territorial mine inspectors. A territorial fish hatchery and experimental station were established and also a territorial historical museum. Throughout his administration Gov. Riggs steadfastly contended for a full territorial form of government and opposed the continual encroachments of the departmental bureaus on what he considered to be the rights of the people. When Pres. Harding was inaugurated Gov. Riggs resigned, and since then has been engaged in mining development with offices in New York city. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1920 and 1924. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Princeton Engineering Association, the Pioneers of Alaska, the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Bankers' Club of New York. He was married, Apr. 30, 1913, to Renee Marie, daughter of Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, and had two children: Elizabeth Catherine and Thomas Riggs.

**PATRICK, Mason Mathews,** soldier, was born at Lewisburg, W. Va., Dec. 13, 1863, son of Alfred Spicer and Virginia Amanda (Mathews) Patrick. His first paternal American ancestor was Mathew Patrick, who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Massachusetts with his wife Mary, in 1718, and the line of descent is traced through their son Mathew, Jr., and his wife Elisabeth Rogers; their son Jacob and his wife Zernah Maxwell; their son Jacob, Jr., and his wife Sarah Spicer and their son Spicer and his wife Lavinia Virginia Mary Bream, who were Gen. Patrick's grandparents. He was graduated at West Point in 1886 and appointed lieutenant, corps of engineers. From 1889 to 1916 he was engaged in engineering work of the U. S. army on rivers, harbors and fortifications, which included the building of locks and dams on the Ohio river, dredging and the construction of levees on the Mississippi, fortification work at Fortress Monroe and enlarging the harbor channels in nearby waters and improvements in the entrance from Chesapeake Bay and improvements of channels and harbors on the Great Lakes and building locks at Sault Ste. Marie. Following his graduation at the Engineers School of Application in 1899, he taught military engineering at West Point and commanded an attachment of engineers there and during 1907–9 was chief engineer in the army of Cuban pacification. He was promoted to be captain in 1898, major in 1901, lieutenant-colonel in 1910 and colonel in 1916. He was a member of the board of officers which raised the battleship "Maine" from Havana harbor, in 1910–12. In 1916 he organized and commanded the 1st regiment of engineers and with it served on the Mexican border and later in that year he also commanded the Engineer School at Washington Barracks. At the outbreak of war with Germany he sailed for France, in command of the 1st regiment of engineers, being promoted to the rank of brigadier general, national army, shortly after landing and then became chief engineer of lines of communication. He was in charge of all construction and forestry work in France until May, 1918, when he was selected to be chief of the air service, A.E.F., and promoted to the rank of major general, N. A. It was in that branch of the army that he did his greatest work. To Gen. Patrick belongs the credit of organizing the air service throughout the A.E.F. and before the close of the war he commanded 78,000 officers and men with their equipment of airplanes, balloons and hangars. After his return to the United States in 1919 he served as division engineer of the gulf division and the following year as assistant to the chief of engineers. In 1921 he was commandant of the engineering school at Camp Humphreys, Va., and on Oct. 5, 1921, was appointed chief of the air service, with the rank of major general. During

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his able administration of six years he greatly advanced the service. He developed adventurous flying officers, and called upon them to make records. For world's speed, endurance, altitude and load-carrying they set the pace for the military services of all nations, and particularly excelled in distance flying and hazardous adventure. It was under him that the first flight was made around the world and also the first flight from California to the Hawaiian Islands. (See Rogers, J.) The army planes were standardized for pursuit, observation and training; repair depots and engineering shops were built, and he was instrumental in having passed the air corps act of 1925 which authorized a five-year program to give the army 1,800 modern planes, 1,650 commissioned officers and 15,000 enlisted men. He retired from the service, Dec. 13, 1927, but in May, 1929, Pres. Hoover appointed him a member of the public utilities commission of the District of Columbia, of which he became chairman. The honorary degree of Doc. Eng. was conferred upon Gen. Patrick by the University of Vermont in 1922 and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1918. He is Commander of the Legion of Honor, of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, of the Crown of Belgium, Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Chevy Chase Club, and the Engineers Club of Philadelphia. He was married, Nov. 11, 1902, to Grace Webster, daughter of Martin I. Cooley, of Plainfield, N. J., and has one son, Bream Cooley Patrick.

**FRONCZAK, Francis Eustace,** physician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1874, son of Adelbert and Victoria (Jaworska) Fronczak. His father, a native of Inowroclaw, Poland, and a soldier in the Polish insurrections of 1848 and 1863, came to the United States in 1870. Dr. Fronczak was graduated A.B. at Canisius College, Buffalo, in 1894 and A.M. in 1895. At the University of Buffalo he studied medicine and law, receiving the degrees M.D. in 1897, and LL.B. in 1900. After post-graduate work at Canisius College in philosophy, and at Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland, in medical jurisprudence and preventive medicine, he began the practice of medicine in Buffalo in 1897. He has served the city of Buffalo in many capacities, as physician of Erie county penitentiary, Buffalo, 1898–99; member of the municipal civil service commission of Buffalo, 1898–1902; health officer of the town of Cheektowaga, a suburb of Buffalo, 1899–1910; member of the Buffalo charter revision commission, 1906; as assistant health commissioner of the city of Buffalo, 1907–09, and as health commissioner since 1910. He is a member of the council of the University of Buffalo, and associate professor of hygiene and preventive medicine at that institution; trustee of the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary and Wettlaufer clinic; president of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital, and vice-president of the veterans' mountain camp, American Legion of New York state. He is a director of the American Savings Bank of Buffalo and of the Polish Loan Association of Buffalo. During the World war, Dr. Fronczak was president of the central Polish relief committee of America, 1914–18, and major and lieutenant-colonel, medical corps, U. S. army. He was a member of the Polish national committee in Paris, representing the Poles of America. Through this committee Poland was represented in the councils of the allies, and as a member of the committee he directed the department of the physical, moral and material welfare of the Polish army and was charged with the care of Polish war prisoners and refugees in France, Siberia, Morocco and England. He took part in the battles on the Marne, in Champagne and Lorraine on the western front, being wounded in the Marne offensive at Verzey, near Rheims, June 8, 1918, and gassed July 18, 1918, near St. Hillaire. Later, while serving on the eastern front, he was captured by the Bolsheviki forces of Russia in April, 1919, near Pinsk. He was commissioner and medical counselor to the first American Red Cross commission to Poland in 1919. His war service brought him various honors, including knighthood in the French Legion of Honor; the French Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire; the Cross of Valor of Poland; the Gold Cross of Merit, Haller's Swords; and commander in the Order of Polonia Restituta. Canisius College conferred on him the degree of D.P.H. in 1917 and the University of Warsaw the M.D. degree in 1919; the Army Sanitary School of the Republic of Poland in 1927 gave him an honorary diploma. Dr. Fronczak was president of the American School Hygiene Association and is honorary president of the Polish Physicians' and Dentists' Association of America, the Polish Physicians' Association of Buffalo, the Polish Social Workers Association of America and the Polish Physicians and Scientists of Europe. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association (fellow), American Tuberculosis Association, American Child Hygiene Association, American Climatological Association, National Geographic Society, New York State Sanitary Officers' Association, New York State Medical Society and the Buffalo

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Academy of Medicine; also of the American Legion, American Disabled Veterans Association (commander), American Association of Military Surgeons, Military Order of the World War, the Knights of Columbus and the Polish National Alliance. He has published more than 295 medical papers dealing specially with preventive medicine, as well as articles on travel, literature and biography, published in American and foreign journals. He served as American delegate to the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Krakow, Poland, in 1900; the Third International Congress of School Hygiene, Paris, in 1910; the Fourth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Warsaw, Poland, 1927, and the Fifth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy at London, England, 1929. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1900, to Lucy Rosalie, daughter of Leon Tucholka, of Buffalo, and had two children, Eugenia Lucille and Edward James Fronczak.

**GREENE, Evarts Boutell,** educator and historian, was born in Kobe, Japan, July 8, 1870, son of Daniel Crosby and Mary Jane (Forbes) Greene. He is a descendant of William and Katherine (Sloan) Greene, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, England, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1714. Their son William, born on the voyage to America, became the collector of the port of Boston. His son Thomas married Anna Knight, and their son David, who married Mary Evarts, was the grandfather of Evarts Boutell Greene. Thomas Greene served as ensign in the American army during the revolutionary war, while David Greene, secretary of the American Board of Missions (Congregational), was actively interested in western missions. Dr. Greene's father founded the Japan mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1869 and remained in Japan until his death in 1913. Dr. Greene was a student at Northwestern University during 1885–88 and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1890, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1891, and that of Ph.D. in 1893. He was assistant in history at Harvard during 1890–93 and was awarded the Harris traveling fellowship to study at Berlin University during 1893–94. In the latter year he was appointed assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, served as associate professor during 1895–97, and as professor of history at that institution from 1897 to 1923. During 1906–13 he was also dean of the college of literature and arts at the university. He became professor of American history at Columbia University in 1923 and since 1926 has been DeWitt Clinton professor of American history at that university. Dr. Greene has given particular attention to American colonial history and institutions. He is author of "The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America" (Harvard Historical Studies, VII; 1898); "The Government of Illinois" (1904); "Provincial America" (1905); "Governor's Letter Books, 1818–1834" (with C. W. Alvord, 1909); "Governor's Letter Books, 1840–1853" (with C. M. Thompson, 1911); "American Interest in Popular Government Abroad" (1917); "Lieber and Schurz" (1918); "Foundations of American Nationality" (1922); "A New Englander in Japan, Daniel Crosby Greene" (1927), and "Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History (1600–1800) in the City of New York" (with Richard B. Morris, 1929). He was a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review (1923–1927). He originated the call which resulted in the organization of the Illinois State Historical Society, and served as its secretary. He was chairman in 1908 of the conference of state and local historical societies at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association; was a member 1908–11 and secretary 1913–19 of the council of the American Historical Association, and was elected president of the association in 1930. He was president of the board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library during 1910–23, and was chairman (1905–07) of the advisory commission which formulated the publication policy of the library. He was a member of the Illinois state centennial commission, 1913–19, and chairman (1918) of its publication committee. Dr. Greene is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and the Century and Harvard clubs, New York city, and Harvard Club, Boston. In religion he is associated with the Episcopal church.

**CLINCH, Richard Floyd,** business executive, was born in Georgia, July 19, 1865, a son of Col. Duncan L. and Susan A. (Hopkins) Clinch. His father was a Confederate officer in the civil war, distinguishing himself at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864, and his grandfather, Duncan L. Clinch was an officer in the war of 1812. His education was completed at the military academy at Cheltenham, Pa., and he began business life as an employee of the Joliet Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. In 1889 he, with John Crerar as partner, established the coal and iron firm of Crerar, Clinch & Co., in Chicago, which quickly gained a leading position in the western metropolis. For a number of years it controlled the Equitable Coal & Coke Co., the Searls Coal Co. and the Duncan Coal Co., with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000 and an annual output of 2,500,000 tons of coal. In 1923 these companies were merged under one corporation, the Crerar, Clinch Coal Co., with Mr. Clinch as the president. He has become noted for his executive ability in organizing and reorganizing large business enterprises. He is the president of the Chicago Auditorium Association, owning and operating the Auditorium hotel, theatre and office building in Chicago; vice-president of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee railroad, which was reorganized largely through his efforts, and vice-president of the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. and he is a director of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, and the North American Accident Insurance Co. Formerly he was president of the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co. of Chicago. He is also president of the Traverse City (Mich.) State Bank, the Hannah & Lay Co., owners of a flour mill and a hotel in that city, and the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co., and chairman of the board of the Racine (Wis.) Crushed Stone Co. In religion he is an Episcopalian, is serving on the board of managers of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. and his favorite recreations are golfing and automobiling. He was married, April 9, 1890, to Katharine S., daughter of A. Tracy Lay, of Chicago, and has two children: Duncan Lamont and Margaret Lay Clinch.

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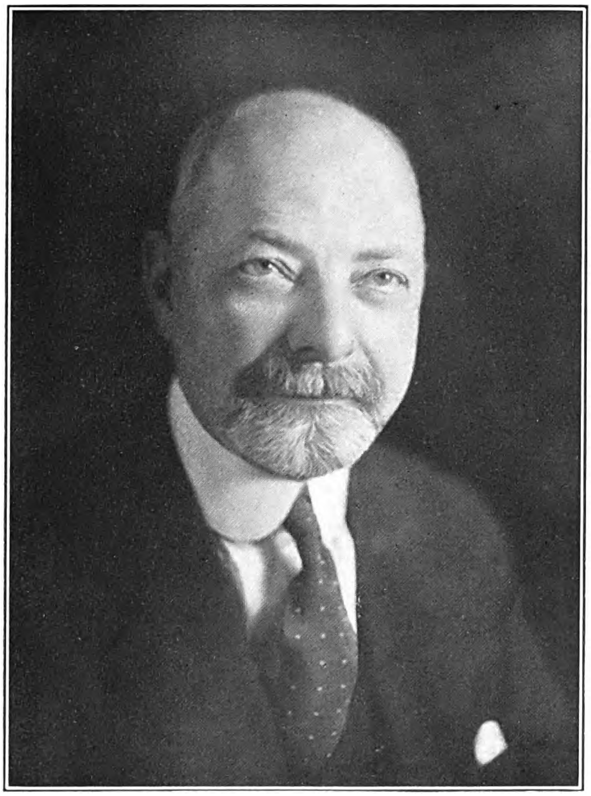

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R. Floyd Clinch.

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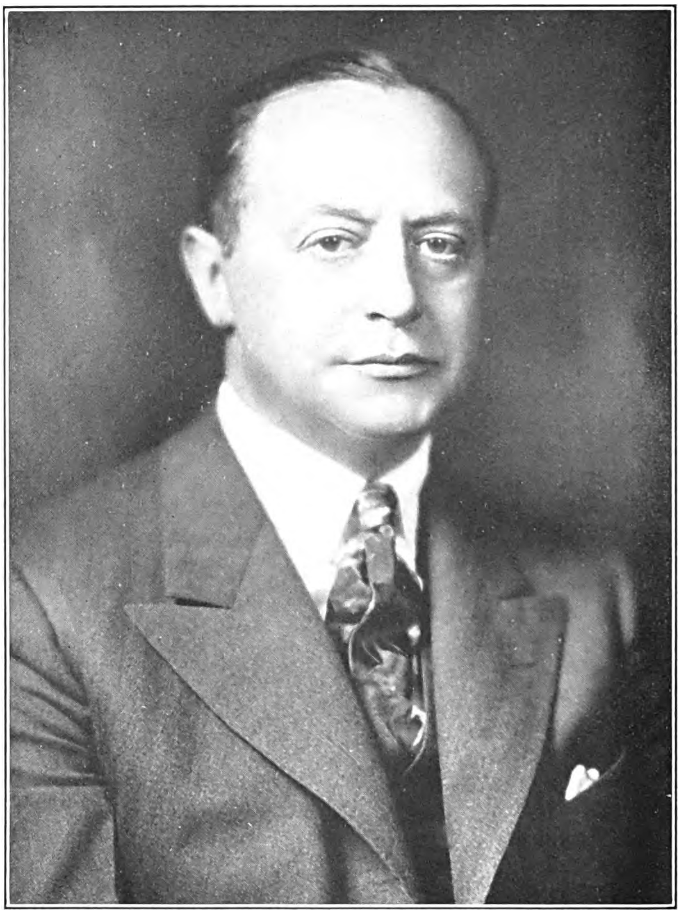

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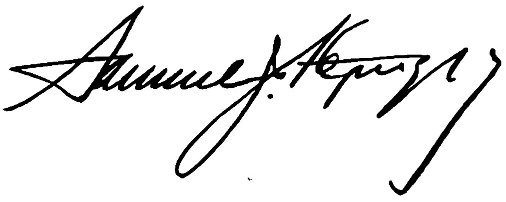

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**KOPETZKY, Samuel Joseph,** physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1876, son of Joseph and Lena (Bernhardt) Kopetzky. He studied at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), in 1898. After serving as hospital steward in the 8th U. S. volunteer infantry in the war with Spain, he began the general practice of medicine in New York, but since his return in 1904 from a year of study abroad, he has specialized in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was professor of otology at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital until the school abolished titles of teaching rank, and is now professor of otology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. In 1912 he was awarded the gold medal research prize of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, for his study on meningitis. At the beginning of the World war he was commissioned captain, May, 1917, and was placed in command of field hospital No. 13, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; was promoted to the rank of major in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, and appointed director of field hospitals in the 86th division, September, 1917; and again promoted to lieutenant colonel, February, 1918, and placed in command of the 306th sanitary train, 81st division, going overseas in August, 1918. He served at St. Die, Reon l'Etape sector, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Nov. 9 to 11, inclusive. He was promoted to colonel in February, 1919, his present rank in the medical reserve corps. He was cited, Dec. 25, 1918, for "gallant and meritorious conduct . . . for signal ability and energy in organizing and administering the service of evacuation of the wounded and care for the same." Dr. Kopetzky is the author of "Surgery of the Ear" (1908), and "Otologic Surgery" (1925), and is editor of the "New York Medical Week," the official journal of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He is attending oto-laryngologist to Beth Israel and Beth David hospitals, New York; director of oto-laryngology in the United Israel-Zion, Brownsville and East New York hospitals, Brooklyn; and consulting otologist to the Nyack and Newark Beth Israel hospitals. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the County of New York (president, 1925), American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the American Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Society. He was president of the International Medical Club, 1927–28, and chairman of the committee on international medical relations of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Kopetzky was one of the organizers of the American Jewish physicians' committee for the establishment of the medical college of the Hebrew University in Palestine. He was married in New York city, Apr. 2, 1903, to Anah Henrietta, daughter of Moritz Doob, of New York, and is the father of Karl A., and Yvonne A. Kopetzky.

**DIETRICH, John Hassler,** clergyman, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1878, the son of Jerome and Sarah Ann (Sarbaugh) Dietrich, of German-Swiss ancestry, being a descendant of Lewis Dietrich, who emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, in 1710, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college at Mercersburg Academy and matriculated at Franklin and Marshall College, where he received his A.B. in 1900 and A.M. in 1902. After two years as superintendent of Ashford Hill Retreat at Ardsley, N. Y., he decided to enter the ministry of the Reformed Church (German Reformed) in the United States, in which he had been reared, and entering the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., was graduated in 1905. He was pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., for six years. A careful study of the writings of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, and Fiske during this period awakened a feeling of doubt for many of the church doctrines and a more liberal attitude toward religious beliefs. An indictment for heresy in 1911, because of his liberal preaching, caused his resignation from the Reformed ministry and association with the Unitarian church as minister of the First Unitarian Church in Spokane, Wash. When he went there in 1911 his congregation numbered about forty and met in a small building. Within three years the church was forced to move into a theatre to accommodate all who wished to hear him, and before he left Spokane he was addressing 1,200 to 1,500 people every Sunday morning. In 1916 Mr. Dietrich accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church of Minneapolis, Minn. Here the Spokane experience was repeated. Congregations overflowed the commodious church auditorium and the Sunday morning service since 1925 has been held in a theatre, where the attendance is now from 1,400 to 1,600. In 1927 a large club building was acquired and named the Unitarian Center. Here this thriving church and its affiliated organizations carry on their varied educational and social activities, with the Sunday morning congregations still meeting in the theatre. When Mr. Dietrich went to Spokane, he was a theistic Unitarian. While there, however, his thinking led him to the position of humanism, a term which, among the churches, has recently come to signify a man-centered instead of a God-centered type of religion. It maintains that the existence and nature of Deity are matters of guess and speculation—although of possible future scientific discovery—and hence should not form the basis of an enlightened religious faith; that whatever or whoever God may be, He reveals himself only in the phenomena of nature, the laws of the universe and the life of man. Therefore, it holds, the supreme business of religion is to enrich and ennoble human life, to make the best possible men and women and the best possible social order—all this to be achieved solely by man himself working in accordance with natural laws. Humanism rejects all a priori traditional assumptions regarding man and the universe, acknowledges only "the authority of evidence," and accepts only those conclusions that have been reached by the scientific method of inquiry and investigation. Mr. Dietrich is the leading pulpit champion of the Humanist attitude within the Unitarian fellowship. His addresses are broadcast each Sunday and the best of his sermons are printed in pamphlet form in a series known as "The Humanist Pulpit." Typical titles of his published sermons are: "The

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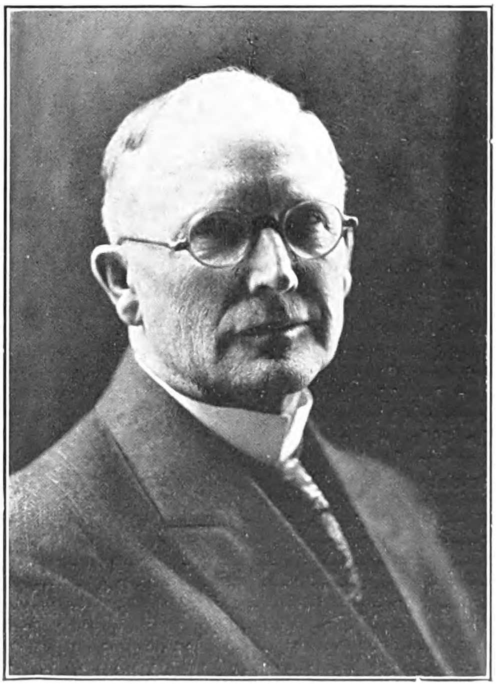
Gain for Religion in Modern Thought" (1908), "The Religion of a Skeptic" (1911), "Substitutes for the Old Beliefs" (1914), "From Stardust to Soul" (1916), "The Religion of Evolution" (1917), "The Religion of Humanity" (1919), "Do We Need a New Moral Outlook?" (1922), "The Present Crisis in Religion" (1923), "Humanism—A New Faith for a New Age" (1925), and "Who Are These Unitarians?" (1927). The last was reprinted for free distribution by the American Unitarian Association under title of "The Significance of the Unitarian Movement." Two bound volumes of his addresses have been printed, one "The Fathers of Evolution" (1927), and "The Humanist Pulpit, Series I" (1928). Mr. Dietrich is a member of the American Unitarian Association (life), and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In Minneapolis he serves on the board of directors of the Minneapolis Open Forum and is a member of the Civic, Elks, University and Interlachen Golf clubs. Mr. Dietrich was married, Aug. 25, 1912, to Louise, daughter of Emil Erb, of Appleton, Wis., and they have two sons, John Erb and William Erb Dietrich.

**HUGGINS, Edward Newton,** lawyer, was born at Mt. Orab, Brown co., O., Nov. 6, 1860, son of James Edward and Arethusa Catherine (Diboll) Huggins, grandson of Robert and Sarah (Irwin) Huggins and great-grandson of John Huggins, who came to the United States from Ireland and settled in Lincoln county, N. C. His grandfather, Robert Huggins, was a member



of a colony of abolitionists who moved from North Carolina to Brown county, Ohio, in 1800. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Cincinnati law college in 1884 and began the practice of law in Columbus, O. He formed a partnership with J. G. McGuffey under the firm name of McGuffey & Huggins, which has undergone many changes and is now Huggins & Liggett, with Willis H. Liggett as junior partner. He has had a successful general practice and has appeared in all courts from the supreme court of the United States to a magistrate's court. He was chairman of the Ohio Republican presidential electoral ticket in 1908 and of the executive committee of Ohio Republicans favoring state prohibition in 1916–17. Mr. Huggins is a life member of the Ohio Archaeological Society and a member of the Columbus, Columbus Country and Crichton clubs. He is a Mason and a charter member of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, in Columbus. He was married, Oct. 8, 1890, to Clara, daughter of Dr. William W. Ellsbury, of Georgetown, O.

**McCORNACK, Walter Roy,** architect, was born near Oneida, Ill., March 2, 1877, son of Andrew F. and Ella Carruthers (Brown) McCornack, and grandson of Samuel McCornack who came from Scotland in 1839 and settled at Knoxville, Ill. Members of the family were pioneers in Illinois and served in the Federal army during the Mexican and civil wars. Mr. McCornack attended Knox college and was graduated B.S. in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1903. After a year of further study in Europe, he became associated with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as a special investigator of the problems of picture and sculpture gallery lighting, having charge of the experimental gallery erected for that purpose. In 1906 he entered the office of Guy Lowell in Boston as assistant in the development of the drawings for the new Museum of Fine Arts, and two years later he was retained by the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to make a preliminary study of its building problem. In 1909 he was one of five American architects invited to compete for the Minneapolis Museum of Fine Arts, and at this time also became associated with the office of Edmund March Wheelwright of Boston, where he remained two years. In 1911 he returned to the office of Guy Lowell to take up again the work of the Boston Museum in connection with the Evans Memorial galleries for paintings. He went to Cleveland, O., as assistant architect for the Cleveland board of education in 1913 and in the next year upon the retirement of Frank Seymour Barnum succeeded to the position of architect, which position he held for eleven years. In 1925 he resigned and entered practice in Cleveland as an architect under his own name. Mr. McCornack established in 1915 the first comprehensive research laboratory in an American school system for the purpose of studying school planning and construction problems with a view of designing more economically planned buildings and to study building materials and apparatus. These studies revealed that corridors, stairways and other secondary areas were occupying at least fifty per cent of the total area of a majority of the school buildings of the United States, and under the initiative of the Russell Sage Foundation were instrumental in establishing the National Education Association Committee, to carry on further studies. Also from this research was developed the one-story, corridorless school which reduced corridor space in buildings from twenty-five per cent to five per cent of the total area, and possessed the further advantages of safety, each room having a direct entrance from outdoors, increased lighting, and the pos-

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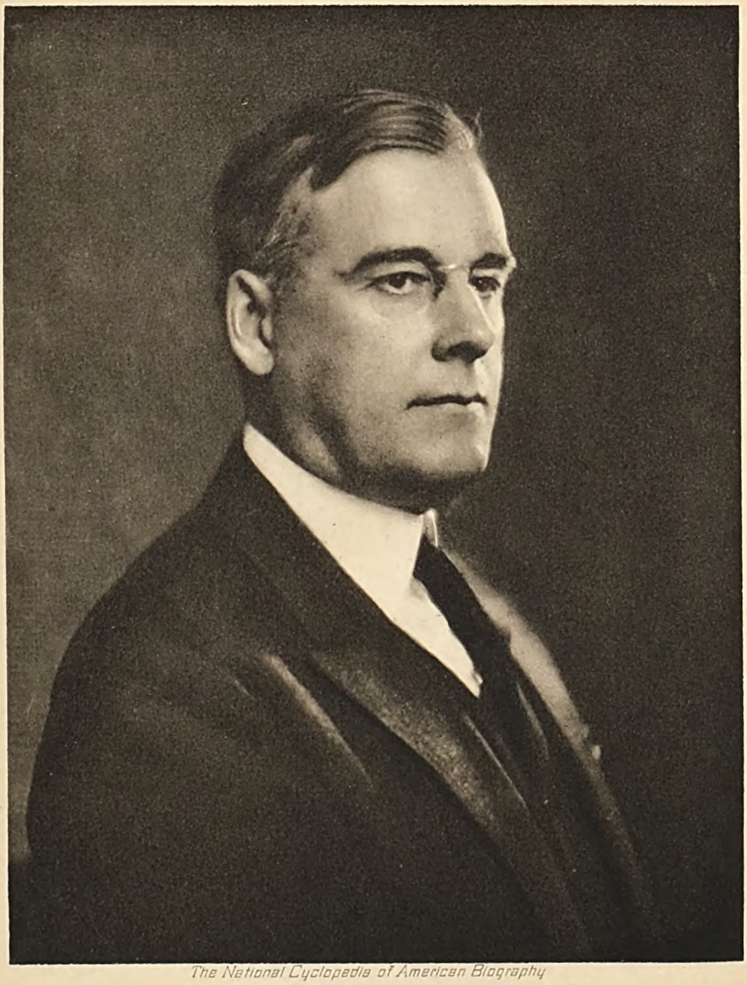
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Walter R. McCormick

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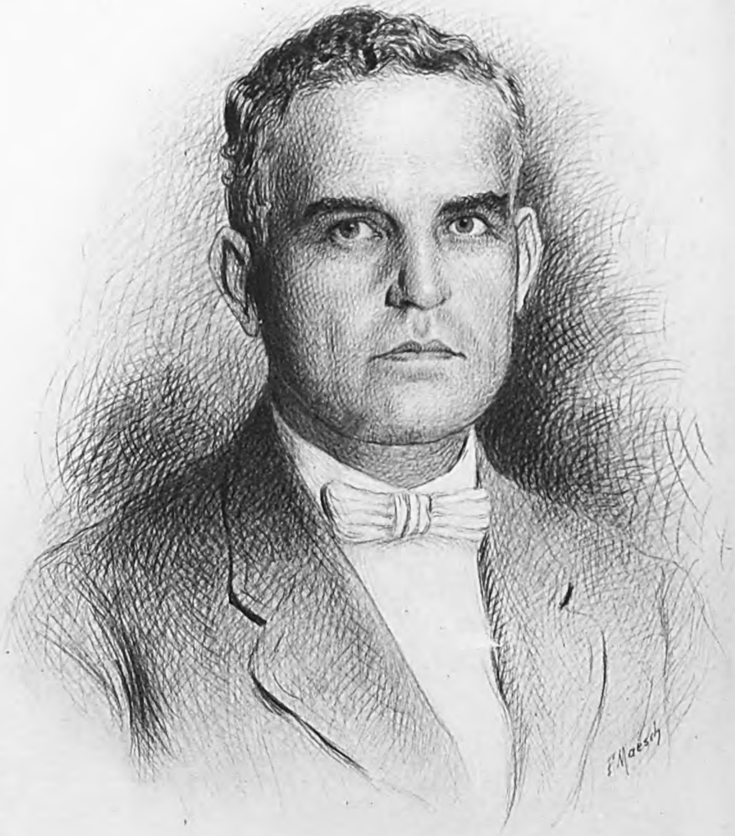

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sibility of building large recreation courts at a minimum cost in communities where weather conditions do not permit the conducting of physical education out of doors. Mr. McCornack conducted in 1916 the school building survey of St. Louis, Mo., and was lecturer on school building problems at the University of Chicago during the summers of 1923–24. His private practice in school projects includes large high schools in East Cleveland, Cleveland Heights and Shaker Heights, O.; schools at Wilmette and Glencoe, Ill., and at Lexington and Ashland, Ky.; the one story, corridorless Handley school at Winchester, Va., built to accommodate 2,000 pupils, and smaller schools at Ashtabula, Jefferson and Kingsville, O. He is consulting architect for the Julius Rosenwald Fund which aids in the construction of industrial high schools for negroes in the South. Preparatory to developing plans for a music hall to accommodate the Cleveland symphony orchestra, he carried on a protracted study of this type of construction. His plan, providing a hall shaped like a great megaphone, with seats for 1,800 persons, was accepted in 1928 and construction began in 1929. Mr. McCornack is the author of "Handbook on Lighting of Art Museums" (1907) and of various treatises on school building planning. As president of the Cleveland chapter of the American Institute of Architects during 1923–24, he initiated the building code legislation which was introduced at the 1925 session of the Ohio legislature and resulted in radical changes in the school building code. He was also active in the passage of a bill creating a state board of building standards, and was appointed by Governor Donahey a member of this board. In 1927 he was elected president of the Ohio State Association of Architects. He is a member of the University and Torch clubs of Cleveland and politically he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Congregational church. Mr. McCornack was married, June 6, 1906, to Lilian Hutchins, daughter of Elbridge Frank Amsden, of Reading, Mass., and has one son, Donald Amsden McCornack.

**SPENCER, Henry Benning,** transportation executive, was born at Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 16, 1872, son of Samuel and Louisa Vivian (Benning) Spencer. His first paternal American ancestor was James Spencer, an Englishman, who settled in Barbadoes, Westmoreland co., Va., in 1640 and later removed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in Talbot county. The line of descent is traced through James Spencer, Jr. and his wife, Ann Benson; their son Richard and his wife Martha Wicks; their son Lambert Wicks and his wife Anna Spencer; their son Lambert and his wife Vernona Mitchell, who were the grandparents of Henry B. Spencer. His father, Samuel Spencer (q.v.), was president of the Southern railway system and following his graduation at Harvard College in 1895, the son decided on railroading for his career. His first experience was as clerk in the superintendent's office of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railway at Joliet, Ill. The following year he became chief clerk to the superintendent, and a year later was appointed superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern railroad at Birmingham, Ala. He was made superintendent of the Southern Railway Company at Louisville, Ky., in 1898; became assistant general manager of the St. Louis-Louisville lines, at St. Louis, in 1901, and general manager a month later. In 1905 he was detailed to Washington, D. C., as general manager of the Southern Railway Co. and from 1906 to 1917 he was vice-president of the Southern railway system. During the World war period he was identified with the U. S. railroad administration as director of the division of purchases and stores, and as chairman of the central coal committee during the federal control of the railroads. To meet the emergency caused by the strike in the bituminous coal fields which were unionized in 1922, Pres. Harding created a federal fuel distribution organization to secure coordination of the available coal supplies and to prevent profiteering. It was known as the president's fuel distribution committee with Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, as chairman. Mr. Spencer was appointed on this committee and served as its administrative member from July 29 to Sept. 15, 1922. Since 1920 he has been president and director of the Fruit Growers' Express Company and the Western Fruit Express Co., with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He is president and director of the Burlington Refrigeration Trust Co., president and director of the Tennessee Railroad Co., and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the American Fisheries Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Huguenot Society of America, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Bibliophile Society, the National Society of Fine Arts, the Japan Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Washington Council of Social Agencies, and the Commission permanente de l'Association of Belgium. Mr. Spencer is deeply interested in and well versed in a wide range of subjects including literature and art, and his chief recreations are hunting, fishing, golf and tennis. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married, Apr. 30, 1902, to Katharine, daughter of John W. Price, of Louisville, Ky., and has three children: Violet, Louise and Samuel Spencer.

**MONNETTE, Orra Eugene,** financier, lawyer and author, was born near Bucyrus, O., Apr. 12, 1873, son of Mervin Jeremiah and Olive Adelaide (Hull) Monnette. He is a descendant of Isaac Monnet, of a Huguenot family of Poitou, France, who fled from his native land after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and, with his brother, Pierre Monnet, settled first on Staten Island, New York, and later in Calvert county, Md. From Isaac Monnet and his wife Elizabeth Williams, the line descends through William and Elizabeth (Kent) Monnet; Isaac, a soldier of the revolution, and Elizabeth (Osborne) Monnet; Abraham, also a revolutionary soldier, and Ann (Hilliary) Monnet; Rev. Jeremiah C. and Aley (Slagle) Monnett, and Abraham and Catherine (Braucher) Monnett, the grandparents of Orra E. Monnette. His grandfather, Abraham Monnett, was a wealthy banker. Mr. Monnette was educated in the public schools of his native county and was graduated A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1895. During vacations he was employed in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, an institution founded by his maternal grandfather,

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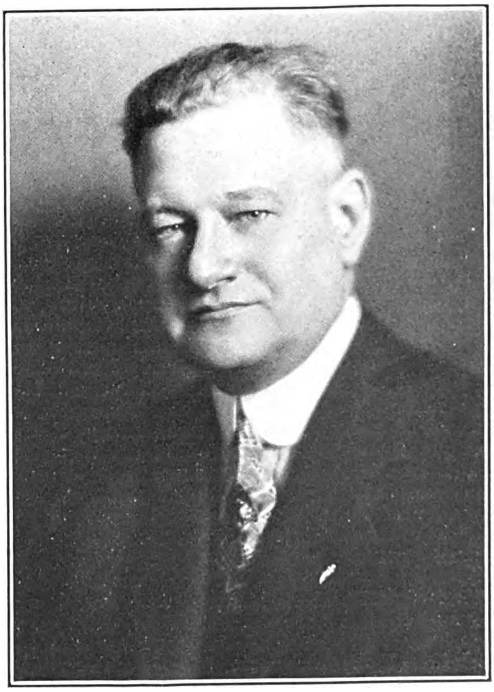
George W. Hull, and of which his father was president. At Ohio Wesleyan he took a special law course, in addition to the classical studies, and in 1896 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, beginning practice in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Beer, Bennett & Monnette. In 1903 he removed to Toledo, O., where he acquired interest in three banks, acting as their attorney, in addition to his general law practice. When, in 1907, his father became a partner in the famous Hayes-Monnette mining lease at Goldfield, Nev., Mr. Monnette removed with him to Los Angeles, Calif., and there practiced law until 1912. Shortly after his arrival in California, in association with his father and an uncle, J. C. F. Hull, he purchased the former American National Bank of Los Angeles, becoming its attorney and one of its directors. In 1909 this bank was consolidated with the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, retaining the latter name, and two years later he pur-



chased the Broadway Bank and Trust Co., reorganizing it as the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. Of this latter organization, Mr. Monnette was elected president in January, 1912, so continuing until 1922. He served also as a director of both the Citizens National Bank and the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank until 1923. He organized the Bank of America of Los Angeles, in November, 1922, and was its president from the date of its opening in the following February. It was consolidated with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco in March, 1927, under the style, Liberty Bank of America, with Mr. Monnette as first president, but later was merged into the Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, with the same officers and personnel. In 1923, also, Mr. Monnette founded the Lincoln Mortgage Co. of California, and became its president. In addition to these connections, he is chairman of the board of directors of the Americommercial Corporation; director and vice-chairman of the board, member of the general executive committee and chairman of the (Los Angeles) regional board of the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association, of San Francisco. He is also treasurer of the Prudential Building and Loan Association. Mr. Monnette's public spirit is reflected in his long and able service as a member of important civic bodies. He has been president of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library since 1914; is a member of the city planning commission and the municipal annexation commission; and was a member of the board of freeholders which framed the Los Angeles city charter in 1923–24. He is also president of the Business Men's Cooperative Association. In the World war he was a representative of the secret service of the state council of defense and was active in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Mr. Monnette has also been intensely interested in the activities of patriotic, historical and genealogical societies, and has devoted much time, energy and study to historical and genealogical research and writing. Besides numerous articles on families and individuals contributed to various publications, he is the author of: "Five Isaac Kendals, of Ashford, Conn." (1908); "Israel Clark, an Ohio Pioneer" (1908); "John C. Fremont Hull" (1909); "A Janeway Lineage" (1910); "The Hull Family in America" (1910); "Monnet Family Genealogy" (1911) and "California Chronology" (1915); "A Vocabulary Test and Monosyllabic Essay on Art" (1918) and a volume of poems, "Red Shining Star" (1926). Mr. Monnette is a member of the American, Ohio, California and Los Angeles County bar associations, American and California Bankers Associations, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Huguenot Society of America, Baronial Order of Runnemede, Magna Charta Barons, Society of Colonial Wars (deputy governor for California), Sons of the Revolution (grand historian, editor of 1915 year book for California), Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots of America (president 1924), Society of the War of 1812, Order of Washington, the Phi Beta Kappa society (president of alumni of southern California), Phi Kappa Psi fraternity (national president 1911–12), Masonic order (32nd degree Shriner), and the Independent Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics, being central committeeman of his district, and a Methodist in religion. His executive ability, energy, perseverance and public spirit have made him one of the outstanding figures in the business and cultural life of southern California. Mr. Monnette has married three times: (1) Oct. 5, 1891, to Ella Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Crim, of Galion, O.; (2) Nov. 6, 1895, to Carrie Lucile, daughter of William Francis Janeway, Columbus, O.; (3) Dec. 15, 1917, to Helen Marie, daughter of Christopher G. Kull, of Los Angeles. He has one daughter (by the third marriage), Helen Hull Monnette.

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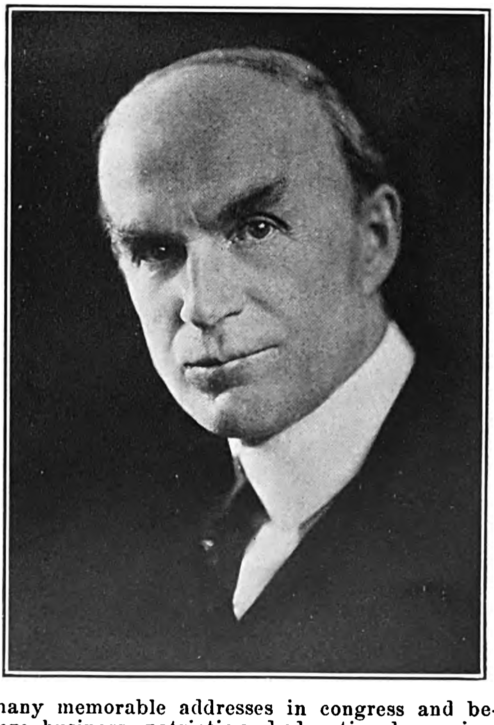
**FESS, Simeon Davidson,** educator and U. S. senator (1923– ), was born near Lima, O., Dec. 11, 1861, son of Henry and Barbara (Herring) Fess. When he was four years of age his father died, leaving the family almost destitute. He resolved to secure an education in spite of his poverty and supplemented his instruction in the country school by reading every book he could obtain. While attending Ohio Northern University, he taught school, and was graduated A.B., with first honors, in 1889. During the last two years he was an instructor and on graduation was made professor of American history at the university, holding that chair until 1896. He was also graduated LL.B. in the law department of the university in 1894 and was dean of the college of law during 1896–1900 and vice-president of the university, 1900–02. During the ensuing five years he was a graduate student and lecturer in the university extension department of the University of Chicago. His ability as an educator and as a writer and lecturer on educational subjects attracted widespread attention and in 1907 he was called to the presidency of Antioch College in Ohio where he served for ten years. Sen. Fess became active in politics, as a Republican, in early manhood, delivering his first political speech in the presidential campaign of 1884 and participating in every national campaign since that time. He stumped Ohio for McKinley in 1896; was a member and vice-president of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1912 and chairman of its committee on education, and author of the provision creating the state department of public instruction. In the same year he was elected to the 63d U. S. congress, being reelected to the four succeeding congresses. During his ten years in the house, he became one of the most influential and responsible leaders on the Republican side, taking a prominent part in the framing of legislation and in the councils of his party. He served on the committees on education (chairman), foreign affairs, library, and rules, and as a member of the vocational education commission. He was the author of an amendment to the federal reserve act to safeguard integrity of the gold standard, and of the act providing for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in the World war. He also assisted in carrying through congress the war risk insurance act, and the Federal aid in highway building law and was a leading advocate of the woman suffrage amendment. As chairman of the Republican national congressional campaign committee during 1918–22 he had charge of the congressional elections of 1918, when the Democratic majority of twelve gave way to a Republican majority of thirty-eight, and in 1920, when the Republican majority was increased to 170. While in the lower house he had a record of never voting against the President except once and that was when he voted to override Pres. Harding's veto of the bonus bill. He was elected U. S. senator in November, 1922, by a majority of 50,601 votes. It was a remarkable evidence of his popularity, since Ohio elected a Democratic governor, Donahey. His record of fruitful public service begun in the house was continued in the senate where he is a member of the committees on foreign relations, interstate commerce, contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds, and is chairman of the joint house and senate committees on the library. He was one of the authors of the act abolishing the railroad labor board and creating a new tribunal and drafted the bills introduced in the 69th, 70th and 71st congresses authorizing the voluntary consolidation of interstate railroads. At three successive sessions of congress he has introduced a bill creating a national research institution in Washington. He has also taken an active part in legislation providing for Federal aid to various memorials and historic celebrations, and is vice-chairman of the commission (chairman executive committee) of the George Washington bicentennial commission, chairman of the John Ericsson memorial and the Meade memorial commission, member of the George Rogers Clark commission, member of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence and Thomas Jefferson Centennial commission. Sen. Fess was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1924 and was temporary chairman of the convention of 1928, delivering as the "keynote" address of the convention a notably thoughtful, analytic and logical utterance which received the warmest approval throughout the country. He is an accomplished public speaker and has delivered



many memorable addresses in congress and before business, patriotic and educational organizations. Sen. Fess is the author of "A Compendium of United States History" (1891); "A Compendium of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene" (1892); "Outline of United States History" (1897); "Outlines of Physiology" (1899); "American Political Theory" (1907); "Civics in Ohio" (1910); and "Problems of Neutrality When the World is at War" (1917); and was editor of "World's Events," 1903–06. His interest in international relations and attitude toward peaceful agencies for the settlement of controversies among nations is shown in his contribution to the Annals of the Ameri-

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can Academy of Political and Social Science entitled "Movement Toward an International Court" (April, 1923). He belongs to the Masonic fraternity (33d degree) and the Methodist church. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1900 and by Wilberforce University in 1927. He was married in March, 1890, to Eva Candas, daughter of Capt. Benjamin A. Thomas, of Rushville, O., who died in 1925, leaving three sons: Hamilton L., Thomas L., and Charles S. Fess.

**ESCHELMAN, Karl Ferdinand,** physician, was born in Toronto, Canada, Oct. 15, 1882, son of Simon and Anne Pauline DeBell (Sinclair) Eschelman. He was graduated D.D.S. at the school of dentistry of the University of Buffalo in 1904 and in 1908 obtained the M.D. degree in the medical department of the same institution. After serving on the house staff of the Buffalo General Hospital for a year he began the practice of his profession in Buffalo in 1909 and has built up an extensive practice as a specialist in internal medicine, at the same time holding various appointments to hospitals and in the medical and dental departments of the University of Buffalo. He was consulting oral surgeon

at the Buffalo General Hospital, 1910–19, and has been assistant attending physician since 1919; has been attending bronchoscopist at the Buffalo Children's Hospital since 1919, consulting gastroenterologist at the Buffalo State Hospital since 1927, and attending esophagoscopist at the state institute for the study of malignant diseases since 1926. He was assistant professor of medicine, 1923–27, and has been associate professor since then in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and has also been director of the carcinoma clinic of the Buffalo City Hospital since 1928. In addition he was professor of anatomy in the dental department of the University of Buffalo, 1914–18. Dr. Eschelman was a first lieutenant in the medical corps, 74th Inf., N. Y. N. G., during 1911–13, resigning in the latter year but returned to the service, with the same rank and unit in 1916, was promoted to captain in 1917 and later in the same year to major, continuing with the regiment until 1920 when he went on the reserve list. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and member of the Buffalo Academy of Natural Sciences, the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, the Academy of Medicine of Buffalo and the Saturn and University of Buffalo Alumni clubs. He is an Episcopalian in religion. Dr. Eschelman was married, Oct. 12, 1912, to Cornelia L., daughter of John Sieck, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have three children: Anne Pauline, Carol Catherine and Patricia Helen Eschelman.

**SQUIRE, Andrew,** lawyer, was born in Mantua, Portage co., O., Oct. 21, 1850, son of Andrew Jackson and Martha (Wilmot) Squire and grandson of Dr. Ezekiel and Clarissa (Stewart) Squire of New England ancestry. His grandfather moved from Hampshire (now Berkshire) county, Mass., to Ohio in 1812, and his father was a member of the Ohio legislature. His family for three generations had been doctors and he began the study of medicine in the Western Reserve Medical College but decided finally to follow the law. He was graduated A.B. at Hiram College in 1872 and after spending a year in the law office of Cadwell (Darius) & Marvin (Andrew J.) of Cleveland, O., was admitted to the bar although he had never attended a law school or a law lecture. Mr. Cadwell having been elected to the common pleas bench, retired from the firm, Jan. 1, 1874, and Mr. Squire took his place, the firm in 1876 becoming Marvin, Hart & Squire with Alphonso Hart as the third partner. Mr. Squire withdrew in 1878 to form a partnership with Edward J. Estep, and in 1882 Judge Moses R. Dickey joined them, the firm of Estep, Dickey & Squire continuing until Jan. 1, 1890, when Mr. Squire and James H. Dempsey, a junior partner, withdrew from the firm and uniting with Hon. William B. Sanders, practiced as Squire, Sanders and Dempsey. While conducting a large general practice, Mr. Squire has specialized in corporation law, in which he has achieved noteworthy success. He is president and a director of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., and a director of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., the Union Trust Co., Cleveland Quarries Co., Cleveland Union Stockyards Co., Browning Crane Co., and the Grasselli Chemical Co., all of Cleveland. He has been particularly active in many enterprises for the building up of Cleveland and vicinity. He is a trustee of Hiram College and Western Reserve University and a director of the Case Library. He is a member of the International and American bar associations, and is a 33rd degree Mason. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hiram College in 1898 and Kenyon College in 1899. He was twice married, (1) in June, 1873, to Ella, daughter of Eben Mott of Hiram, O., who died, leaving one son, Carl Andrew; (2) June 24, 1896, to Mrs. Eleanor Seymour Sea, widow of Sidney Guy Sea and daughter of Belden Seymour of Cleveland.

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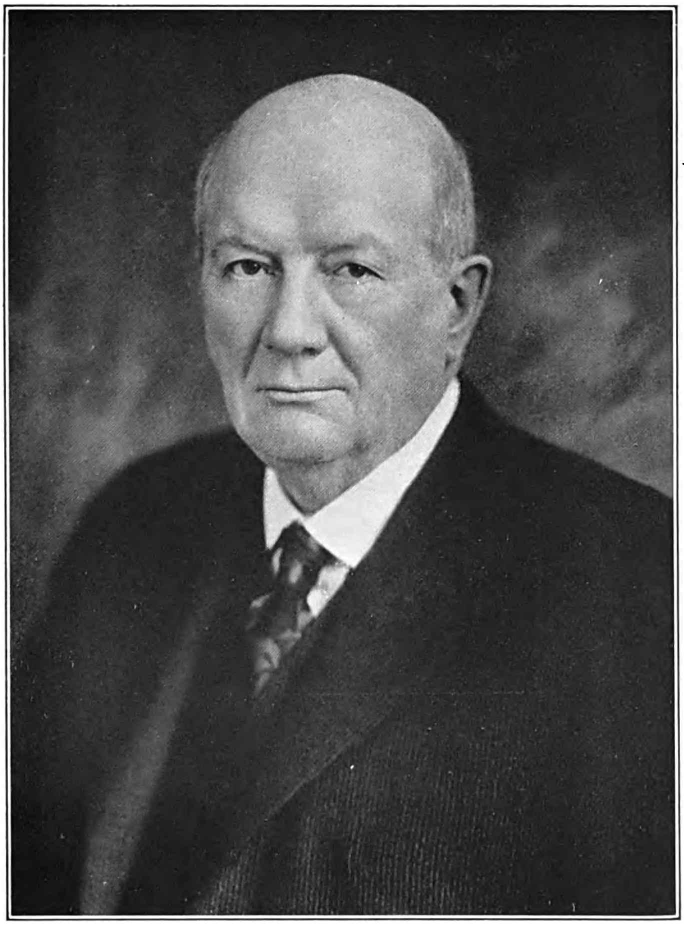

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Andrew Squire

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M. A. Rosanoff

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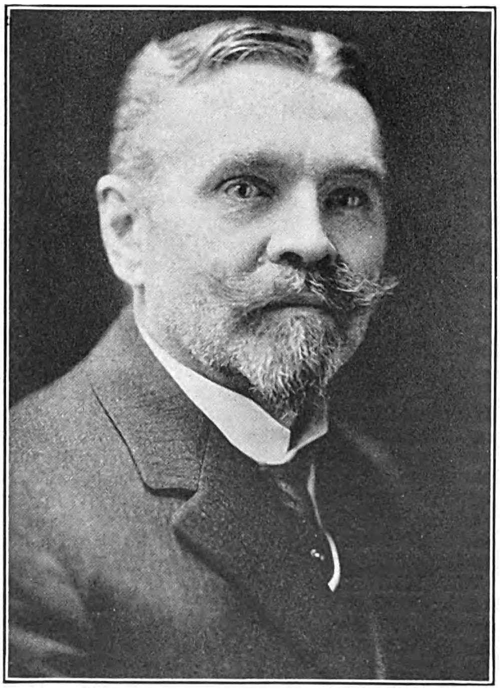
**ROSANOFF, Martin André,** chemist, was born at Nikolaeff, Russia, Dec. 28, 1874, son of Abraham and Clara (Bertinsky) Rosanoff. His father was a member of the faculty of the Imperial Classical Gymnasium, Nikolaeff, and author of a Biblical encyclopedia and a text-book in history; he brought his family to America in 1891, settling in New York city. The son received his early education in the Imperial Classical Gymnasium, Nikolaeff, and was graduated Ph.B. at New York University in 1895. He was a post-graduate student at the University of Berlin during 1895–96, and at the University of Paris during 1896–98, serving as research assistant to Prof. Friedel, Paris, in 1897–98. He began his professional career as assistant in chemical research to Dr. James M. Crafts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898. He was research fellow at New York University in 1899–1900, receiving from that institution the degree Sc.D. in 1908. From 1900 to 1903 he was editor for the exact sciences of the "New International Encyclopedia." He was research assistant to Thomas A. Edison, 1903–04; instructor in theoretical chemistry at New York University, 1904–05; assistant professor at New York University, 1905–07; head of the graduate department of chemistry and director of chemical laboratories at Clark University, 1907–14; professor of organic chemistry in Clark College, 1907–12; and professor of chemical research at the University of Pittsburgh, 1914–15. In 1913 he lectured at the University of Vienna. In 1915 Prof. Rosanoff became the first life occupant of the Willard Gibbs professorship of research in pure chemistry, and director of the department of research in pure chemistry in the Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh, serving in that capacity until 1919. He was also an exchange professor at the University of Chicago in 1917. The loss of his wife in a tragic automobile accident in 1918 was the cause of his resignation and retirement from active scientific work and with his resignation the Willard Gibbs professorship was abolished. Since 1921 he has resided on his country estate in Pennsylvania. Through his researches in his chosen field Dr. Rosanoff has gained an international reputation. By his investigations concerning partial vapor pressures and the theory of the distillation of mixed liquids he discovered a rational process whereby liquids are sharply separated in a single operation. His work in that branch of scientific activity is said to have yielded "the most precise experimental methods known and the most illuminating theoretical and mathematical treatment to be found in the literature on that subject." His studies of the physico-chemical mechanism of a series of organic reactions formed an original contribution to chemical kinetics of fundamental importance and the theory of catalysis, being referred to by Professor Stieglitz, of Chicago, as "the most important advance since the founding of the science of chemical dynamics by van't Hoff." During the World war Dr. Rosanoff's discoveries and inventions in the field of the vapor pressures and distillation of mixed liquids were found to have important bearing on one of the most pressing problems of the time, viz., military aviation. With his graduate students and assistants, he devoted himself entirely to war work for the U. S. government without compensation. The Nichols gold medal for original research was awarded to him by the American Chemical Society in 1910. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Chemical Society, Royal Society of Arts, National Institute of Social Sciences, the Royal Societies' Club (London), the Chemists Club of New York and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He is an accomplished violinist and a talented linguist. He was married, Feb. 2, 1901, to Louise, daughter of James K. Place, of New York city and they had three children: Elizabeth Place, Boris Place and James Keys Place Rosanoff.

**BOLDT, Hermann Johannes,** physician and surgeon, was born at Neuentempel, near Berlin, Germany, June 24, 1856, son of Hermann and Amalie (Kruger) Boldt. The family came to America in 1865, settling first in Milwaukee, Wis., and later in St. Joseph, Mo. He began the study of pharmacy but in the summer of 1875 having decided to adopt the medical profession, entered the office of Dr. A. B. Butler, of Fairbury, Neb. He was graduated M.D. at the New York University medical school in 1879, remaining for three years as assistant to Dr. M. A. Pallen, professor of gynecology. On the



establishment of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1882, he was appointed instructor in the diseases of women and operative midwifery, and, in association with Dr. C. A. von Ramdhor, performed the first operation before a class in that institution. He resigned within a year, to devote his attention to private practice and to the German Polyclinic, of which he was one of the founders and during the war its president and now a trustee and consulting gynecologist. He was also a founder of St. Mark's Hospital and for many

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years was attending gynecologist there. In 1890 he was elected to the chair of diseases of women in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, holding that position until 1919. He is now consulting gynecologist to that institution and to the Beth-Israel Hospital, where he was the first surgeon to perform abdominal operations, and to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was the first physician in this country to study and report on the physiological action of cocaine and the first to remove fibromyomatous uteri in toto. He was a pioneer here in practicing and advocating the use of the vaginal route in suitable cases of pelvic surgery and has been largely responsible for reducing the absolute period of rest in bed after abdominal operations from several weeks to one week or less, particularly in instances of malignant disease and purulent conditions within the abdomen. Besides inventing several surgical instruments, he devised a stationary table for general surgery, now in universal use, so constructed that the patient may quickly be placed in any degree of pelvic elevation; and a rapidly adjustable examining table for office use. Dr. Boldt has written many papers on gynecological subjects which have been quoted as authoritative and has contributed chapters on malignant diseases of the pelvic organs to American and German encyclopedias. It was long his custom to spend three or four months of every year abroad, familiarizing himself with modern methods of the leading gynecologists and surgeons in the European hospitals. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society (honorary), American Gynecological Club, New York Medical Union and the German Medical Society of New York (president, 1903–04), the International, British and German gynecological societies, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons (a founder and for several years a governor), the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S. A., the New York Obstetrical Society, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the Physicians' Home and the work of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. Dr. Boldt was married, Aug. 21, 1891, in Berlin, Germany, to Hedwig, daughter of Friederich Kruger, a Berlin publisher, and they had one child, Hermann J. Boldt, a Princeton graduate, who was killed in the World war while serving with an American air unit in France.

**WHEELOCK, John Hall,** author, was born at Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1886, son of William Efner and Emily Charlotte (Hall) Wheelock, and a descendant of Ralph Wheelock, who emigrated from England, in 1637, settling at Medfield, Mass. Among his ancestors was Eleazar Wheelock (q.v.), first president of Dartmouth College. Dr. John Hall (q.v.), for many years pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, and chancellor of the University of the City of New York, was his grandfather. He received his preparatory education at Morristown (N. J.) School and was graduated A.B. with honors at Harvard University in 1908, being class poet and president of the "Harvard Monthly." He continued his studies at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin during 1908–10, and has since been associated with Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York city. His published volumes are: "The Human Fantasy" (1911); "The Beloved Adventure" (1912); "Love and Liberation" (1913); "Alan Seeger, Poet of the Foreign Legion" (1918); "Dust and Light" (1919); "Theodore Roosevelt: a Bibliography" (1920); "The Black Panther" (1922) and "The Bright Doom" (1927). His verse has appeared in "Scribner's Magazine," "The Century Magazine," "Harper's Monthly," "Yale Review," and other periodicals and has become familiar through reprints in various anthologies, including the "Little Book of Modern Verse," "Star Points," "Lyric Year," "New Poetry," "Home Book of Verse," "Melody of Earth," "Anthology of Magazine Verse," and "New Voices" He is a member of the Poetry Society of America and of Phi Beta Kappa. He is unmarried.

**ITTNER, William Butts,** architect, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1864, son of Anthony and Mary Isabella (Butts) Ittner, and grandson of John Ittner, who emigrated from Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, and resided successively at Lebanon, O., St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn. Anthony Ittner was state senator from Missouri (1870–76) and served in the 45th national house of representatives. Mr. Ittner was educated in the St. Louis Manual Training School, Washington University and Cornell University. He studied architecture at Cornell and following his graduation as a special student in 1887, began his professional career with Eames and Young, of St. Louis. A year later he established an office of his own. He was commissioner and architect for the school buildings of St. Louis during 1897–1916, when he designed the McKinley, F. Louis Soldan, James I. Yeatman, Sumner and Grover Cleveland high schools and the Harris Teachers' College. He introduced the "open plan" in school buildings which provides a maximum of light and ventilation for schools and has been so successful in this type of building that since 1916 he has been the architect for school buildings in sixty cities and towns throughout the Middle West. At Washington, he was the architect for the $1,250,000 Central High School. He was consulting architect for a $15,000,000 school building program at Buffalo, N. Y.; a $4,000,000 program at Dayton, O.; and a $3,500,000 school building program at Niagara Falls, New York, and Birmingham, Ala. Recently, Mr. Ittner completed a large school building program at Jacksonville, Fla., and is also engaged on other extensive school building work in the South, including a $1,000,000 high school at St. Petersburg, Fla., and a $2,500,000 program at Knoxville, Tenn. His designs combine efficiency with beauty and in 1896 he received a medal from the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for marked achievement in the design and construction of school buildings. Mr. Ittner is also the architect of the Scottish Rite Cathedral of St. Louis, Mo., the St. Louis Unit of the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and for St. Louis' first settlement house. He is vice-president of the St. Louis Plaza Commission which is to expend $16,000,000 for city buildings and improvements. During the World war he was retained as school expert by the U. S. housing bureau of the department of labor, to make surveys of munition centers and determine their school building needs. Mr. Ittner is a director of the Grand National Bank,

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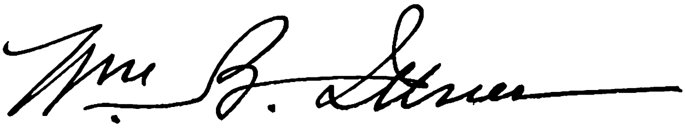

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St. Louis; the Continental Life Insurance Co., and the St. Charles Bridge Co. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Architectural League of America (president, 1903–04), the St. Louis Architectural Club, the National Education Association (life) and was chairman of the Washington Plan Commission during 1923–24. He is a 33rd degree Mason and attends the Church of the Unity. He was twice married, (1) June 6, 1888, to Lottie Crane, daughter of George Allan of St. Louis, Mo.; she died in 1922 leaving three children: Helen May, wife of Gus Lorber; Gladys, wife of O. C. Orr, and William Ittner, Jr. He was married (2) Oct. 1, 1923, to Marie Anderson of Chicago.

**BRADLEY, Thomas Eddy Dunham,** lawyer, was born on his father's farm near Waynesville, Ill., Dec. 13, 1861, son of John Enoch and Sarah Jane (Spry) Bradley, grandson of William G. and Harriet (Drake) Bradley, and great-grandson of John Bradley, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Virginia in 1780. His paternal grandmother, Harriet Drake, was a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake. After attending the Clinton, Ill., high school one year Mr. Bradley taught school and was a student at Illinois State Normal University for three years, 1881–84. He was graduated at the Union College of Law, Chicago, with the LL.B. degree in 1888 and entered upon the practice of law in Chicago. He was a member, successively, of the law firms of Young, Makeel & Bradley, 1891–1904; Bradley, Foster and Stetson, 1904–09; Bradley, Harper & Eheim, 1909–18; Bradley, Williams, Kearns and Farrell, 1919–23; and Bradley, Williams and Farrell, 1923–25. Since 1926 the firm style has been Bradley, Williams, Harper & Farrell. Mr. Bradley was chief trial attorney for these firms and has often been retained by other members of the bar as consulting attorney in the trial of important causes. For a period of about twelve years he was often engaged for the defense in the trial of personal injury cases against railroad companies. He was chief counsel for the defense in the trial of the notable case of Alonzo J. Cutler vs. Charles W. Pardridge, involving the legality of transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade by Cutler as broker for Pardridge, who was a State street merchant and never dealt in grain, and the sufficiency of evidence to put the broker on notice that the trading was intended to be gambling. The case was tried in the Cook county circuit court five times and the difference of opinion among the judges as to the law kept the case in court for a period of twenty-eight years. Among a large number of attorneys Mr. Bradley was the only counsel who survived the entire period of litigation, 1893–1921, and participated in the last trial in 1921. Mr. Bradley was one of the founders, in 1892, of the Kent College of Law, and was professor of equity jurisprudence and pleading and the law of contracts and evidence at the college from 1892 to 1914. He was professor of the law of contracts and torts at the Union College of Law in 1891–92. He has been a member of the American, Illinois state and Chicago bar associations, The Irving (literary) Society and the Union League club, City and Hamilton clubs, of Chicago. He was president of the Better Government Association of Chicago and Cook county during 1922–27, trustee of the Chicago Foundlings' Home, 1904–24, and is a director of numerous charitable and religious organizations in Chicago and elsewhere. As a member of the permanent judicial commission of the Presbyterian church in America, he wrote the opinion (1916) in the case of Neosho Presbytery vs. Barker, holding an act of the general assembly of the church unconstitutional, the first time such a ruling had ever been made. He has been twice married: (1) June 26, 1890, in Chicago to Lizzie, daughter of Alexander Russell, a sea captain, of Oswego, N. Y.; she died in 1921, leaving two children: Eleanor, wife of Rev. John Gray Rhind, Iowa City, Ia., and Paul Russell Bradley, an investment banker, Chicago; (2) May 2, 1923, in Wilmette, Ill., to Mrs. Rosalie Populorum Nelson.

**SEDGWICK, Anne Douglas (Mrs. Basil de Sélincourt),** novelist, was born at Englewood, N. J., Mar. 28, 1873, daughter of George Stanley and Mary (Douglas) Sedgwick. She is descended from Maj.-Gen. Robert Sedgwick (q.v.) who emigrated from Woburn, England, to Charlestown, Mass., in 1635 and founded a distinguished New England family. The direct line from the general and his wife Joanna Stone is through their son Samuel and his wife Mary

Hopkins; Joseph and his wife Ann Thompson; Samuel and his wife Taborah Higgins; Samuel and his wife Anna Steele; Samuel and his wife Marion Henry, and James and his wife Maria Stanley, who were the grandparents of Anne Douglas Sedgwick. In 1882 her parents went to England, where she was educated under private governesses and has since chiefly lived. She studied painting in Paris for five years and exhibited at the Champs de Mars salon, but discarded art for literature in 1895 and attained a reputation as the author of a series of novels and shorter fiction of a fine texture. She first wrote of quiet English life and,

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while she later broadened her canvas, her subjects were merely chosen outside her intimate circle in England, with a mingling of continentals and Americans. Her early work is represented by "The Dull Miss Archinard" (1898), "The Confounding of Camelia" (1899), "The Rescue" (1902), "Paths of Judgment'' (1904), "The Shadow of Life" (1906) and "Amabel Channice" (1908). With "A Fountain Sealed" (1907) and "Franklin Winslow Kane" (1910) she blended English and American characters and imbued her work with a vivid sense of the mental attitude and manner of approaching life and its problems in the two countries, with a nice perception of differences in character, both individual and national. "Tante," in 1911, brought her fame through its masterful portraiture of a great woman pianist in all her egoeccentricity and selfishness, and "Adrienne Toner" (1922) also rose above the general level of her work by a similar success in depicting a new character in fiction—a wealthy American woman in Europe who speaks the soulful language of an unnamed cult. "The Little French Girl" (1924), and "The Old Countess" (1927), have Anglo-French settings, the former enjoying a great popular success. Her other books are "The Nest" (1912), "The Encounter" (1914), "A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago" (1918), "Autumn Crocuses" (1920), a collection of short stories contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly"; "The Third Window" (1920); and "Dark Hester" (1929). Anne Douglas Sedgwick belongs to the school of Henry James and Edith Wharton in her acute analysis of international contacts and intimacies and as a delicate observer of spiritual problems as they present themselves to the highly civilized. Her style is marked by the symmetry of structure and elegance of diction that belong to belles lettres and from this angle she has been viewed as a superrefined writer who cultivates life for the sake of literature. Such a style may also be regarded as the natural expression of a temperament and of a healthy and wholesome outlook on life. Her hand, in short, is subdued to the material it works in and, in adapting her style to her substance, she illumines it with brilliant and suggestive writing and touches of subtlety and wisdom that do not detach themselves as such but are integral to the narrative. Miss Sedgwick was married, Dec. 11, 1908, to Basil de Sélincourt, member of an English family of French extraction.

**STERRETT, Frank William**, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Bethlehem, was born in Middleport, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1885, son of William J. and Mary Elizabeth (Spalding) Sterrett and grandson of Thomas Sterrett, who came to America from the North of Ireland in 1840 and settled in Lockport, N. Y. He was a student at Hobart College, in 1902–03, and the University of Buffalo law school in 1904–05, going from the latter institution to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1908. He then spent three years at the Philadelphia Divinity School, in preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on receiving his S.T.B. degree in 1911, was ordained a deacon. He was vicar of Grace Church, Kingston, Pa. one year and then ordained priest, and made curate at St. Stephen's Church, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. On the death of the rector, Rev. Henry L. Jones, in 1914, he became minister in charge and in January, 1915, was elected rector. He remained at St. Stephen's until November, 1923, when he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Bethlehem, under Bishop Talbot, and following the death of Bishop Talbot in March, 1928, he became bishop of Bethlehem. The honorary D.D. degree was conferred upon him by the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1923, and that of LL.D. by Hobart College in 1924. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and the Phi Phi Delta college fraternity; a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Kiwanis Club of Bethlehem. He was married, June 18, 1910, to Fredrica Lott, daughter of Charles C. Haring, a banker, of Quakertown, Pa. They have three children: Annie Lott, Margaret Howe and Frank William Sterrett, Jr.

**SABIN, Florence Rena**, anatomist, was born in Central City, Colo., Nov. 9, 1871, daughter of George Kimball and Serena (Miner) Sabin. The first of the family in America was William Sabin, a Huguenot, who fled from France to England, and in 1643 settled at Rehoboth, Mass. The line of descent from this colonist runs through Benjamin and Sarah (Polly) Sabin; Benjamin, 2nd, and Elizabeth (Davis) Sabin; Elisha and Sarah (Tower) Sabin; Elisha, 2nd, a

revolutionary soldier, and Mariah (Dickerman) Sabin; Dr. Levi and Barbara (Stearns) Sabin, and Elisha Stearns and Sophia Willard (Hall) Sabin, parents of George Kimball Sabin. Dr. Florence R. Sabin received her preparatory education at Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., and then entered Smith College, Northampton, Mass., where she was graduated B.S., in 1893. For

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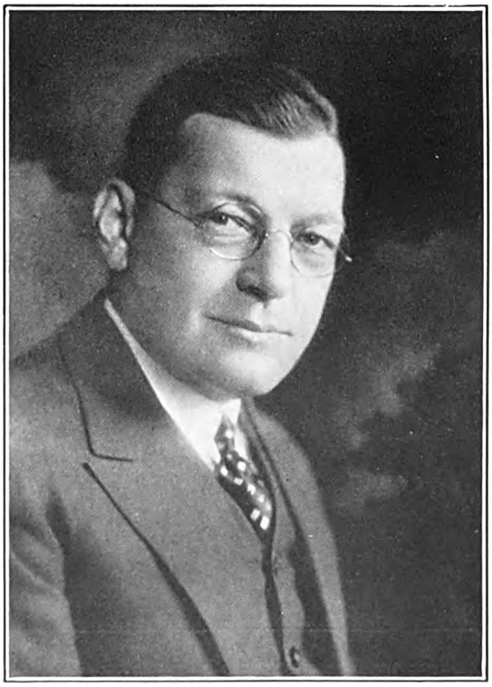
two years after graduation, she was instructor in mathematics, and for one year in zoology at Smith College, but in 1896 began the study of medicine in Johns Hopkins University. During her course she won particular distinction with a skilful and accurate model of the brain stem of a new-born child, which followed nature with such great fidelity as to throw new light on the general structure and arrangement of the lower portion of the cerebrum, previously not fully understood. This model was the original for numerous copies still in use in the teaching of neurology at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere. After her graduation (M.D.) in 1900, she served for a year as interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and then received appointment to a research fellowship in the department of anatomy in the Johns Hopkins Medical School—the woman's fellowship in anatomy of the Baltimore Association for Promoting University Education of Women. During that year she began a study of the development of the lymphatic system, another department in which her efforts have brought distinguished recognition. Before her investigations, the general belief had been that the lymphatics arise from small spaces in the peripheral tissues, but she was able to demonstrate that they arise centrally in relation to the veins, and invade the tissues. Following her studies of the lymphatics, she turned her attention to the blood vessels and their development. The material chosen for this investigation was the tiny chick of the second and third days of incubation, and the method followed was an outgrowth of the general technique of tissue culture. For her studies, however, not a tiny bit of a tissue, but the entire chick blastoderm, was mounted on a slide and kept living in a warm box. Her specimens were so rudimentary that the heart had not yet developed, and by watching them under the microscope, she was able to observe the birth of the blood stream, in which the red corpuscles and one of the types of white corpuscles develop from minute buds on the walls of the veins, while others of the white corpuscles form from certain cells in the connective tissue. Her observations showed, also, that the blood vessels originate in solid masses of cells, and that the blood plasma, the fluid part of the blood, develops by the liquefaction of the central portion of such masses, while the cells on the edges become the walls of the first blood vessels. Such a transformation of a solid mass of cells into a hollow blood vessel is accomplished in about two hours. In 1902, Dr. Sabin was appointed assistant in anatomy in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, a position which she filled for twenty-three years. During this period, she continued her individual researches; conducting a very exhaustive study of human blood and developing a method of studying living cells. The process includes the drawing of blood from a subject and keeping the cells alive from four to five hours by placing them in a warm box in which their normal actions may be observed and analyzed. One of her most interesting discoveries in connection with her studies of human blood specimens is that the number of white corpuscles in the same person will vary from 5,000 to 10,000 within the course of a day. Dr. Sabin's scientific achievements have been recognized by the conferring of several noteworthy honors. She was professor of histology in the Johns Hopkins medical school from 1917 to 1925, and was then appointed a member of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York city, the first woman to be so honored. At the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Sabin directs a department devoted to the study of blood and blood diseases, which is giving particular attention to research on tuberculosis. She was invited to represent American anatomy at the opening of the Peking Union Medical School by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1921, and was elected president of the American Association of Anatomists in 1924, for a term of two years. In 1925 she was elected to life membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the first woman to receive that distinction. In 1924 she was designated by the League of Women Voters as one of the twelve greatest American women, and in 1928 she won the "Pictorial Review" award of $5,000 for the most distinctive contribution by a woman to American life. In addition to the American Association of Anatomists, she is a member of the American Association of Physiologists, the Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She is the author of numerous papers published in the scientific press describing the results of her anatomical researches.

**OBERMAYER, William,** banker, was born in New York city, May 15, 1879, son of Charles G. and Amelia (Moses) Obermayer. Following a course in the New York preparatory school he studied law but finally decided on a business career. Entering the employ of the Greater



New York Savings Bank as a clerk, he was made secretary in 1904 and when the office of the comptroller was created in 1920 he was given the position. He was vice-president in 1925–26 and, in the latter year, elected president, his present position. In 1929 the bank's resources

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were $44,000,000. Mr. Obermayer is secretary, treasurer and director of the Cranston Construction Co. and the Fingerprint Machine Corp., and a director of the New York Title and Mortgage Co., the Brooklyn National Life Insurance Co., Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co. and the Mechanics Bank, and chairman of the advisory committee, American Trust Co. He is a member of the Brooklyn and Long Island chambers of commerce, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Masonic order and the Crescent Athletic, Brooklyn, Union League, Sayville Country and Westbrook Golf clubs. His recreations are golf, motoring and fishing. He was married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1908, to Emma Eaves, daughter of Ward Williams, and they are the parents of one son, William Obermayer, Jr.

**CASTLE, Benjamin Frederick,** banker, was born at Portage, Wis., May 11, 1884, son of Frederick George and Frances (Gould) Castle, and a descendant of Josiah Bartlett (q.v.), one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and first governor of New Hampshire. He was educated in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, Wis., and thereafter received appointment to the U. S. military academy, West Point, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1907. Receiving a commission, he served with the 29th U. S. infantry with the rank of second lieutenant until 1914, when he was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the 15th

infantry; was promoted to a captaincy in 1916, and to major in the U. S. army air service in 1917. After three months devoted to selecting and inspecting flying fields, he was assigned in March, 1918, to flying instruction and duty at Rockwell Field, Calif., where he was awarded a pilot's license. Four months later he was detailed to the air service control board, Washington, D. C., with the rank of lieutenant colonel and served in that capacity until he was attached to the U. S. liquidation commission as air service representative in Paris, France, February, 1919. He served as aviation attaché to the U. S. embassy, Paris, from July to October, 1919, when he resigned from the army. Later he was commissioned colonel in the air corps reserve, commanding the 314th pursuit group. From the date of leaving the army, until October, 1923, he was employed by the Irving National Bank, New York city, and for over three years thereafter was associated with F. J. Lisman in the investment business. In February, 1927, he became vice-president and general manager of the First Federal Foreign Investment Trust, a corporation organized in March, 1926, under federal charter, to engage in financial business. In addition Col. Castle is president of the Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and the American Woman's Realty Corporation and vice-president of the American Basic Business Shares Corporation. He is a member of the National Aeronautic Association (treasurer 1922–28), the Sons of the American Revolution, the Metropolitan, University and Mill Lane clubs of New York city, the Ridgewood Country Club of Danbury and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. The government of Poland conferred on him its cross of valor, with one bar, and admitted him to the third-class Order of Polonia Restituta in 1921. Col. Castle has been married twice: (1) June 26, 1907, to Winifred A., daughter of William Walker, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis.; (2) Dec. 9, 1927, in New York city to Marie Elizabeth, daughter of William Durning, a journalist of Louisville, Ky. He is the father of one son: Frederick Walker (cadet, U. S. M. A.), and of two daughters, Winifred Walker and Helen Frances Castle.

**GUNDER, Jeane Daniel,** entomologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1889, son of Samuel H. and Nettie E. (Weaver) Gunder. His father was a manufacturing chemist and a student of botany. He attended a grammar school in New York city and completed his education at Northwestern University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1911. As a student of natural history he was drawn to entomology, especially to research and investigation of butterflies and moths, pursuing his studies at Pasadena, Calif., where he settled. Much of his research work has been directed to showing the evolutionary phases of butterflies (rhopalocera) as indicated by their wing patterns. On this basis he undertook a classification of their transition forms, which had not been previously attempted by entomologists, and has gathered a large private collection of such types, including more than a hundred varieties of American butterflies new to entomological science. His collection also contains many specimens obtained from the Dutch East Indies and the Malay peninsula, which he visited in 1923, and photographs of original types in the principal museums of the United States. He has contributed papers on butterflies both to entomological journals and the popular press, and is a fellow of the American Entomological Society and the Entomological Society of London. His fraternity is the Phi Kappa Psi. Mr. Gunder was married, Aug. 27, 1920, to Fannie, daughter of James Robinson, of San Francisco.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm M. Goldsmith

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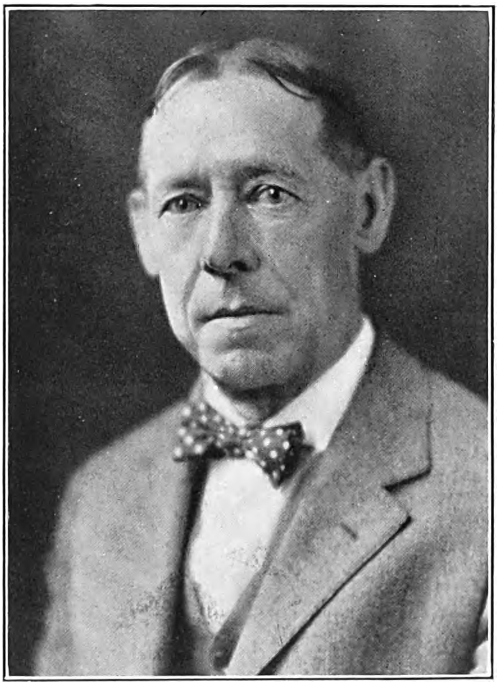
**GOLDSMITH, William Marion**, biologist, was born at St. Francis, Ark., Jan. 19, 1888, son of Rev. Daniel Wesley and Sarah Catherine (Boyd) Goldsmith. He was graduated at the Missouri State Normal School in 1909 after serving one year as superintendent of city schools at Humansville, Mo. He was principal of the Malden (Mo.) high school two years. After receiving the A.B. degree at Hillside (Mich.) College in 1913, he was professor of biology and chemistry at Oakland City College three years and professor of biology at Western Teachers College, Gunnison, Colo., two years, meanwhile taking his A.M. degree at Indiana University in 1916 and Ph.D. there in 1920, following a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University. As a result of his research work at Johns Hopkins the following monographs appeared: "Relation of the True Nucleolus to the Linin Network in Pselliodes Cinctus" (Biol. Bull. Vol. 31); "A Comparative Study of the Chromosomes of the Tiger Beetles" (Jour. Morph. Vol. 32), and "Ingestion in the Ciliate, Frontonia" (Jour. Exp. Zool. Vol. 36). Since 1920 he has held the chair of biology at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans. In 1923 he organized a field and museum summer study tour for his biology students and it proved so successful that it has become a permanent institution of the college with Prof. Goldsmith as its director. The summer tours combine studies and lectures with travel and recreation. Each party travels in automobiles through twenty-four states and two Canadian provinces. The 1929 expedition included a personnel of about 300 members, drawn from a number of colleges and universities. While receiving regular lectures the students visit objects of interest along the route, including college buildings, museums, historical points of interest and famous landmarks. It is a veritable "college on wheels." Dr. Goldsmith is the author of "Stones in a Life" (1910); "Laws of Life" (1922); "Evolution and Christianity" (1925); "Guide to Biological Principles" (1926), and "Human Poisons" (1927). His "Evolution and Christianity," an intellectual contribution to the evolution controversy, presents logically the thesis that there is nothing in the exact sciences which religion need oppose or fear. During the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee in 1925, he was one of the scientific witnesses summoned for the defense. He is a member of the American Association of Zoologists, Ecological Society of America, American Society of Mammalogists, American Society of Naturalists, British Association for the Advancement of Science, Eugenics Committee of the United States of America, Sigma Xi and Beta Beta Beta fraternities, being national president (1927) of the last. Although reared a Baptist, Dr. Goldsmith is now affiliated with the Methodist church. He was married at Oakland City, Ind., Aug. 28, 1923, to Amy, daughter of Com. D. Houchin, and has two children: Marian Gene and Laura Joe Goldsmith.

**FORSTALL, Alfred Edmond**, gas engineer, was born in New Orleans, La., May 23, 1864, son of Theobald and Annie (Walton) Forstall, grandson of Alfred Edmond and Celestine (Fletcher) Forstall, and great-great-grandson of Edmond Nicholas Forstall who emigrated from Saint Pierre, Martinque, to New Orleans, La., about 1760 and became commandant for the king of France in Opelousas. His father was identified with a number of gas companies and was president of the American Gas Light Association in 1882. The son was graduated at Lehigh University with the degree of M.E. in 1883. Two years later he entered the service of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., and was made manager of the North station in 1887 and assistant engineer in 1889, having charge of the company's two manufacturing plants in 1889–90. For six years he was general superintendent of the Newark (N. J.) Gas Light Co., in charge of the manufacturing plant and street mains and services. During 1897–99 he was general manager of the Montclair (N. J.) Gas and Water Co., and since 1899 he has been in practice as a consulting engineer, his present firm being Forstall,



Robison & Luqueer, of New York city. He has examined and reported upon the properties of gas companies in all sections of the United States and Canada, acting for prospective purchasers either of the properties themselves or of bond issues secured by them. He has also made inventories and valuations of many gas properties for use in rate cases and has given expert testimony in such cases in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. These services necessitated a study of the principles of public utility rate making and regulation, some of which, first advanced by him, have been fully established by judicial decisions. During the World war Mr. Forstall was a member of the national committee on gas and electric service. He was secretary (1897–1904) and vice-president (1905–06) of the American Gas Light Association and president of its successor, the American Gas Institute, 1916–18. He is a member of the American Gas Association, the Society of Gas Lighting, Association Technique de l'Industrie du Gaz en France, New Jersey Gas Association, American Institute of Consult-

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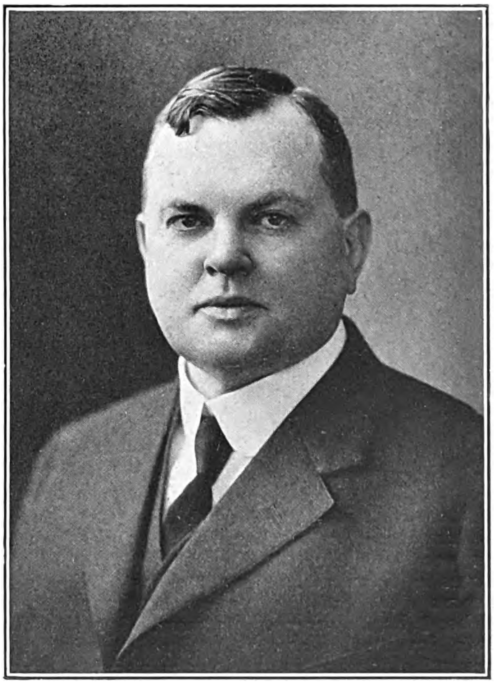
ing Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials and Illuminating Engineering Society. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, Aug. 25, 1892, to Alice Norcross, daughter of Thomas Westley Dunn, of Newark, N. J., and they have four sons: Theobald, Alfred Edmond, Stuart and Walton Clark Forstall.

**FAY, Frederic Harold**, civil engineer, was born in Marlborough, Mass., July 5, 1872, son of John Sawyer and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Fay, and a descendant of John Fay, who came from England to Boston on the ship "Speedwell" in 1656, and after residing for a time at Sudbury, Mass., settled at Marlborough, Mass. From John Fay and his second wife Susanna (Shattuck) Morse (widow of Joseph), the line is traced through their son Gershom and the latter's wife Mary Brigham; their son Gershom and his wife Hannah Oakes; their son Adam and his wife Lydia Babcock; their son Baxter and his wife Eleanor Wheeler; their son Samuel Chandler Fay and his wife Nancy Warren, who were the grandparents of Frederic H. Fay. His father enlisted in the 13th Mass. volunteer



infantry for the Civil war, received wounds at Chancellorsville necessitating the amputation of his arm and leg, and while in a field hospital was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby Prison. The son was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering, and after a year of post-graduate work there received the degree of M.S. He was employed in the city engineer's office, Boston, for sixteen years as draftsman, assistant engineer, and engineer in charge of construction of city bridges and waterfront developments. Following the death of the city engineer, in 1910, he assisted in the development of the plan for the consolidation of the engineering, street and water departments of Boston into the department of public works. During 1911–14 he was division engineer, in charge of the bridges and ferries and commissioner for Boston on the Boston and Cambridge Bridge Commission. Meanwhile, he served with John E. Cheney, bridge engineer, or independently, as consultant on sundry bridge and structural engineering work and as engineering expert in legal cases. Since 1914 he has been a member of the firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, consulting engineers, of Boston. His various engineering projects have included bridges, grade crossing eliminations, office and other heavy buildings, foundations, waterfront terminals, river, harbor and reclamation works, ferryboats, fuel oil tanks, warehouses and industrial plants, housing projects, water works and sewerage plants. His firm has acted as engineer for the United States war department on the $25,000,000 army supply base at Boston and for state, county and municipal governments. Since 1919 Mr. Fay has been a member of the City Planning Board of Boston; and its chairman since 1922. He has been chairman of the board of zoning adjustment since 1924. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow); American Unitarian Association (life); American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Institute of Consulting Engineers (president, 1927); Engineering Institute of Canada; American Concrete Institute; the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts; Boston Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1913); International Association of Navigation Congresses; Massachusetts Highway Association; New England Waterworks Association and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He was married, Apr. 21, 1897, to Clara May, daughter of John Frederick Potter, of Quincy, Ill., and they had six children: Allen Potter, Beatrice, wife of Frederick Bryant West; Mildred Elizabeth, wife of Robert Stuart Bolans, Dorothy Clara, Eleanor Potter and Elizabeth Fay.

**CLARK, Eli P.**, financier, was born in Solon, Ia., Nov. 25, 1847, son of Timothy Bronson and Elvira Esterbrook (Calkin) Clark and a descendant of Lieut. William Clarke, a native of Dorsetshire, England, who came to America on the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, locating first at Dorchester, Mass., and in 1659 at Northampton, Mass. From William Clarke and his wife Sarah the line is through their son Capt. William and his wife Hannah Strong; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Strong; their son Timothy (Clark) and his wife Hannah Bronson, and their son Eli and his wife Rebecca Benedict, who were the grandparents of Eli P. Clark. After a term at Iowa College, he taught school and in 1875 went to Prescott, Ariz., where he conducted a general store and was auditor of the territory for ten years. In 1878 he established a sawmill and lumber business with A. D. Adams under the firm name of Clark & Adams. Mr. Clark was also interested in a new railroad from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific railroad near Ash Fork, Ariz. As secretary and treasurer of the original company he was active in securing the passage of a bill by the legislature in 1885 granting a subsidy of $4,000 per mile to encourage the enterprise. In the fall of 1890

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Eli P. Clark

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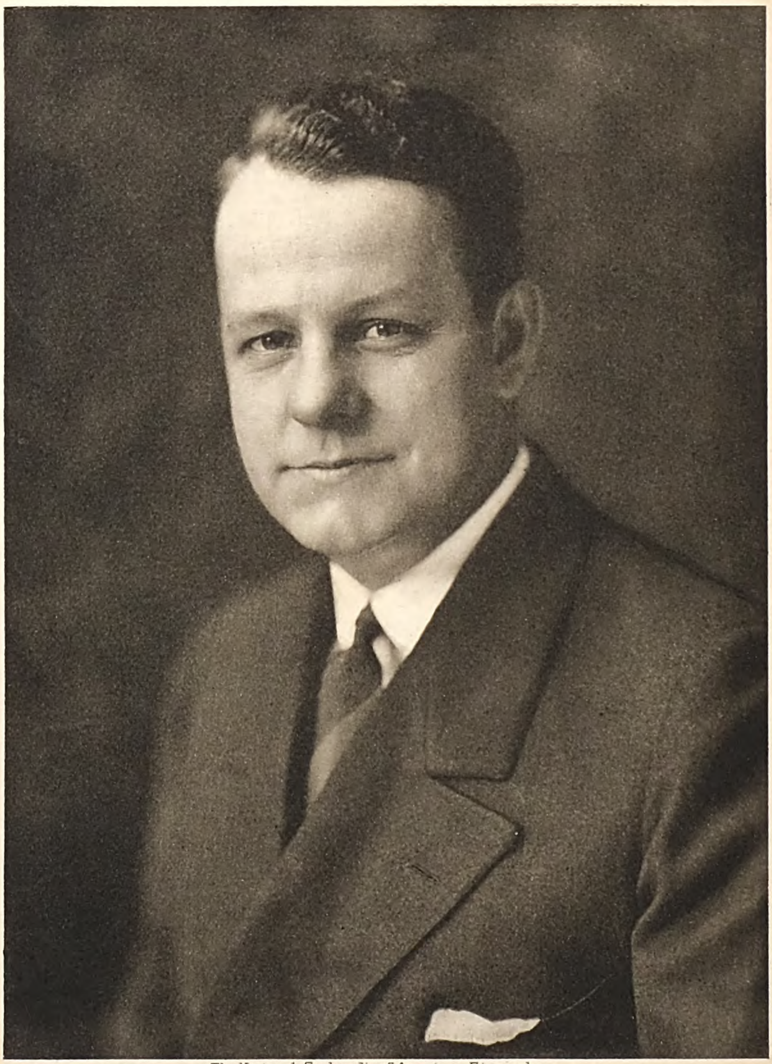

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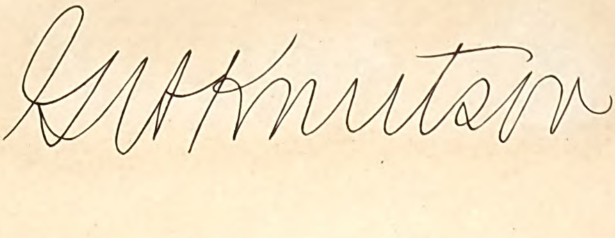

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Mr. Clark's brother-in-law, Moses H. Sherman, organized and became president of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Consolidated Electric Railway Co. to build a system of electric street railways in Los Angeles. Joining him in the enterprise, Mr. Clark was elected vice-president and general manager and after studying the electric railway systems in Boston, Mass., Cleveland, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa., purchased the electrical equipment for the Los Angeles system, contracting with the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. for a 500 horse-power generator, the first of that size ever built. The first section of the Los Angeles electric lines was opened July 1, 1891, and the entire system completed in 1893. In the following year Messrs. Sherman and Clark purchased and electrified the horse-car lines in Pasadena, Calif., and built an electric road from that city to Los Angeles. The latter became the first unit of the Pacific Electric railway which they also promoted. Seeking an electric line from Los Angeles to the ocean beaches, Mr. Clark purchased the Los Angeles & Pacific railroad, a steam road, from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, rebuilt the road-bed and equipped it with the latest type of electric cars. These suburban and interurban electric railways, covering more than 200 miles, of which Mr. Clark was president and general manager, were equipped with the finest rolling stock of the period and proved to be an important element in the development of the section from Los Angeles to the sea. In 1910 they were sold to E. H. Harriman. Meanwhile, in 1906 he organized, at Portland, Ore., the Mount Hood Railway & Power Co., of which he was president and principal owner for five years; built and equipped the Hotel Clark of Los Angeles, and is vice-president of the Subway Terminal Corporation, builders of the largest office building in Los Angeles. He is a trustee of Pomona College, vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A., and a member of the Congregational church and the Republican party. Iowa College gave him the degree A.M. in 1897. He was married Apr. 8, 1880, to Lucy H., daughter of Enoch S. Sherman, of West Rupert, Vt., and had four children: Lucy Mason, Mary Sherman, wife of Dr. Henry O. Eversole, Katherine T., wife of Wilfred K. Barnard, and Eugene Payson Clark.

**KNUTSON (Ka-nute-son), George Henry,** financial engineer, was born at Muskegon, Mich., Mar. 10, 1885, son of Peter Henry and Nancy Jane (Wickham) Knutson (Knudsen). His father, a native of Denmark, came to the United States about 1860 and engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin and Michigan. The son was graduated B.S. in civil engineering at the University of Michigan in 1908 and for two years thereafter was associated with Gardner S. Williams, consulting engineer, Ann Arbor, Mich., as a draftsman and field engineer, obtaining valuable practical experience in connection with the design, construction, operation, inspection and financing of public utilities and industrials. During the latter part of 1910 he was engaged on appraisals of property, aggregating in value $13,000,000, of various public utility companies in Michigan, being in responsible charge of all phases of the work. He was next associated for two years with William G. Fargo, consulting engineer, of Jackson, Michigan, in the design, investigation, construction, inspection, testing and operation of steam and hydro-electric power plants, transmission lines, electric railroads and public utilities. On Jan. 1, 1913, as hydraulic and civil engineer, he became a partner in the Fargo Engineering Co., consulting engineers of Jackson, his work including the construction, operation and evaluation of public utility properties. This association continued until March, 1918, when he became a purchasing assistant for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation at Washington, later becoming purchasing officer in Philadelphia, Pa. After the close of the World war he was retained as financial engineer by the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., and for three years had charge of investigations and examinations for that institution of public utility, railroad and industrial properties, located in twenty-two states of the Union and in Manitoba, Canada, with aggregate assets of more than $500,000,000. Since 1922 Mr. Knutson has been engaged in independent practice in Chicago as a financial engineer and consultant on the engineering, management, operation, construction and financing of industrial, public utility and railroad properties. He is a member of American Society of Civil Engineers, National Electric Light Association, Chicago Equestrian Association, English-Speaking Union, Art Institute of Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, Civic Music Association of Chicago, Chicago Business Men's Symphony Orchestra, Lower North Community Council, Chicago, the "Vulcans" (senior engineering society of University of Michigan) and the Tau Beta Pi honorary society. His clubs are: University, Mid-Day, Bond Men's and University of Michigan Engineers Club, of Chicago, and Knollwood Country Club of Lake Forest. His favorite diversions are horseback riding, music and golf. He is a Republican in his political affiliation and an Episcopalian in his religious faith. Mr. Knutson was married, Dec. 15, 1928, to Chrystal Marie Dering.

**FRANK, Nathan,** lawyer, was born in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 23, 1852, son of Abraham and Brannette (Weil) Frank, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1849 and after residing two years in Hopkinsville, Ky., removed to Peoria. From the high school in St. Louis, Mo., to which city his parents moved in 1867, he entered Washington University and studied law at the Harvard law school, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1871. He began the practice of law in St. Louis, first with John M. Krum (mayor of St. Louis), and three years later in the firm of Patrick & Frank. During the early years of his practice, he devoted his attention principally to commercial and bankruptcy law, becoming an authority in those branches of jurisprudence. He compiled and edited "Frank's Bankruptcy Law" (1874), which came into wide use. He was subsequently senior partner in the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin, which was succeeded by the firm of Frank & Thompson. Of late years Mr. Frank has specialized in corporation law, a field in which he has achieved distinction and success. He was the Republican nominee for congress from the 12th Missouri district in 1886 and unsuccessfully contested the election of John F. Glover. In 1888 he won the election but declined renomination in 1890. While in congress he was the author of the apportionment bill under the eleventh census, reapportioning the

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congressional districts, and was instrumental in securing an increase in the pay of federal judges and in creating the U. S. circuit court of appeals. He has been prominently identified with Republican party affairs in Missouri and was chairman of the Republican state executive committee in 1896. Mr. Frank has always taken an active interest in every movement designed to advance the welfare of St. Louis and he aided materially in securing the legislation providing congressional assistance in the holding of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904, also serving as vice-president and director and later as a member of the executive committee of the exposition commission. In addition he was chairman of the entertainment committee of the Business Men's League which entertained many distinguished visitors and as such presided at many banquets which were held. No one connected with the exposition labored more earnestly or effectively than he, to make the exposition a success. Mr. Frank founded the

St. Louis "Star" in 1888 and was its publisher and sole proprietor until 1913 when he sold it, after developing it into one of the largest and most influential newspapers in St. Louis. In 1917, although of German parentage, he was a member of the committee which called the first mass meeting to express public approval of the declaration of war against Germany, and throughout the period of hostilities gave energetic and loyal support to the government. In 1926 Mr. Frank presented to the city of St. Louis a band stand costing $60,000. He is a member of the University, Columbian, Missouri Athletic, Westwood, Harvard and City clubs, of St. Louis. Personally he is a man of engaging manner and of genial disposition, affable and courteous, of wide reading and earnest thought, and with remarkable familiarity with all matters of public concern. He is unmarried.

**WALCOTT, Frederic Collin,** U. S. senator (1929—), was born at New York Mills, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1869, son of William Stuart and Emma Alice (Welch) Walcott, and a descendant of William Walcott who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1637. From William the line descends through Capt. Jonathan and Deliverance (Putnam) Walcott; William and Mary (Felt) Walcott; Benjamin, an officer in the revolutionary war, and Mary (Foster) Walcott; Benjamin Stuart and Mercy (Dexter) Walcott; Benjamin Stuart and Irene (Doolittle) Walcott, and William Dexter and Hannah Coe (Hubbard) Walcott, the grandparents of Frederic Collin Walcott. He received his preliminary education at the Lawrenceville School, N. J., and Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1891. At Yale he was a member of Skull and Bones and in his junior year president of the University Athletic Association. After graduation he spent a year abroad, traveling in Europe, India and Japan. In 1892 he began his career in the New York (textile) Mills Co., founded in 1813 by his great-grandfather, Benjamin Stuart Walcott, and worked his way through the various departments, until in 1905 he succeeded his father as president. In 1907 he entered business in New York city as an investment banker and becoming identified with the reorganization committee of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., was elected vice-president in 1908. In that year he became a resident of Norfolk, Conn., but upon his election in 1909 as vice-president of William P. Bonbright & Co., he remained active until 1915 in New York banking and finance, with the exception of several exploration trips into South America and elsewhere. With increasing business affiliations, Mr. Walcott became president of the Walcott & Campbell Spinning Co. and the Equitable Warehousing Co.; vice-president of the Arizona Power Co., Central Colorado Power Co. and Cobalt Hydraulic Power Co.; director of the National Carbon Co., Kellogg Lumber Co., Guantanamo & Western Railroad Co. of Cuba, the American Power & Light Co. and various other utility companies in the United States and Mexico; and trustee of the Gotham and New Western hotels in New York City, but in 1922 he retired from active business. While negotiating a war loan with the French and Italian governments in 1915 he became absorbed in Belgian and Polish relief. A tour of these countries made at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, brought him into close association with Herbert Hoover. When the United States entered the World war Senator Walcott was one of the first men chosen to assist Mr. Hoover in the U. S. food administration in Washington, D. C., where he served until the war ended. After resigning from his business connections he became active in Republican politics, and served in the Connecticut senate in 1925 and 1927, was chairman of the finance committee at both sessions and president pro tempore during the second session. As president of the Connecticut state board of fisheries and game and as chairman of the state water commission, he devoted himself to the building up and conservation of the forests, water resources and wild life of the state. He was elected to the United States senate from Connecticut in 1928, and taking his seat in 1929, was appointed a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, banking and currency, education and

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labor, and Indian affairs. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1917 and Sc.D. from Trinity College in 1928. In recognition of his relief work he was awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France and the officer's cross of Poland. Senator Walcott is the author of : "Private Game Preserves as Factors in Conservation" in William Temple Hornaday's "Wild Life Conservation" (1914); "War 1916," describing his experiences in Central Europe; "The Prussian System" (1917); "Report on the Fish and Game Situation in Connecticut" (1922); and numerous magazine articles. He is a trustee of the American Geographical Society and of Bethune Cookman College for colored boys and girls at Daytona, Fla., the largest school of its kind in the United States. Senator Walcott is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Phi Upsilon fraternity and the Graduates Club of New Haven, the University and Century clubs of New York, and Metropolitan and Burning Tree clubs of Washington. He is a member of the Congregational church of Norfolk, Conn. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 14, 1899, to Frances, daughter of John Dana Archbold, of New York city, who died four months later in Japan; and (2) Apr. 3, 1907, to Mary Hussey, daughter of Alexander Murray Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has two sons, Alexander Guthrie and William Welch Walcott.

**BRANDON, William Woodward,** thirty-fourth governor of Alabama (1923–27), was born at Talladega, Ala., June 5, 1868, son of Frank T. J. and Carrie (Woodward) Brandon. He received his education at Cedar Bluff Institute and in the public schools of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and studied law at the University of Alabama. He was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1891 and began the practice of his profession at Tuscaloosa. Becoming interested in civic and political affairs, he served as city clerk of Tuscaloosa during 1891–94; as a member of the Alabama house of representatives for three consecutive terms (1894–99); as state auditor during 1907–11 and probate judge of Tuscaloosa county for two terms, 1911–23. He was for ten years adjutant-general of Alabama on the staff of three governors and served in the Spanish-American war as captain and major in the 2d Ala. regiment. As candidate for the nomination for governor of Alabama in 1922 he advocated reduction in taxes and in expenses of government, abolition of tax adjusters, maintenance of the present prohibition laws and their strict enforcement, keeping the state government in the hands of the people and removing as far as possible the tendency to centralize government, no reduction in Confederate pensions or in appropriations for education or eleemosynary institutions, liberality toward the state's necessary institutions for the unfortunates, and a "poor state and a rich people rather than a rich state and a poor people." He was elected governor by a plurality of 83,237 votes, for the term ending January, 1927. In a speech at Brantley, Ala., in August, 1921, he made the first declaration in favor of the Muscle Shoals electrical plant being developed by Henry Ford, believing it to be to the best interest of farming and industry. Gov. Brandon is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a communicant of the Methodist church. He was married, June 27, 1899, to Mrs. Lizzie Andrews Nabors, daughter of Dr. Allen S. Andrews.

**BROMFIELD, Louis,** author, was born in Mansfield, O., Dec. 27, 1896, son of Charles and Annette (Coulter) Bromfield and a descendant of Thomas Ralph Bromfield, of Shropshire, England, who came to Massachusetts about 1680 as a member of the British governor's staff. A later generation migrated to the Ohio Western Reserve after the revolution. Both his great-grandfather and grandfather were clergymen, and his mother's family were identified with the early western movements for woman suffrage, abolition and prohibition. Louis Bromfield studied farming for a year at the school of agriculture of Cornell University, but turned from that pursuit to writing and spent another year at the Columbia School of Journalism, New York. In 1916 he went to Europe for World war service and for two years was attached to the 34th and 168th divisions of the French army along the Western front as an ambulance driver and interpreter. With American entrance into the conflict his service extended through the pivotal campaigns of 1917–18, including the long-drawn battles of Mont Kemmel, Chemin des Dames, Chateau-Thierry, the Aisne, Somme, Verdun, and operations in the Vosges sector. Remaining in France for a year after the armistice he acquired an intimate acquaintance with French people by living among them. On his return to New York in 1919 he became a reporter for the City News Association, and resumed his studies at Columbia, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1920. He abandoned newspaper work after further reporting for the Associated Press in 1921–22. He was foreign editor for "Musical America" for a year, and assistant to Brock Pemberton, play producer, in 1923–24. While engaged in publishing work with G. P. Putnam & Sons in 1924–26, his first book, "The Green Bay Tree" (1925) was published. Its successors, "Possession" (1926), "Early Autumn" (1927) and "A Good Woman" (1928), present a picture of the American spectacle as he saw it, suggestive of the crowded canvas of Balzac's "Comédie Humaine." In addition to this tetralogy, he wrote "The Strange Case of Miss Annie Spragg" (1929), "Awake and Rehearse" (1929), and a play, "The House of Women," produced in 1927 by Arthur Hopkins with Nance O'Neill and Elsie Ferguson in the cast. He is a writer of sustained vigor, with a cosmopolitan viewpoint, a sense of social and traditional background, and a uniform and urbane manner. Critics traced the formative influence of Galsworthy, who has similar qualities, in his earlier work. His settings are spacious and picturesque and extend from industrial Ohio to New York, Paris and New England, and his themes have substance and abundant vitality. His tetralogy, of which "Early Autumn" won the Pulitzer prize for the best American novel of 1927, signalized a recoil from the conventional drab presentation of the middle west by other novelists and the psychoanalytical unfolding of character, and a return to a romantic delineation of western life. In 1929–30 he was in Hollywood, Calif., engaged in developing several motion-picture scenarios with Sidney Howard, the playwright, for the Samuel Goldwyn studios. Mr. Bromfield was married, Oct. 12, 1924, to Mary, daughter of Chalmers Wood, a lawyer of New York city, and has two children, Anne Chalmers and Mary Hope Bromfield.

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**MORE, Paul Elmer,** author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1864, son of Enoch Anson and Katherine Hay (Elmer) More. His father was a federal brigadier-general in the civil war and a merchant of Dayton, O., and St. Louis, Mo. Dr. More was graduated in arts at Washington University in 1887, received its A.M. degree in 1892, and took the same degree from Harvard in 1893. He first turned to teaching before entering the field of criticism, and taught Sanskrit at Harvard and Greek and classical literature at Bryn Mawr College during 1895-97. In 1901–03 he served as literary editor of the "Independent" and in 1903–06 held a like post on the New York "Evening Post." During 1906–14 he was assistant editor and editor of the "Nation," then the joint property of the "Post," and through his relation with its contributors helped to widen that journal's great formative influence upon higher criticism in the United States. In this period he began his long series of Shelburne essays, most of them first contributed to leading intellectual journals, notably the "Unpopular Review," and through them further swayed American critical thought by their qualities of far-ranging scholarship, psychological insight, a humanistic viewpoint, and a luminous and penetrating style of writing. After retiring from the "Nation" in the war upheaval of journalistic policies in 1914, he withdrew to the seclusion of Princeton, N. J., as an independent scholar occupied chiefly with the study of the Greek tradition in philosophy and religion and as a lecturer in Greek philosophy at Princeton University. His writings have had a fluctuating influence since the war, with its disintegrating effect on inherited standards of living, but the course of his ideas has remained constant, and in spite of their hostility to popular tendencies, his essays, it has been predicted, will ultimately be recognized as the highest accomplishment of his time in American literary criticism. As a humanist Dr. More has been progressively absorbed in the study of the duality of human nature. His strong religious bent in this study led him, on retiring from journalism, to the writing of a succession of volumes on the Greek tradition bearing on the relation of Platonic and Hellenistic thought to Christian ideals. The dualism he stresses, connecting man on one side of his being with the supernatural or the divine, is set forth in the essay, "Definitions of Dualism" in the Shelburne essays, and conveyed in his translation of Bhartrihari's epigrams from the Sankrit, wherein he found an acute perception of the double nature of man and of the exterior world in an expression of the dualism he would reestablish in Occidental thought. This intellectual attitude of the Hindu, marking a distinction between the fleeting character of the pleasures of sensation and the happiness belonging to the higher intuition of the soul, he regarded as the real test of the spiritual value of any philosophical or religious system. The range of his studies as a humanist has placed him in touch with the whole intellectual and religious literature of the past, the massed thought of which he has objectively measured in the light of experience. His work reveals him as a searcher through the long history of human thought and achievement, the unity of which he has perceived in its divergences, and he has brought his knowledge to bear on the study of new modern doctrines in art and literature and the conduct of life. In the span and perspective of his studies he has embraced the whole in order to interpret a part, and to do so has looked across the artificial frontiers of national literatures, the divisions between the Occident and the Orient and between the modern world and the ancient, and across these divisions into the arts, political and social histories, and philosophies and religions. Based upon such a foundation of scholarship, the sweep and quality of his Shelburne essays find points of comparison in Sainte Beuve's essays. With Prof. Irving Babbitt he is one of the leading humanistic thinkers in America, and with the latter represents in his thought a serene maturity of judgment in the discordant arena of American literature and criticism. In "A Revival of Humanism," contributed to the "Bookman" in 1930 Dr. More participated in the controversy then waging in the critical journals on the relation of humanism to modern art and letters. The issue centered on Norman Foerster's symposium, "Humanism and America: Essays on the Outlook of Modern Civilization," the publication of which Dr. More made the occasion of a restatement of the philosophy needed to withstand the anti-humanistic influences in current art and literature. He surveyed the existing chaos in arts and letters, and connected their lack of joy, beauty and composure, their fretful originality or feeble conventionalism, with a like confusion in modern ideas of life. The consciousness of intellectual defeat and spiritual dismay behind the spasmodic futilities of modern literature he perceived as a reflection of modern life, on the ground that as people live, so they write or paint. He charged the novelists and poets of discontent with deliberately preying upon such a condition under a moral pretext of working for regeneration, while really gloating with contempt on the evil state of the society they portrayed. The pessimism in modern literature he thus attributed to a false philosophy, which sees man as a slave of his temperament, or as a mechanism propelled by complexes and reactions, or as a vortex of sensations, with no will to govern himself and no direction of purpose. Against the naturalists and combined forces of anti-humanism who have dominated the public mind by controlling the mainsprings of literature, the revolting humanists, in the words of Dr. More, declare that man is not totally submerged in natural law, is not a fragmentary cog in the vast machine of the universe, not at the mercy of a chaos of sensations and instincts, and not adrift, like a rudderless ship, in the weltering currents of change. They hold that a man is an individual personality, distinguished from the animal kingdom by his very humanity, that he is endowed with the potentiality of free will, is answerable for his choice of good and evil, visits judgment upon himself when he errs or offends the supernatural or divine element of his nature, and is thus capable of self-direction and of growth in character, as distinct from native temperament. In brief, Dr. More's humanism, being primarily concerned with the manifestation of life in art and literature, would restore to life its traditional values, as founded in the classics, of which a false philosophy has emptied it. His bibliography comprises "Helena and Occasional Poems" (1890); "The Great Refusal, Being Letters of A Dreamer in Gotham" (1894); three translations, "A Century of Indian Epigrams" (1898); "Judgment of Socrates" (1898); and Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound" (1899);

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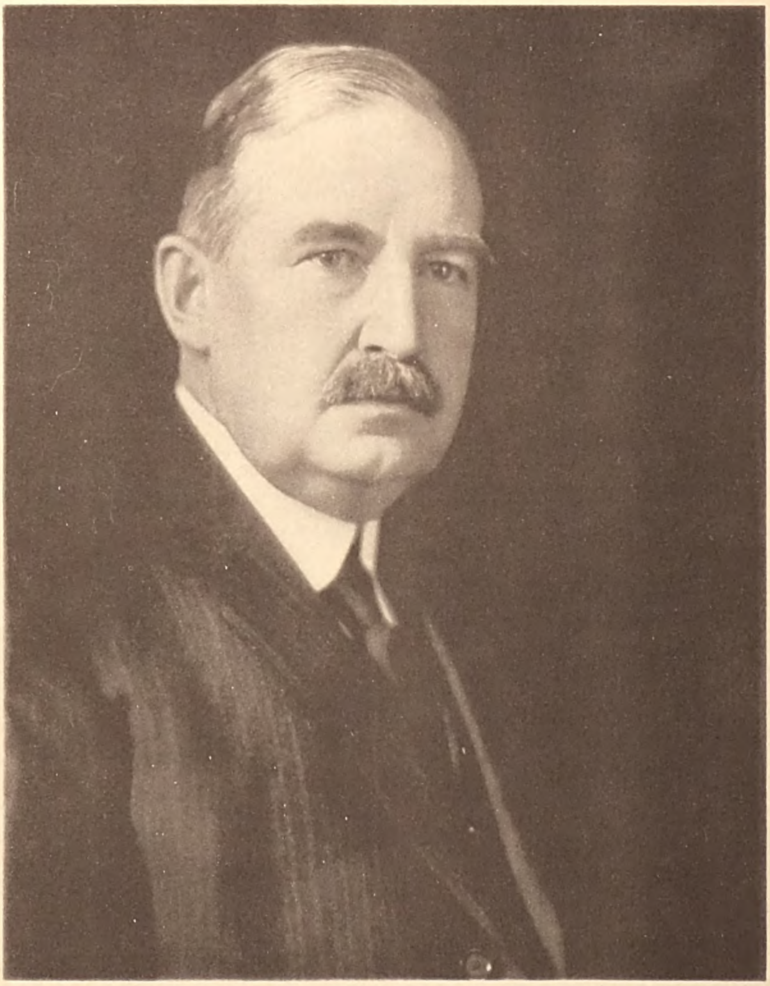

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GATES W. McGARRAH

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"Benjamin Franklin" (1900); "The Jessica Letters," with Mrs. L. H. Harris (1904); "Shelburne Essays," 11 vols. (1904-21), and a further volume of "New Shelburne Essays" called "The Demon of the Absolute" (1928); "Nietzsche" (1912); "Platonism" (1917); "The Religion of Plato" (1921); "Hellenistic Philosophies" (1923); "The Christ of the New Testament" (1924), and "Christ the World" (1927). The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred by Washington University in 1913 and that of Litt.D. by Columbia and Dartmouth in 1917 and Princeton, 1919. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Philological Association among other learned bodies. Dr. More was married, June 12, 1900, to Henrietta, daughter of John Beck, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two children, Mary Darrah, wife of Harry B. Fine, of Princeton, N. J., and Alice, wife of E. Gilbert Dymond, of Cambridge, England.

**McGARRAH, Gates White,** president, Bank for International Settlements, was born at Monroe, N. Y., July 20, 1863, son of Theodore and Mary (Pearsall) McGarrah. Following a public school education, he began his banking career as a clerk in the Goshen (N. Y.) National Bank. At the age of twenty he went to New York city and was clerk in the Produce Exchange National Bank four years and cashier of the Leather Manufacturers National Bank four years. He displayed such splendid business qualifications that in 1891 he was elected president of the latter, and was head of the institution and its successors until 1927. The Leather Manufacturers National Bank and the Mechanics National Bank were merged, under the name of the latter, in 1904. On the acquisition of the Fourth National Bank by the Mechanics National Bank in 1914, the name of the latter was changed to the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Mr. McGarrah continuing as president. He was chairman of its board of directors when the Mechanics and Metals National Bank was combined with the Chase National Bank in 1926, and at that time he was made chairman of the executive committee of the Chase National. He resigned this position, May 1, 1927, to become chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of which he had been a director three years. Under the terms of the Dawes plan of German World war reparation payments, adopted in 1924, the German Reichsbank was designated as the depository of funds to be used for reparations and a general board, consisting of seven Germans and seven foreigners, was created as the governing body to safeguard the fulfillment by the bank of the Dawes agreement. Mr. McGarrah was the American representative on this board until 1930. In this position and as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York he supplemented his experience as a private banker with an intimate knowledge of European economic and financial conditions and the workings of the leading banking systems of the old world. The Young plan—formulated in 1929 to replace the Dawes plan—called for an international bank to serve as a medium for the collection and distribution of German reparations. The plan of organization of the Bank for International Settlements, popularly known as the World Bank, its charter, statutes and trust deeds, and the selection of its location—Basel, Switzerland—were the work of a committee of financial experts representing the Central banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan and an American group consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Chicago. The United States was represented by Jackson Eli Reynolds (q.v.), president of the First National Bank of New York, and Melvin Alvah Traylor (q.v.), president of the First National Bank of Chicago. In February, 1930, Mr. McGarrah and Leon Fraser were elected the two American members of the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements. Resigning as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York he proceeded at once to Switzerland and at the first meeting of the board of directors, Apr. 22, 1930, was unanimously elected president of the Bank for International Settlements and chairman of its board. The bank, which began to function officially on May 20, 1930, is entirely outside the domain of politics. Its charter was granted by the legislature of the Swiss Confederation. Fifty-six per cent of its capital of $100,000,000 was subscribed by the seven nations participating in its establishment, and the remainder will be allotted within two years to other nations which have central banks of issue or are on a gold basis or that wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the bank. Its directorate is limited to twenty-five members, chosen by the central banks or by banking groups in each country, of whom sixteen have been elected to represent the seven original member nations, leaving nine to be selected by countries admitted later. The trust deeds stipulate that the bank shall be immune from all requisitions in time of war, from the seizure of its gold or other capital and from interference with the transfer of exchange. Its reparations funds are to be exempt from taxation and the members of its staff, other than Swiss residents, exempt from the Swiss income tax. The primary function of the Bank for International Settlements as stated, is to receive and distribute as directed the reparations payments which Germany agreed in the Young plan to make to creditor nations. Its secondary purpose, which its founders believe will ultimately overshadow the first in importance, is to promote and give continuity to central bank cooperation and to supplement existing facilities for international financial operations. The bank is prohibited from issuing notes or accepting bills of exchange; from conducting financial operation in any country without the consent of the central bank of that country; from making advances to governments or carrying open current accounts in the name of governments; and it may not acquire a controlling interest in any business concern or hold real property except temporarily. Functioning as an international clearing house it is expected to play an increasingly important role in the exchange markets of the world. As the executive head of this institution, a position involving an international trusteeship of the highest character, Mr. McGarrah has been entrusted with responsibilities of world wide importance. It was due in large measure to his efforts that an agreement was reached at Paris in June 1930 on the terms of the German government international loan for $300,000,000, the first major financial operation under the Young plan. He is still associated as a director with a number of American corporations, including the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Associated Dry Goods Corp., Astor Safe Deposit Co., Dis-

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count Corp., Air Reduction Co., Imperial Assurance Co., Royal Indemnity Co., Eagle Indemnity Co., North American Reassurance Co., and the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., and is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He was secretary of the New York Clearing House Association in 1903–04 and in the panic of 1907 served on its loan committee. He was married, Oct. 6, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wallace, of Goshen, N. Y., and they had two daughters, Helen, wife of J. Curry Watson, Jr., and Marion L., wife of Herman H. Helms.

**FERBER, Edna,** author, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 15, 1887, daughter of Jacob Charles and Julia (Neuman) Ferber. Her father was a Jewish immigrant from Hungary. She received a public school education, and on passing through high school, secured her first employment as a reporter on the "Daily Courant" of Appleton, Wis. She wrote for the Milwaukee "Journal" for four years, and then worked on the Chicago "Tribune." She took up magazine work in 1911 following the publication of her first short story "The Homely Heroine" in "Everybody's" and of her first book "Dawn O'Hara" (1911). She has since been a prolific producer of magazine fiction which showed her close intimacy with family and neighborhood life in small towns and with a variety of types of working women. Her short stories became popular through the magazines of large circulation, including the "Saturday Evening Post," "American," "Cosmopolitan," "Women's Home Companion," "Ladies Home Journal" and the Butterick publications. Most of them have been collected in book form under the titles of "Buttered Side Down" (1912), "Roast Beef Medium" (1913), "Personality Plus" (1914) "Emma McChesney & Co." (1915), "Fanny Herself" (1917), "Cheerful—by Request" (1918), "Half Portions" (1920), "Gigolo" (1922), and "Mother Knows Best" (1927). Her novels are "The Girls" (1921), "So Big" (1924), "Show Boat" (1926) and "Cimarron" (1930). Miss Ferber is also co-author with George V. Hobart of the comedy, "Our Mrs. Chesney," in which Ethel Barrymore starred; with George S. Kaufman of the comedies "Minick" and "The Royal Family," and with Norman Levy of a farce, "1200 a Year." A number of her short stories have been graded as the best of their year of publication by Edward J. O'Brien, and one, "Half Portions," won the O. Henry memorial prize for 1919. In bulk her copious short-story production has been rated as revealing an unmatched skill in efficient structure and style according to magazine standards, and though rarely transcending that form of fiction, never falls below it. She reproduces with illuminating flashes certain strata of American life, especially in cities, which she knows through and through. Her settings in this milieu are chiefly peopled with dynamic female characters, all drawn to the life, flappers and debutantes, chambermaids and actresses, shop girls and stenographers, and in lively, crisp and graphic phrase she tells how they dress and talk and of their working philosophy. In her novels Miss Ferber takes a skilful grasp of community and family life from generation to generation, and views her terrain with a fine command of perspective and detail. Her retrospective and panoramic treatment of time and locale is seen in "Show Boat" and "Cimarron," the former in picturing frontier life on the Mississippi in the early days, and the latter in its setting against the spectacular settlement of Oklahoma in 1889. Few writers of present-day fiction equal her for readability. She writes with gusto and an alert interest that never flags and with an enthusiasm for the bright aspects and exhilarations of life. Her viewpoint is objective and realistic; she avoids depths and subtleties of thought and emotion, and her characters, with their familiar makeup, problems and desires, being readily self-revealing without analysis. To the actualities of her lively world she brings a tireless curiosity and observation and a mind sure of itself and its aim. Perhaps her transcriptions from life are too literal and direct for her to attain except rarely the imaginative intensity which may bring an unconscious art to a background of photographic realism. But her equipment more than suffices her wide magazine audience, which recognizes itself in her people. She has a genuine feeling for their joys and sorrows and an infectious love of communicating them to her readers.

**THOMSON, Philip Livingston,** publicity manager, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1879, son of Alexander J. and Mary Helen (Livingston) Thomson, grandson of James J. Thomson and great-grandson of Alexander Thomson, a native of Scotland, who settled in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1763. Through his mother, Mr. Thomson is a descendant of Robert Livingston, first lord of the manor, of what comprises the present Dutchess and Columbia counties, New York, and of his son, Gilbert Livingston, compiler of a collection of colonial records, now in the New York public library, known as the Gilbert Livingston Manuscripts. Mr. Thomson was graduated A.B. at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1900 and again at Harvard University in 1902. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., in a clerical capacity and two years later was appointed chief clerk of the company's office in Kansas City, Mo. In 1906 he became manager of the office in Pittsburgh, Pa., remaining in that position until 1911. Since then he has been publicity manager for the company in New York city and as such has been a prominent figure in the advertising and electrical business, particularly as a public speaker on subjects relating to these lines of activity. He has been a director of the Association of National Advertisers for seven years and was its president in 1923-24 and he has been president of the Audit Bureau of Circulation since 1926. He was a member of the jury of the Harvard advertising award in 1926. In the World war he was director of publicity for the state of New Jersey for the third and fourth Liberty loans. He is a member of the Advertising, Railroad and Harvard clubs, of New York, the Glen Ridge (N. J.) Country Club (director 1919–22), the Phi Beta Kappa honor society, and the Chi Psi fraternity (member executive council 1914-17). Union College conferred on him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1925. Mr. Thomson is a trustee of the Congregational church at Glen Ridge, N. J. He was married, Apr. 21, 1909, to Dorothy Elliott Tuthill, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They are the parents of three children: Donald, Dorothy and Philip Van Rensselaer Thomson.

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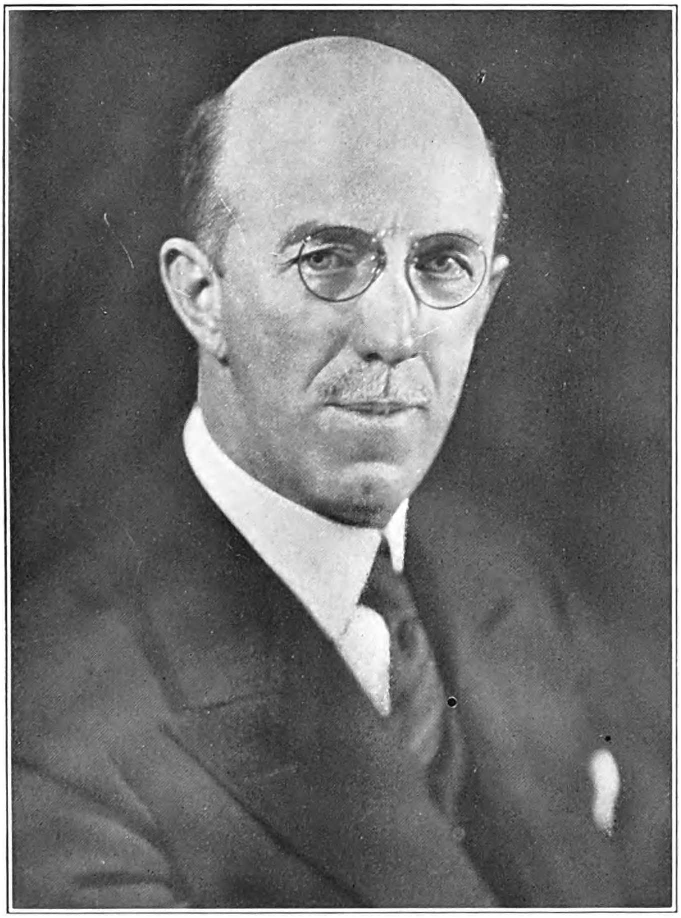

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Albert W. Beaven.

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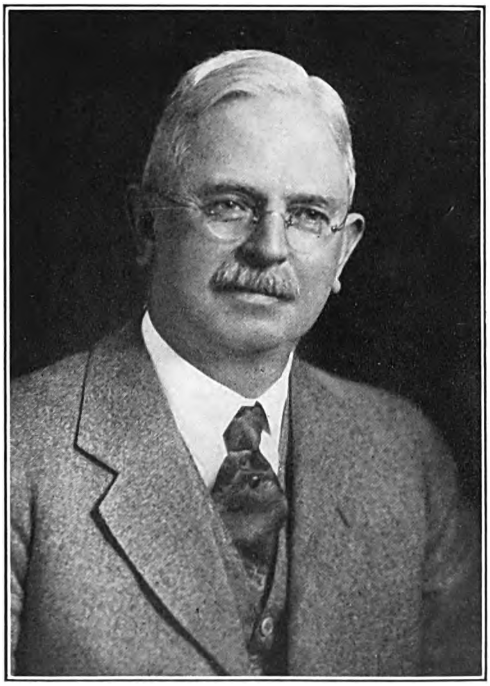
**BEAVEN, Albert William,** clergyman, was born at Moscow, Ida., Oct. 21, 1882, son of Samuel William and Elizabeth Josephine (Baker) Beaven. His father came to America from London, England, in 1868, and was a Baptist minister in the Pacific Northwest; his maternal grandfather, John Clapp Baker, was also a pioneer leader in Baptist work on the Pacific coast, author and executive. He was graduated A.B. at Shurtleff College, Illinois, in 1906, and was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in Tacoma, Wash., in 1908. Upon completion of the course at Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1909, he was called to the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester, and was its minister for twenty years. During that period the membership increased from 1,196 to 2,735 and he introduced the Wednesday night club mid-week service, the three-period session plan of religious education, and the Christian Home League for developing religious life in the home. His annual series of "fireside sermons" upon "Religion and Home Life" have made him much in demand as a speaker on the application of religion to modern home life. He was lecturer on church management at the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1926–28 and president of the seminary's board of trustees during 1922–28. Upon the consolidation of Rochester Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary of Colgate University, forming the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1928, he was elected president of the new board of trustees and president of the school and professor of practical theology in 1929, resigning his pastorate of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church to accept these offices. Dr. Beaven is one of the best known pulpit orators in the Baptist church. He has been university preacher at the University of Chicago, Cornell, Yale, Wellesley and elsewhere and has delivered sermons and addresses on many important public occasions. He served with the Y. M. C. A. religious work department at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in 1917 and was a Y. M. C. A. speaker with the American troops in France and Germany in 1919. He went to the Orient in 1927 for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He is author of "The Fine Art of Living Together" (1926); "Putting the Church on a Full Time Basis" (1927); "Life's Eastern Window" (1927); "Fireside Talks with the Family Circle" (1928), and "Transformed Limitations" (1928). He was a contributor to the symposium on "What We Preach" published by the Judson Press in 1929, and to the volume "Whither Christianity" (1929). He is also editor of the "Ask Dr. Beaven" page in "Church Management." The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Shurtleff College in 1919 and by the University of Rochester in 1920. He was president of the board of managers of the New York State Custodial Asylum, 1915–18, and the New York State Baptist convention, 1926–29. He was married, June 23, 1909, to Grace Hunter, daughter of Robert Haddow, of Tacoma, Wash., and had four children: Winifred Elizabeth (deceased), Mary Jean, Robert Haddow and Margaret Helen Beaven.

**SHARP, Clayton Halsey,** electrical engineer, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1869, son of James B. and Martha (Halsey) Sharp and grandson of Thomas B. and Hannah (Addison) Sharp. His grandfather came to the United States from London, England, about 1835, settling at Seneca Falls. Mr. Sharp was graduated A.B. at Hamilton College in 1890, and Ph.D. at Cornell University, in 1895, where he served as instructor in physics during 1895–1899. After a year spent as research student at the University of Leipzig, Germany, 1899–1900, he was appointed in 1901, test officer of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York city, of which he has been vice-president and technical director since 1914. Dr. Sharp made a tour of investigation of European laboratories in 1903 and undertook special engineering investigations in Europe in 1906, 1911, 1913 and 1922. He is president of the United States national committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission, and was president until 1928 of the national committee of the International Commission of Illumination. He was the official



delegate to meetings of these commissions at Turin, in 1911; Berlin, 1913; Geneva, 1922; London, 1924; The Hague, 1925; New York and London, 1926; Bellagio and Rome, 1927; and at New York, 1928. At the last meeting of the International Commission of Illumination, Dr. Sharp was elected an international vice-president. Dr. Sharp is co-inventor with P. S. Miller of the well-known Sharp-Miller photometer, and the inventor of other apparatus for photometry and electrical measurements, including the "foot-candle" meter and a voltmeter to measure the crest value of alternating current waves. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Physical Society, Illuminating Engineering Society (president, 1907–08), Société Francaise des Electriciens, Associazione Elettrotecnica Italiana, and of the Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities. His clubs are the Engineers, of New York city,

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and the University, of White Plains, New York. His publications comprise many technical and scientific articles in various magazines and journals and include lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Pennsylvania on the measurement of light. Dr. Sharp was married at Perth, Ont., Canada, Oct. 27, 1900, to Kathleen Hamilton, daughter of Edward G. Malloch. Their children are: Dorothy Malloch, wife of William Folterman, Kathleen Halsey, Marjorie Hamilton, wife of Henry Ward Beecher, Jr., Eleanor Bruen, and Mary Elizabeth Sharp.

**GOOSSENS, John,** artist and author, was born at Norway, Dickinson co., Mich., Aug. 27, 1887, son of Isidore and Johanna (Thieleman) Goossens. His father, a native of Denderwindeke, near Brussels, Belgium, who came to America in 1884, was a chemical engineer and had supervised the installation of chemical machinery on both continents. One of his uncles was a Jesuit missionary among the American Indians, while another was a senator under King Leopold. John Goossens was educated in grammar schools at Norway, Mich., Aurora, Ill., Kieldrecht, Belgium, and Billwärder and Bergedorf, Germany Later he was a student at the Art Institute, Chicago, and at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp. When the Germans swept over Belgium at the beginning of the World war he loaded his paintings into a dog cart and fled from

Antwerp, later returning to America. In the meantime, to defray his expenses, he had learned the printing trade, beginning in 1907 in the composing plant of Lord & Thomas in Chicago. After 1914 he was with the Chicago "Tribune," as layout man in the composing room and as copy fitter, working daily at these duties and devoting afternoons to art work. In Antwerp he won in competitions the medal of the St. Lucas Gilde for an oil painting, for meritorious work for the entire school year, and the second prize for a charcoal from life. As an artist he has painted many oils, including landscapes, still life and genre subjects, and has made numerous covers for programs and magazines. At the Central States Fair, Aurora, Ill., in 1927, he won two first prizes for oils. His most important paintings are "Bacchus" (1914) and "At the Shrine" (1927). Mr. Goossens was the author of a two-act play, "The Model's Baby," which was produced at the (Chicago) Art Institute Theatre (Fullerton Hall) in 1911; is author of the song, "Frontier Days in Gay Cheyenne" (1910); and of some twenty-five poems published in newspapers and magazines. During the World war he was a member of the American Defense Society and submitted posters for the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. He is a member of the Art Institute Alumni, the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts, the Chicago typographical guild and an associate member of the Knights of Columbus. He was married, Sept. 22, 1915, to Catherine Louise, daughter of Charles Treve of Aurora, Ill. They have five children: Albert, Jeanette, Audrey and Marion Goossens, and John Charles Goossens.

**BAILEY, Frank,** financier, was born at Chatham, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1865, son of William Cady, M.D., and Julia M. (Utley) Bailey. He is a descendant of Richard Bailey who came to America in 1677 as a commissioner to settle differences between the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, the line being through Richard's son William, his son Hugh, his son Robert, his son Joseph and his son William, who was Mr. Bailey's grandfather. Mr. Bailey was educated at Union College where he received the A.B. degree in 1885 and from which he received the honorary degrees of Art.D. in 1908 and LL.D. in 1923. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., New York city, and continued with the same company for thirty-nine years. Through successive promotions he reached the office of president and served in that position until his retirement in 1924. When he entered the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., it was a very small concern but at the time he retired it had become one of the great financial institutions of New York city. This company and the Bond & Mortgage Co. are the largest in the field of guaranteeing titles and selling guaranteed mortgages. Mr. Bailey was vice-president of the Bond & Mortgage Co., retiring from that post also in 1924, though remaining on the boards of both companies in an advisory capacity for five years. Mr. Bailey is now chairman of the board of directors of the Prudence Co., Inc., and Realty Associates; president and director of the Jessup Corporation, Vinton Corp., and the Bensonhurst Co.; vice-president and director of the Bush Terminal Co.; and a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Long Island Safe Deposit Co., National Securities Investment Co., Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn Edison Co., Westchester Title and Trust Co., Thompson Starrett Co., Brooklyn Academy of Music, Famous Players-Lasky Corp., St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. and the Hudson Insurance Co. Mr. Bailey has taken an active interest in civic affairs and has served on various public commissions. His principal civic work has been as treasurer of Union College in Schenectady, which at the time he became

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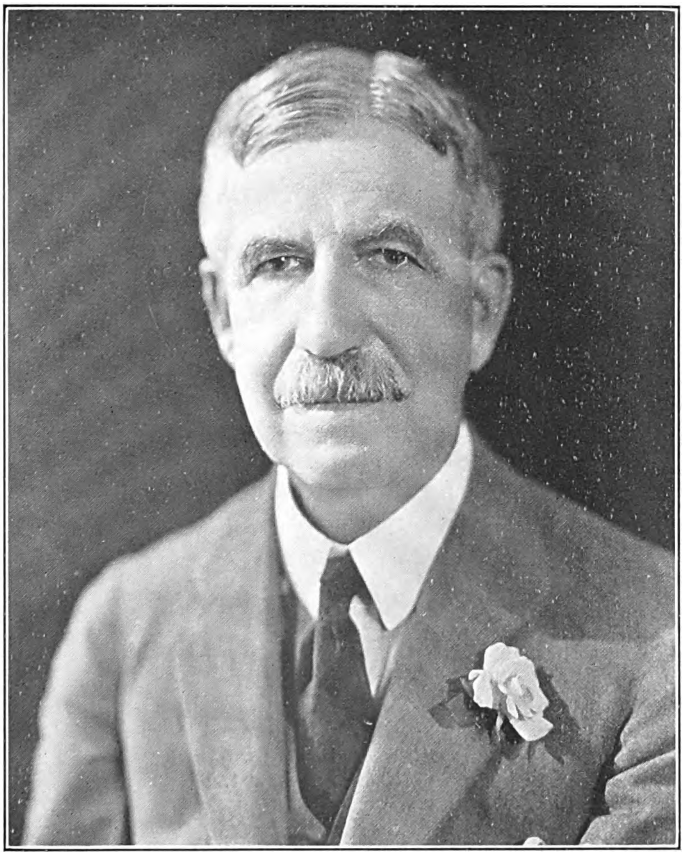

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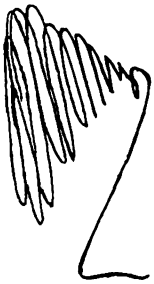

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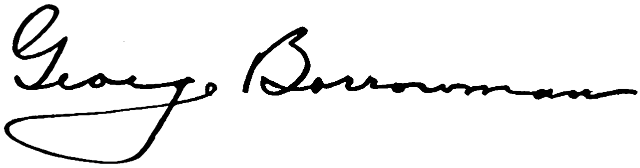

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treasurer, in 1901, had assets of $400,000 and now has assets of $4,500,000. To Union College Mr. Bailey has contributed a building known as Bailey Hall and large sums towards the endowment of the college. In 1928 he presented the city of New York with a fountain costing $100,000, located at the entrance to Prospect Park, and is honorary deputy park commissioner. He is a trustee of the Museum of the City of New York and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and treasurer of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society at college and is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, Bankers', Triton and Long Island Country clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Bailey is especially interested in education and botany and is a collector of carved ivories. He was married, July 6, 1905, to Marie Louise, daughter of Edward Lambert, former mayor of Brooklyn. They have two children: Barbara and Frank Bailey, Jr.

**BORROWMAN, George**, chemist, was born at Stillwater, Minn., June 4, 1880, son of George and Margaret (Kelley) Borrowman, and grandson of William Borrowman who emigrated from Scotland to Lanark county, Ontario. He was graduated an analytical chemist at the University of Minnesota in 1905 and received from the University of Nebraska the degrees of A.M. in 1907 and Ph.D. in 1917. Joining the faculty of the University of Nebraska in 1905 as an instructor in industrial chemistry, he progressed to full professor in 1918, when he resigned. During this period he was engaged to some extent in private practice as a consulting industrial chemist. Resigning his chair at the university in 1918, he entered commercial work as research and consulting chemist first with Dr. John E. Teeple in New York city and since 1920 has been a consulting chemist in Chicago, Ill. He is a specialist in the chemistry of minerals and waters and their industrial uses. In 1913 he invented a process of softening water by filtering it through greensand or glauconite sand. When the sand has become saturated with the constituents taken from the water, it is regenerated by a salt solution which restores its original properties. The process may be repeated indefinitely. He also invented a process of treating the sand to prevent the disintegration of its granules. The process has been widely adopted in the United States and Europe. He is the author of a number of articles, including: "Observations on the Assay of Telluride Ores" (Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., vol. 30); "Some Observations on the Disintegration of Cinder Concrete" (Jour. Ind. and Eng. Chem., vol. 4); "Crucible Assay of Pyritic Concentrates of Silver and Gold" (Ibid., vol. 2); "Chemistry and the Engineer" (Ibid., vol. 3). During the World war Dr. Borrowman conducted a series of investigations for the National Research Council to find suitable substitutes for sulphuric and acetic acids for use in laundry work. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the New York and Chicago chemists clubs, the University, Country and Evanston Golf clubs, the Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Delta Chi and Sigma Gamma Epsilon fraternities and the Presbyterian church. He finds his recreation chiefly in golf. He was married Aug. 3, 1909, to Mildred A., daughter of Benjamin T. Parks, of Lincoln, Nebr., and is the father of two children, Dorothy and George Borrowman, 3rd.

**BALDWIN, Arthur Douglas**, lawyer, was born at Paia, Island of Maui, H. I., Apr. 8, 1876, son of Henry Perrine and Emily Whitney (Alexander) Baldwin. His father, who was born at Lahaina, Maui, H. I., was a sugar planter and one of the founders of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd. He was for many years active in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, serving as a member of the house of nobles under the monarchial government and as a member of the senate successively under the provisional, republican and territorial governments. Mr. Baldwin prepared for college at Hotchkiss School, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1898, and LL.B. at Harvard law school in 1901. Admitted to the bar, he commenced his law career with the firm of Williamson, Cushing & Clarke, of Cleveland, O. In 1916 he became a member of the law firm of Garfield, MacGregor

& Baldwin and since 1927 he has been a member of Garfield, Cross, MacGregor, Daoust & Baldwin, of Cleveland, O. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the board of directors of the North Electric Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland. During the World war he was commissioned captain and served with the headquarters company, 164th field artillery brigade, 89th division, as munitions' officer. After the armistice he went to Germany with the army of occupation and served as officer in charge of civil affairs for the Bitburg district in the Rhineland. In Cleveland, he has been active for many years with various charitable and benevolent institutions, serving during 1927–29 as president of the group of hospitals known as the University Hospitals. In 1929 he was elected president of the Cleveland Welfare Federation. Mr. Baldwin is a member

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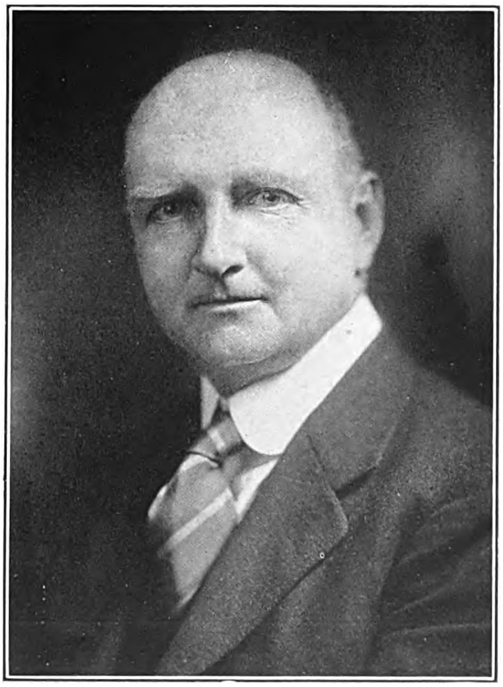
of the Union, Tavern, Chagrin Valley and Kirtland Country clubs, of Cleveland, O. He was married, June 18, 1902, to Reba Louise, daughter of Edward P. Williams, an executive of the Sherwin-Williams Co., manufacturers of paints, colors and chemicals, of Cleveland, O.; and they have six children: Henry Perrine, Fred Chambers, Arthur Alexander, Sarah Granger, Lewis Williams, and Louise Mason Baldwin, who married Woods King, of Cleveland, O.

**RICHARDSON, Roland George Dwight,** mathematician, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 14, 1878, son of George Josiah and Rebecca Archibald (Newcombe) Richardson. His father was an educator. His mother was a direct descendant of Capt. Andrew Newcombe who came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1663. Dr. Richardson was graduated A.B. at Acadia College, Nova Scotia, in 1898; entering Yale University he was graduated A.B. in 1903, M.A. in 1904 and Ph.D. in 1906, and then pursued graduate study in mathematics during 1908–09 at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He held his first teaching position at the Margaretsville school, Nova Scotia, in 1895–96 and



was principal of the Westport high school, Nova Scotia, during 1899–1902. He joined the faculty of Yale University in 1904 as an instructor in mathematics, serving until 1907, when he became assistant professor of mathematics at Brown University and associate professor in 1912. He was appointed professor and head of the mathematics department of Brown University in 1915, and has since continued in these positions, also becoming dean of the graduate school in 1926. During the first semester of the 1928–29 academic year, Dr. Richardson served as acting vice-president of the university. Apart from his work at Brown, he delivered a series of lectures at the University of Chicago in 1918 and at the University of California in 1920. During the period of his deanship the graduate work at Brown has been reorganized and has grown in quality and quantity, liberal fellowships have been established, and a limitation has been put on the number of students accepted. During the World war he served on the U. S. government commission that arranged the educational program for student army training, and had charge of the student teaching program for the Brown University naval unit. In mathematical research, Dr. Richardson is best known for his work in oscillation theorems, real variables, differential equations and the calculus of variations. The following is a partial list of his mathematical papers: "Improper Multiple Integrals" (1906); "Integration of a Sequence of Functions and Its Application to Iterated Integrals" (1908); "Note on Determinants Whose Terms Are Certain Integrals" (1909); "On the Saddlepoint in the Theory of Maxima and Minima and in the Calculus of Variations" (1911); "Theorems of Oscillation for Two Linear Differential Equations of the Second Order with Two Parameters" (1912); "A New Method in Boundary Problems for Differential Equations" (1917); "Contributions to the Study of Oscillation Properties of the Solutions of Linear Differential Equations of the Second Order" (1918); "On the Reality of the Zeros of a Lambda Determinant" (1923); "A New Method in the Equivalence of Pairs of Bilinear Forms" (1924); "Relative Extrema of Pairs of Quadratic and Hermitian Forms" (1924); "A Problem in the Calculus of Variations with an Infinite Number of Auxiliary Conditions" (1928), and other papers published in the "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society," "Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society," "Mathematische Annalen" and the "American Journal of Mathematics." Dr. Richardson is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Mathematical Society (vice-president, 1920, secretary from 1921), Mathematical Association of America (vice-president, 1919), American Association for the Advancement of Science, Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung, Circolo Matematico di Palermo; the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities, the University Club of Providence and Wannamoisett Country Club. While serving as an executive officer of the American Mathematical Society, that organization has doubled its membership and the number of pages of research published, has established prizes and taken a place in the front rank of the scientific societies of the world. Politically Dr. Richardson is an independent Republican. He is affiliated with the Baptist church. He was married, June 4, 1908, in Montreal, Canada, to Louise Janet, daughter of Alexander McHattie, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and they have one son, George Wendell Richardson.

**TYDINGS, Millard Evelyn,** U. S. senator (1927—), was born at Havre-de-Grace, Harford, co., Md., April 6, 1890, son of Millard Fillmore and Mary B. (O'Neill) Tydings. He was graduated at the Maryland Mechanical College with the degree of B.S in 1910. After working a year, as a mechanical engineer, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he studied law at the University of Maryland, received its LL.B. degree in 1913, and thereafter practiced in the Maryland courts. In public affairs he early attained popularity in Harford county as a youth-

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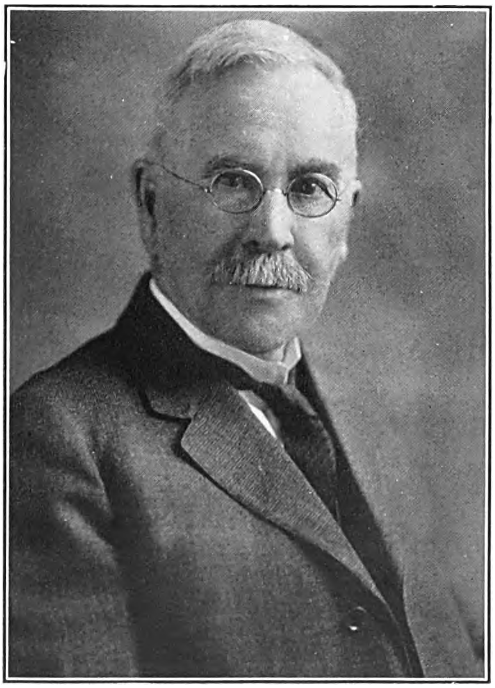
ful politician who championed the cause of Democracy and states' rights, and was elected to the state legislature in 1915. When in the following year President Wilson called out the state militia for duty on the Mexican border, he joined the Maryland national guard and was stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex., for several months. When America entered the World war in 1917, he again enlisted and as captain in a machine gun battalion, went to France in 1918. His division immediately took part in the defense of the centre sector in Haute-Alsace. Promoted to be major, 111th machine gun battalion, he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and just before the armistice became lieutenant colonel and divisional machine-gun officer. Generals Pershing, Morton and Upton cited him for meritorious and conspicuous conduct in action, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. One of the citations referred to his bravery north of Samogeux when his regiment was gassed in action and he rode forward without a gas mask to "No Man's Land" to reconnoitre, assisted in capturing three prisoners, a machine gun and a minnewerfer, gained information of impending attacks, and maintained liaison between the units of his battalion under fire. After the armistice he served with the army of occupation in Germany. He holds a division instructor's certificate in musketry, and a corps instructor's certificate in machine gunnery. Following his discharge from the service in 1919, he was re-elected to the Maryland house of delegates, being chosen speaker for the 1919–21 term, and after serving the term went to the state senate, on each occasion receiving the largest vote ever accorded a candidate in Harford county. In 1922 he was elected to congress from the second district, defeating the Republican incumbent and was re-elected in 1924. A brilliant record in the lower house led to the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator in 1926 and the defeat of Sen. E. O. Weller, his Republican opponent and the dominant figure of his party in the state. In both houses Sen. Tydings has advocated state rights, so strongly that he opposed federal appropriations for rivers and harbors as an invasion of such rights, and the proposed federal control of education as intruding on state functions. For the same reason he resisted the passage of the Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals measures. He is a strong opponent of prohibition and the cancellation of war debts. In 1928 he was chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee and one of the delegates-at-large from Maryland to the national Democratic convention at Houston. He is a director of the Baltimore Trust Co. of Baltimore and of the First National Bank of Aberdeen, Md., and an Episcopalian in creed. He is the author of a war book, "The Machine Gunners of the 29th (Blue and Gray) Division." He is unmarried.

**HAY, Oliver Perry,** paleontologist, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., May 22, 1846, son of Robert Lyle and Margaret (Crawford) Hay, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Maiden) Hay. His grandfather, a native of Kelso, Scotland, emigrated and settled in Jefferson county, Ind., in 1812. Dr. Hay attended Eureka College, Illinois, where he was graduated A.B. in 1870 and A.M. in 1873. He studied at Yale University in 1876–77 and received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Indiana in 1884. He was professor of natural sciences at Eureka College, 1870–72 and at Oskaloosa (Ia.) College, 1874–76, and professor of zoology and botany at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879–92. Later he spent two years, 1895–97, as assistant curator of zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill., and during 1901–07 he was assistant and associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. He was engaged in private investigations in vertebrate paleontology in 1907–11 and in 1912 joined the staff of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, serving as research associate until 1917 and as associate after that date until he retired in 1926. Previously he had served as assistant in the geological survey of Arkansas, 1884–88, of Indiana, 1891–94 and 1911–12, and of Iowa, 1911–13. He was associate editor of "American Geologist," 1902–05, and a delegate to the International Congress on Zoology at Berne, Switzerland, in 1904. Dr. Hay has made his greatest contributions to knowledge in the field of the fossil vertebrates of North America, with rather fully documented excursions into Pleistocene paleontology and geology and some special studies of early man



in America. Several of his books are monumental in scope and importance, one of the most notable being the "Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrates of North America" (1902), published by the U. S. geological survey, a second edition of which was published in 1929 in two volumes by the Carnegie Institution. There is also the beautiful work on the "Fossil Turtles of North America" (1908), and "The Pleistocene Age in North America and Its Vertebrated Animals" (3 vols., 1923–25–27), both published by the Carnegie Institution. In addition to these works he has published over 100 papers in scientific journals. Dr. Hay is a fellow of the American Association for the Advance-

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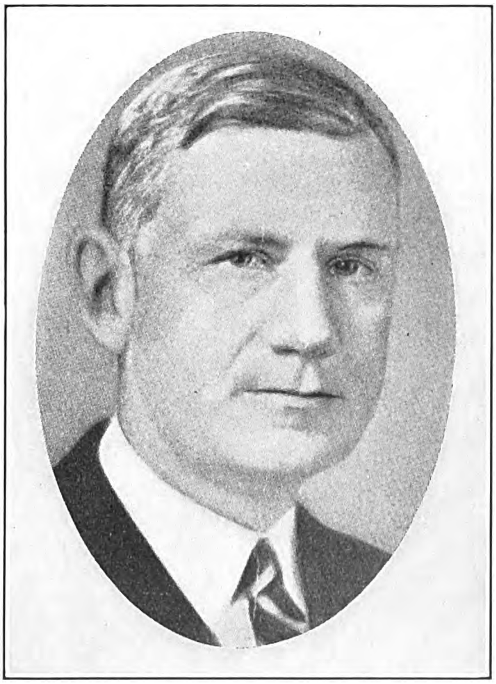
ment of Science, the Geological Society of America, the American Geographical Society and the Indiana Academy of Science (president, 1890-91); and a member of the American Anthropological Association, the Paleontological Society of America, and the Biological, Geological and Anthropological societies of Washington, D. C. He was married, June 30, 1870, to Mary Emily, daughter of Joseph Howsmon, of Eureka, Ill. They had two sons and two daughters: William Perry; Mary, wife of John D. Minnick; Robert Howsmon and Fannie Steele Hay.

**HYNSON, William George,** banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 8, 1872, son of William George and Anna Maria (Dushane) Hynson. The founder of the family in America was Lieut. Thomas Hynson who came from England in 1651 and settled in Kent county, Md., where he was the proprietor of a 5100 acre estate, a delegate to the general assembly and a member of the house of burgesses. From Lieut. Thomas the line descends through Col. John Hynson, who was a member of the general assembly and the house of burgesses; Capt. John Hynson, high



sheriff of Cecil county, Md., who married Mary Storp; Col. Nathaniel Hynson, high sheriff of Cecil county, Md.; John Benjamin and his wife Anne Ricketts; Benjamin and his wife Mary Ann Crow; Benjamin Thomas and his first wife Elizabeth Simpson, the grandparents of William George Hynson (2nd). His father was a Baltimore merchant. Mr. Hynson was educated in public and private schools and at Baltimore City College. In the year 1897 he entered the employ of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, as assistant auditor and was steadily promoted to positions of greater responsibility, becoming in turn auditor, comptroller and treasurer. Since January, 1923, he has been vice-president, treasurer and a director of the company. He is also a director of the Lawyers' Surety Co. of New York, the Fidelity Insurance Co. of Canada and the Del Mar Co. of Delaware. Mr. Hynson is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, the Institute of American Genealogy, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Maryland, Elkridge, Merchants, Churchmen's and Chesapeake clubs of Baltimore, L'Hirondelle Club of Ruxton, Md., and the Nantucket (Mass.) Yacht Club. He is an Episcopalian in religion. Mr. Hynson was married, Oct. 4, 1902, to Lucy Erskine, daughter of George Bishop Bains, Jr., a merchant of Philadelphia, and has two sons, William George, Jr., and Richard Hynson.

**UNDERHILL, Frank Pell,** chemist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1877, son of David Bonnett and Emma (Housie) Underhill, and a descendant of Capt. John Underhill (q.v.) who came to America with John Winthrop in 1630. He was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1900 and received his Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1903. He immediately joined the faculty of his alma mater, serving as assistant instructor of physiological chemistry during 1900-03, instructor, 1903-07, and assistant professor, 1907-12; professor of pathological chemistry, 1912-18; professor of experimental medicine, 1918-22; and professor of pharmacology and toxicology since 1922. He was Goldsmith lecturer before the New York Pathological Society in 1913 and Harvey Society lecturer in New York in 1919. During the World war Prof. Underhill was a lieutenant colonel in the chemical warfare service. As commanding officer of the New Haven station he had charge of the research work of some fifty experts to determine the changes that take place in the human body as a result of exposure to lethal gases and to devise methods of treatment for gas poisoning. The laboratory perfected effective methods for the treatment of both phosgene and chlorine poisoning. In 1918 he was on duty in France with the A. E. F. and was United States representative and vice-president of the interallied gas conference in Paris. He also held the office of chairman of the committee on biochemistry of the National Research Council during 1917-19. He is the author of "The Physiology of the Amino Acids" (1915); "Selected Biochemical Methods" (1921); "The Lethal War Gases" (1922); and "Toxicology" (1924, 2nd ed., 1928), and of scientific papers on diabetes, nephritis, pregnancy, internal secretion, the action of drugs and poisons, lethal war gases, the treatment of superficial burns, water exchange in the body, the fate of organic acids and other subjects. Dr. Underhill is a fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Physiological Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Chemical Society, the Biochemical Society of England, the Kaiserlich Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher zu Halle, and the Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. He is a Methodist in religion. He was married, Sept. 2, 1903, to Lavina Reed, daughter of Henry Chasmar, of Norwalk, Conn., and had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

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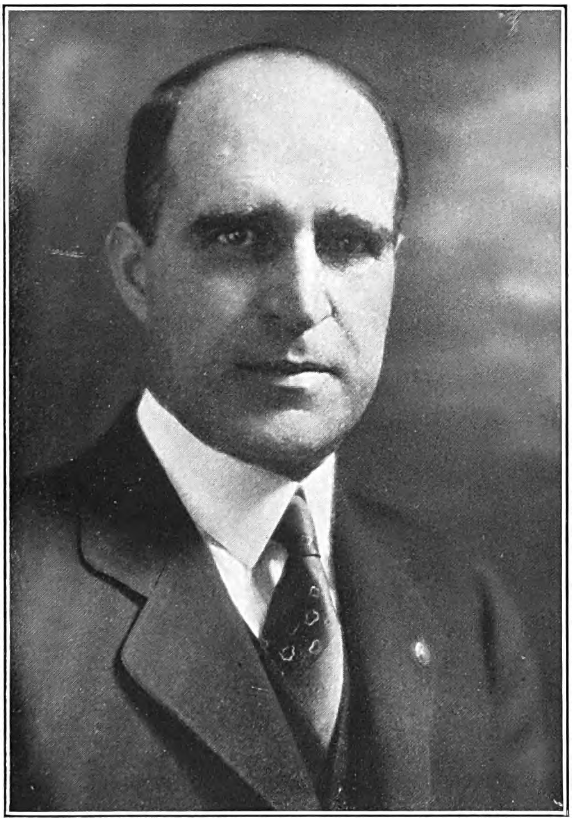

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Frank P. Underhill

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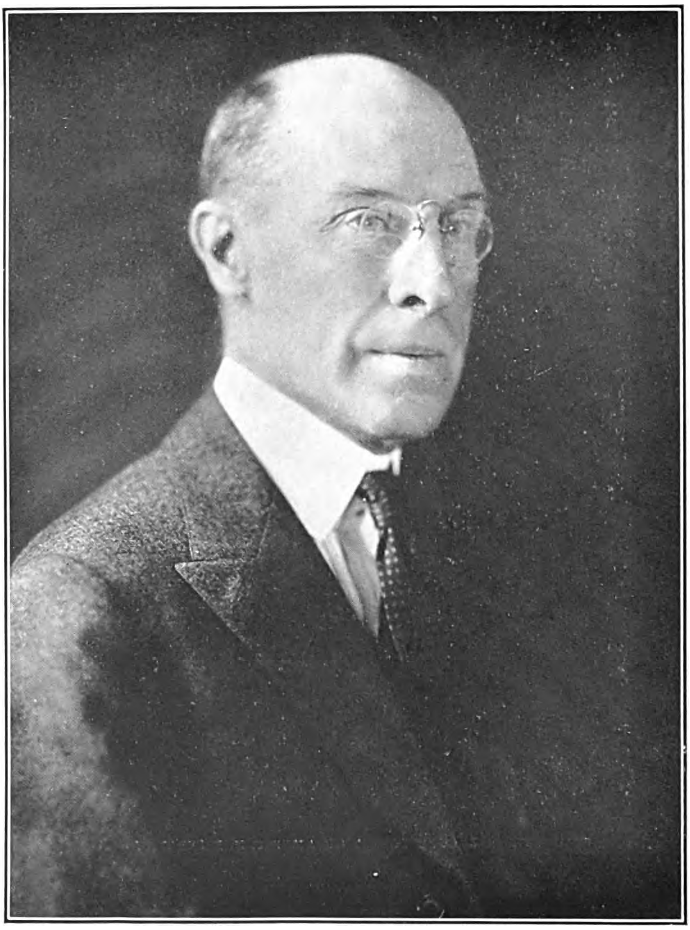

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Percy Jackson

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**JACKSON, Percy [Van de Linde]**, lawyer, was born at Belleville, N. J., May 21, 1862, son of William and Elizabeth Brinckerhoff (McNulty) Jackson, grandson of Peter and Hester Van de Linde (Brinckerhoff) Jackson and great-grandson of James and Mary (Roome) Jackson. James Jackson came to America from Armagh, Ireland, with his father, and settled at Windsor, N. Y., in 1736. Mr. Jackson was educated at Geneva, Switzerland and Heidelberg, Yale and Columbia universities, receiving the Ph.B. degree at Yale (Sheffield Scientific School), in 1885, and the LL.B. degree at Columbia University in 1887. He has been engaged in the general practice of law in New York city since 1891. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.; a director and chairman of the finance committees of the Firemen's Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., the Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co., the Mechanics Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., the National-Ben Franklin Insurance Co. and the Superior Fire Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Concordia Fire Insurance Co. and the Mechanics Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Metropolitan Casualty Co. of New York, and a director of the Commercial Casualty Co., of Newark, N. J. In the World war he was an active member of the war committee of the Bar of the City of New York and also served on one of the legal advisory boards under the selective service law. His interests, outside of his profession and his business connections, cover a broad and varied range. He is a governor of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs (vice-president, 1924–29), and a member of the Legal Aid Society of New York (director), the Consumers League of New York (advisory committee), the Citizens Union of the City of New York, the American School of Research (executive committee) and the Archaeological Institute of America. He has been president of his Yale class since 1891 and a director of the Yale Alumni Fund Association, 1903–27, serving as chairman in 1911–13. He has been president of the Manhattan council of the Boy Scouts of America since 1925, is a member of the national council, Boy Scouts of America and of the executive committee of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. He is a member of the Yale, University, City (governor), Down Town, Ardsley (governor), Lake Placid and Beaver Dam Sports clubs and the Yountakah Country Club (president, 1901–06). Mr. Jackson is known as a man of strong, forceful character and is interested in movements for relieving the distress of the poor, particularly of poor children. His hobby is archaeology and he is a devotee of all outdoor sports. He was married, Nov. 9, 1909, to Alice Hooker, daughter of John Calvin Day, a lawyer, of Hartford, Conn. She died on March 26, 1926.

**PROCTOR, Carlton Springer**, civil engineer, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1893, son of James Martin and Sarah Louise (Springer) Proctor. His great-grandfather Robert Proctor came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1833 and settled at Nassau, N. Y. Mr. Proctor attended the public schools of Washington, studied for one year at the University of Maryland, and was graduated C.E. at Princeton University in 1915. Before his graduation he was employed as engineer in charge of surveys with the U. S. forest service and as engineer in charge of construction with the U. S. department of public buildings and grounds. He became associated in 1915 with the firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, architects, New York city, and was in charge of its operations at Washington as structural and supervising engineer in 1916–17. During 1917 he was in charge of construction of the war and navy departments' telephone and telegraph building at Washington, D. C. During the World war, 1918–19, he served with rank of captain in the U. S. army, as officer in charge of the construction of the U. S. general hospital No. 32 at Chicago, the U. S. general hospital No. 40 at St. Louis, Mo., and the second section of the Walter Reed general hospital at Washington,

D. C. Since 1919 he has been a member of the firm of Moran & Proctor, consulting engineers, New York city. In this capacity he has specialized exclusively in designing and supervising substructures for buildings, dams, bridges and power houses and has acted as consulting engineer on substructures for more than 400 projects. Amongst these should be especially mentioned the following: bridges—Southern Pacific railroad bridge at Suisun Bay, Calif.; International Bridge at Detroit, Mich.; Mississippi river bridge at Vicksburg, Miss.; East Sixteenth street bridge in Pittsburgh, Pa.; buildings—Greater Penobscot building at Detroit, Mich.; Ohio Bell Telephone at Cleveland, O.; George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Va., and Royal Academy of Sciences at Washington, D. C.; and the following New York city buildings: No. 1 Wall street; City Bank-Farmers Trust; Federal Reserve Bank; Equitable Trust; Barclay-Vesey building; Cunard building; New York stock exchange; New York county court house; Chase National Bank; American Telegraph and Telephone and the Yankee Stadium. Especially noteworthy amongst these are the Federal Reserve Bank and the Barclay-Vesey

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buildings, which are said to have the deepest substructures of any buildings in existence. Mr. Proctor is the author of a number of articles on substructure engineering, published in the leading technical journals. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Princeton Engineering Association (president, 1928–29), and Princeton Alumni Association of Southern New York (president since 1927). His clubs include the Engineers, Princeton and Architectural League, of New York city, the Nassau of Princeton and the American Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, as well as of the Sons of the American Revolution. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his recreation chiefly in golf, trout fishing and yachting. Mr. Proctor was married at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1916, to Isabel M. Lucey, daughter of Elizabeth Lucey, of Washington, D. C., and they have three children, Richard Carlton, Robert Martin and Carol Elizabeth Proctor.

**WEIL, A. Leo,** lawyer, was born at Keysville, Va., July 19, 1858, son of Isaac L. and Minna (Weil) Weil. His parents, both natives of Bavaria, came to America in 1850, settling first in Richmond, Va., and removing successively to Charlotte county, Va., and Titusville and Pittsburgh, Pa. After completing his prepara-

tory training in the Titusville high school, he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued both academic and law courses. He was admitted to the bars of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania in 1879, and began practice at Bradford, McKean co., Pa., continuing there until 1888, when he finally located in Pittsburgh. As a member for many years of the Voters' League of Pittsburgh, and as its president from 1905, he undertook to combat corruption in office and establish honest government. The proceedings of the Voters' League, under his guidance, were stimulated by the growing general opposition to the regime of bribery and mismanagement of public affairs, then rife in his city. This state of affairs had reached such a pass that, as was widely reported, a corporation or individual planning to overreach public rights for his own profit could easily accomplish any desired end by dealing with corrupt officials, and paying the required bribes. As the result of the crusade inaugurated by Mr. Weil and his associates, there was a general reorganization of the city government, in the course of which ninety-eight members of the select and common councils of the city were indicted for malfeasance, together with several bankers, merchants and other business men. The league then moved for changes in the city charter, abolishing the former councils, totaling about 150 members elected from the several wards, and substituting a new body of nine members elected at large, a change in organization which has resulted in the complete discontinuance of corrupt practices. Similar charges of official misbehavior resulted in a sweeping investigation of the city school boards, consisting of numerous directors elected by the several school districts, which was followed by a reorganization of the entire school system, and an act of legislature constituting a board of directors of schools, to be appointed by the judges of the court of common pleas. The immediate result of this reform was the elevation of the Pittsburgh school system to its present high rating among all the cities of the United States, safeguarding the interests of the children and immensely increasing the efficiency of teaching. In consequence of his conspicuous record of civic reform in Pittsburgh, Mr. Weil has frequently been called in consultation by reform organizations in other cities, has delivered lectures before their members, and has assisted in organizing reform movements in several states. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, a member of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Association, the World Union for Progressive Judaism, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Jewish Publication Society of America and the Federated Jewish Philanthropies. Through his statewide reputation, the movement originated by the Voters' League of Pittsburgh to establish civil service among the employees of cities of the second class was carried to successful issue in the Pennsylvania legislature. Mr. Weil is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic and Concordia clubs of Pittsburgh, the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C., and of the City Club of New York city; also of the Pittsburgh and United States chambers of commerce, the Pennsylvania and American bar associations, and the American Jewish Committee. He was married, Apr. 11, 1883, to Cassie, daughter of Ferdinand Ritter, of Youngstown, O. They have one daughter, Aimee Leonia, wife of Julian H. Stein, of Milwaukee, and two sons, Ferdinand and A. Leo Weil, Jr.

**PORTER, Stephen Geyer,** congressman, was born near Salem, O., May 18, 1869, son of David and Maria Porter. His boyhood was spent in Allegheny, Pa., where he attended the common and high schools and subsequently studied medicine for two years. Having decided to follow the legal profession, he read law in the office

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of his brother, Louis K. Porter, was admitted to the bar in 1893 and since that time has practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Louis K. and Stephen G. Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa. During 1903–06 he was city solicitor of Allegheny, the only public office he ever held until he was elected to the national congress in 1910. He has been re-elected to every succeeding congress, including the present one, the 71st. As chairman of the committee on foreign affairs since 1918, Mr. Porter has served the country in various capacities. After the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles by the senate in 1920, there was brought forward in both houses a plan to end the war with Germany in the legal and technical sense by the passage of a joint resolution which was to declare the state of war terminated. The house resolution was introduced by Mr. Porter and passed Apr. 9, 1920. During the next year Mr. Porter was engaged with the disarmament question. The committee on foreign affairs reported separately a disarmament resolution which expressed the President's own views, and was the house's substitute for the senate plan sponsored by Sen. Borah. President Harding appointed him a member of the advisory committee of the U. S. delegates to the Washington conference of 1921 on the limitation of armaments. In 1923 he introduced the resolution remitting the balance of China's Boxer indemnity which became a law, May 21, 1924. In 1923, an advisory committee of the League of Nations was formed to consider the opium question and Mr. Porter was sent as one of the American members but in an unofficial capacity. At his recommendation the advisory committee declared: "(1) If the purpose of the Hague convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent, it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medicinal and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate. (2) In order to prevent the abuse of these products, it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes." The timidity of the state department in its attitude towards the League of Nations was so pronounced that in the beginning it refrained from answering the League's letters, but that attitude gradually waned and by a joint resolution of congress, passed May 15, 1924, the United States accepted the invitation of the League to be represented at the second International Opium Conference to be held in the following November. The delegates appointed were Representative Porter, Bishop Charles H. Brent, Dr. Rupert Blue, Mrs. Hamilton M. Wright, Edwin L. Neville and Edmund F. Erk, and $40,000 was appropriated for their expenses. It is worthy of record that this opium conference was the first of the League of Nations' activities in which the United States took any official part. The joint resolution adopted by the congress included the principles cited above in its preamble and expressly stipulated that the American delegates were to sign no agreements that did not fulfill the conditions necessary for the suppression of the opium traffic as set forth in the preamble. In Geneva Mr. Porter, in accordance with his instructions, laid special stress on the limitation of the production of opium and coca leaf to medicinal and scientific purposes and the restriction of their use for other purposes to a specific number of years. A protracted and bitter controversy followed. When it became evident that the conference would not meet the American requirements, Mr. Porter served notice that the United States delegation had no alternative than to withdraw. His action aroused a torrent of publicity and discussion which had the effect of impressing upon the consciousness of the world the magnitude and gravity of the narcotic drug problem and subsequently swayed the British government toward a policy of ultimately stopping all export of opium from India. He was also active in the revision of treaties with China pertaining to the exercising of American extraterritorial rights in China and a limitation of China's autonomy with reference to the levying of the customs duties or other taxes and as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, he offered a resolution in January, 1927, requesting that the President of the United States negotiate a new treaty with China in place of the present treaties dealing with this subject. Passed by a vote of 262 to 43 the bill was effective in causing the United States to act independently of other powers in its effort to place upon a completely satisfactory basis the relations of the United States with China. Other legislation with which Mr. Porter has been identified are bills bearing on the reorganization of the department of state, increasing the penalty for the violation of the Harrison narcotic act and amending the joint resolution to prohibit arms and munitions of war to certain countries. He is also chairman of the foreign service buildings commission which is engaged in acquiring office buildings and residences in the capitals and large cities of foreign nations for the use of the foreign service of the United States. He was married, Apr. 11, 1895 to Elizabeth F., daughter of Louis J. Ramaley, of Allegheny, Pa., who died in 1919, leaving one daughter, Lucy Foster, wife of Richard S. Baron, U. S. N.

**MONROE, John Duncan,** lawyer, was born at Andes, Delaware co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1878, son of Malcolm and Hannah Elizabeth (Davis) Monroe, and grandson of Andrew and Nancy (McFarlane) Munro, natives of Scotland, who settled at Andes, N. Y., in 1820. John Duncan Monroe obtained his early education in the schools of his native town and was graduated LL.B. in Cornell University in 1905. For a year after leaving the law school he was employed as title examiner by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York city, and during 1906–10 was title examiner for the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. He then spent eight years as title examiner in the office of the attorney-general of the state of New York, and during 1918–20 was deputy attorney-general of the state. In these positions he participated in all water power litigations, arising under the barge canal act of 1903, on the Oswego and Mohawk rivers and on the upper Hudson river, and in all water front claims in the harbor of New York, arising under the barge canal terminal act, making an exhaustive study of laws on waters and water rights. During 1920–28 Mr. Monroe was associated, successively, with the law firms of Ingraham, Sheehan & Moran, and Ingraham, Page & Moran, and with Samuel F. Moran, New York city. He is now senior member of the firm of Monroe & Byrne, attorneys for the Brooklyn Edison Co., and other corporations engaged in

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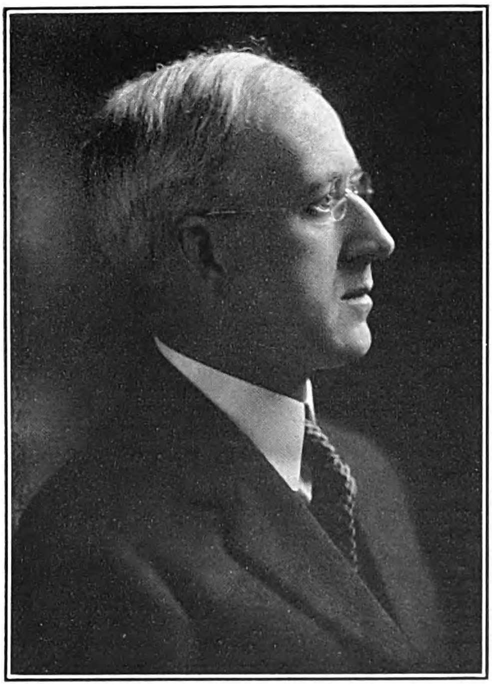
public service and realty development. He was associate counsel for the appellant, Powers, in U. S. Printing & Lithograph Co. vs. Powers (233 N. Y. 143), in which a judgment, entered on the verdict of a jury against his client, had been unanimously affirmed by the appellate division of the supreme court, which later denied him leave to appeal to the court of appeals. The latter court also denied such leave to appeal. Counsel for Powers then applied for a re-argument of the latter application, upon which the court reversed its previous action, granted leave to appeal, and on appeal reversed the judgment, a result seldom achieved by a lawyer. Mr. Monroe was associate counsel for the Kings County Lighting Co. in the gas-rate litigation of 1920–23, in which rate-fixing statutes of the state of New York were de-



clared confiscatory and unconstitutional by the federal courts. He also represented the Citizens Water Supply Co. of Newtown in condemnation proceedings by the city of New York, in which over $5,500,000 was awarded to his client, the largest sum ever paid by New York city to a single property owner. Mr. Monroe is a member of the Bar Association of the State of New York, the Westchester County Historical Society, the Cornell Club of New York and the University Club of White Plains, N. Y. He was married, July 23, 1910, to Caroline, daughter of Lewis Raisig, of Lawrence, L. I. They have three children: Caroline Elizabeth, Jeannette Dagmar and Malcolm Monroe.

**FOLTZ, Clara Shortridge,** lawyer, was born in Lafayette, Ind., daughter of Elias Willets and Talitha Cumi (Harwood) Shortridge and sister of Samuel M. Shortridge, U. S. senator from California. Her father was a minister of the Christian church who later became a lawyer and practiced his profession in San Jose, Calif. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and was a delegate from Illinois to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president in Chicago in 1860. She was educated under private tutors at a seminary at Mt. Pleasant, Ia. In 1872 she removed with her husband to Salem, Ore., and later to San Jose, Calif., where she became a correspondent of the San Jose "Mercury." She was ambitious to become a lawyer but as women then were not permitted to practice in California she went to Sacramento in the winter of 1877–78 and secured the repeal by the state legislature of this discriminatory law. She was admitted to the California bar in 1879, the first woman on the Pacific coast to receive a license to practice. The Hastings college of law of the University of California refused to accept her as a student because of her sex. She applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the regents to admit her and before Judge Morrison of the district court presented and argued her own case, being opposed by several of the ablest members of the San Francisco bar. Judge Morrison ordered Hastings college to open its doors to her and thereafter all women were admitted upon the same terms as men (54 Calif. 28). Following two years of study at the law school she was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court in 1890. She was the first woman to serve as a deputy in the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles county, and probably the first in the United States to hold such a position. Since her admission to the California bar in 1879, Mrs. Foltz has been engaged continuously in the practice of law, in California and in New York city and is still active in her profession. Possessed of extraordinary intellectual capacity and a restless physical energy, her talents have been reflected in a wide range of constructive achievements in the advancement and protection of the rights of women and children. She early espoused the cause of woman suffrage and became its leader on the Pacific coast. She was president of the Votes for Women Club of Los Angeles in 1906–11. She was the author of the California prison parole law, the statute authorizing the appointment of public defenders and the bill permitting married women to serve as executrices and administratrices of estates. She introduced the first bill authorizing women to act as notaries public in the state; caused the use of the iron cage for prisoners in court to be abolished in San Francisco; obtained the segregation of juvenile and adult prisoners in the city and county of San Francisco and secured the appointment of a jail matron in San Francisco, and the passage of a law requiring the provision of seats for shop girls. An eloquent and forceful platform orator, she has lectured throughout the country and made five political canvasses of the state for the Republican party. She represented the California bar at the congress of jurisprudence and law reform at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She was the founder in 1900 and president for six years of the Portia Club of San Francisco, formed for the study of law, and is a member of the Friday Morning Club, Woman's City Club, Badger Club (honorary), Wilshire Woman's Club and Southern California Woman's Press Club, of Los Angeles. For six years, she has been a member of the Republican state and county (Los Angeles) central committees. She is also a

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*The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*

Clara Shortridge Foltz

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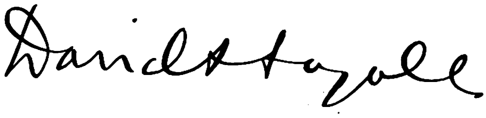

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member of the Southwest Museum, of Los Angeles and honorary member of the Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority. In 1905 she organized the United Bank & Trust Co. of San Francisco with a woman's department, the first in the United States. In 1886 she founded the San Diego "Daily Bee," and was its editor and manager until it was consolidated with the "San Diego Union." She founded in 1905 and published in San Francisco a monthly magazine, "Oil Fields and Furnaces," which was consolidated with the "National Oil Reporter," and published in Los Angeles (1916–18), the magazine "The New American Woman." She was married Dec. 30, 1866, at Kentland, Ind., to Jeremiah Richard Foltz and had five children: Samuel Courtland, David Milton, Trella Evelyn, who was married (1) to Charles Gridley Toland and (2) to George Emmons White; Bertha May, wife of Fayette J. Smalley, of San Francisco, and Clara Virginia, wife of John W. Catron, of Santa Fe. All three daughters had successful careers in the theatrical profession.

**INGALLS, David Sinton,** lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 28, 1899, son of Albert Stimson and Jane (Taft) Ingalls and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England in 1628 and settled at Salem, Mass. His grandfather, Melville E. Ingalls (q.v.), was a distinguished railroad president and his father is vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Co. His mother is a daughter of Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, half-brother of Chief Justice Taft. After attending St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Mr. Ingalls entered Yale University in 1916. In February, 1917, he enlisted in the U. S. naval reserve flying corps and was called into active service in March, learning to fly at Palm Beach, Fla., and Huntington, L. I. Proceeding overseas in September, 1917, he received further aviation training in France, England and Scotland, after which he began active service with the U. S. air force at Dunkirk, France. Later he was attached to the 213th British air squadron in Flanders, winning the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal and the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the latter citation declaring that alone or in conjunction with other pilots he shot down at least four enemy planes and one or more enemy balloons. While in the service he attained the rank of lieutenant, senior grade. After the war he resumed his studies at Yale and was graduated A.B. in 1920. Adopting the law as his profession, Mr. Ingalls entered the Harvard law school in 1920, was graduated LL.B. in 1923 and began the practice of law in Cleveland, with the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. He is a director of the Cleveland Trust Co. and Continental Shares, Inc. He was elected to the lower house of the Ohio legislature in 1926 and re-elected in 1928. When the state legislature in 1927 established a committee on commercial and private aviation to study the state's needs in airways, landing fields and air traffic regulations, Mr. Ingalls was appointed chairman of the committee. The code of regulations which Mr. Ingalls with L. G. Collister formulated, was subsequently adopted, becoming the first aviation code in Ohio and one of the first state codes in the United States. Mr. Ingalls received further distinction when on Mar. 16, 1929, he was appointed by President Hoover, assistant secretary of the navy for aeronautics. Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Union, Tavern, Kirtland, Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs of Cleveland, Metropolitan and Burning Tree clubs of Washington, and the Yale Club of New York city. He was married, June 27, 1922, to Louise, daughter of William L. Harkness, of New York city. They have three children: Edith, Jane and Louise Ingalls.

**NOONAN, William T.,** railroad president, was born at Waverly, Minn., July 12, 1874, son of Dennis and Margaret Noonan. After receiving a public school education he entered the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad in its general offices at Minneapolis and for fourteen years served in various capacities in the accounting, purchasing, telegraph, operating, traffic, and executive departments. Throughout this period he continued to educate himself, gaining at the same time an unusually varied and thorough knowledge of all branches of railroading. In 1902 he went to Europe to study railway conditions in various foreign countries and upon his return was appointed, in June, 1902, superintendent in charge of the operating department

of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. Since then he has held the following positions: assistant to the general manager, Erie railroad, 1904; general superintendent, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway, 1904–06; general manager, 1906–09; vice-president and director, 1910; and vice-president and director, Allegheny & Western, Clearfield & Mahoning, and Allegheny Terminal railways and Ontario Car Ferry Co., 1909–10. Since November, 1910, he has been president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co., at the time of his election being one of the youngest railway presidents in the United States. He is a man of unusual executive ability, an authority on all branches of the railway service, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road is one of the most efficiently

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managed in the country. To an unusual degree he possesses the ability to gain the good-will and fullest co-operation of all his employees and has always made it a practice to spend a great deal of his time in the field. In March, 1927 he was appointed by Gov. Smith a commissioner of the Allegany (N. Y.) State Park. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society, Archaeological Society of America, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, New York State Chamber of Commerce, American Forestry Association and the American Irish Historical Society. His clubs include the Buffalo and Transportation, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country of Rochester, N. Y., the Metropolitan, Lotos, Catholic, and Railroad, of New York city, and the Duquesne of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married, Oct. 8, 1907, to Harriette J. C., daughter of Walter B. Duffy, of Rochester, N. Y., and has two children: Loretto Douglass and Jane Frances Noonan.

**REINECKE, Mabel Eunice (Gilmore)**, public official, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1892, daughter of James H. and Margaret Isabelle (Marston) Gilmore, granddaughter of Alexander and Eunice Content (Gibson) Gilmore, and great granddaughter of John and Isabella (Gillmore) Gilmore (not related), who came from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, to Montreal, Canada, in 1817. Her grandfather removed from Canada to Lenox, Mich., in 1821. Early in life Mrs. Reinecke became interested in public affairs and government, and when only nineteen years old, engaged in active work in Chicago for the Progressive Republican party of Illinois. She was an ardent advocate of woman suffrage and the youngest member of the suffrage board of

Illinois. After partial suffrage was won in that state, she was appointed, in 1917, secretary of the board of assessors of Cook county, the first American woman to receive such an appointment. In 1919 she was secretary to the first Republican women's national campaign committee, and organized women's committees during that campaign in every state west of the Mississippi river. She was assistant collector of internal revenue, first district of Illinois, during 1921–23; acting collector for two months and collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois during 1923–29, being appointed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. It is the largest collector's office in the country and she is the first woman appointed to the office. During the World war she was a member of the Illinois state committee of national defense. She is a member of and on the board of directors of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Women's City Club, the Chicago Y.W.C.A., and the Chicago Alliance of Business and Professional Women and is affiliated with the Protestant church. Her outstanding personal characteristics are courage, leadership, alertness and dependability. She was married, Nov. 11, 1912, to George W. Reinecke, of Carlinville, Ill.

**BADGEROW, Harve Gordon**, insurance official, was born at Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 19, 1882, son of Gordon Ralph and Adella S. (Rogers) Badgerow. His original American ancestor in the paternal line was Justin Bergereau who came from France with the Marquis de Lafayette and after the revolutionary war settled in New York state. He married Miss Gordon, an English woman, and had a son Justin Badgerow who married Elizabeth Austin; their son Martin who married Elizabeth Harrington, was the grandfather of Harve G. Badgerow. Mr. Badgerow received his early education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated at the law school of the University of Iowa in 1905. He engaged in the surety bond business in Sioux City and in 1907 was appointed Iowa state agent for the Title Guaranty and Surety Co. He was made manager of the Chicago office of that company in 1909 and was its western manager in 1910–11. In 1912 he organized the Badgerow Co., a general agency handling many kinds of insurance and surety bonds, of which he was president, as also of its successor, the Rockwood Badgerow Co., 1914–22. He was a director and vice-president of the Continental Casualty Co. of Chicago until 1929, when he resigned. Mr. Badgerow is one of the most successful insurance men in Illinois and holds a prominent place in his profession. He was president of the Insurance Federation of America in 1921, the Insurance Federation of Illinois in 1915 and 1920 and Surety Underwriters Association of Chicago in 1911. He is a director of the United Americans and the American Citizen Foundation and a member of the Union League, Attic, Indian Hill and Winnetka clubs. In politics he is a Republican and in his religious faith a Unitarian. Mr. Badgerow was one of the five original organizers of the 1st regiment, Illinois engineers, later the 108th engineers, U. S. army, and in the World war he served in the motor transport corps of the army. He was married in Sioux City, Ia., Apr. 22, 1908, to Alice, daughter of Dr. John M. Knott, and has two daughters, Louise Knott and Susan Adella Badgerow.

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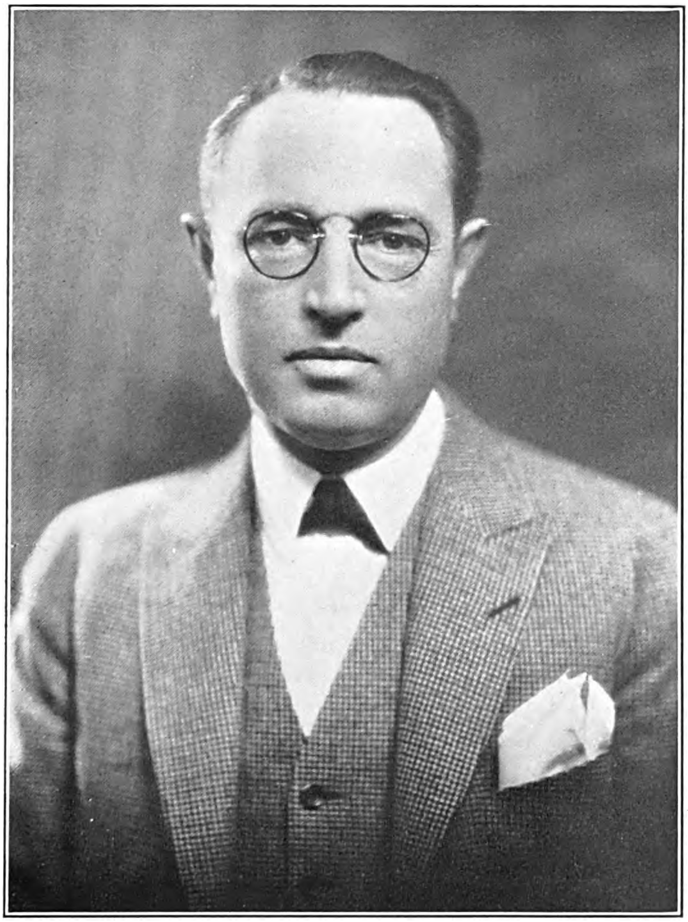

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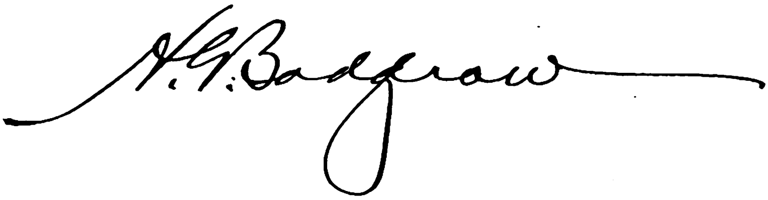

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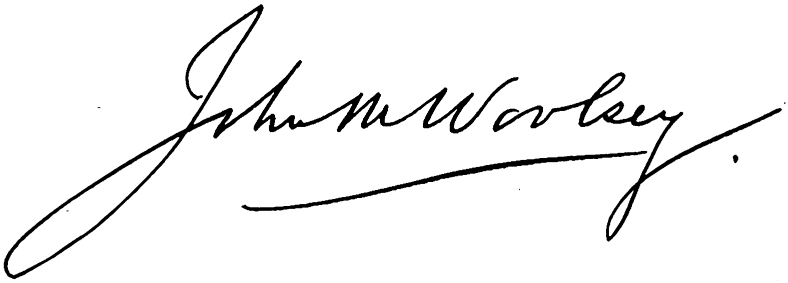

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**WOOLSEY, John Munro**, jurist, was born at Aiken, S. C., Jan. 3, 1877, son of William Walton and Katherine Buckingham (Convers) Woolsey and a descendant of George Woolsey who came from Great Yarmouth, England, to New Amsterdam about 1640. From George and his wife Rebecca Cornell, the line of descent is through Capt. George and Hannah Woolsey; Rev. Benjamin and Abigail (Taylor) Woolsey; Benjamin and Ann (Muirson) Woolsey; William Walton and Elizabeth (Dwight) Woolsey, and John Mumford and Jane (Andrews) Woolsey, who were Mr. Woolsey's grandparents. His great-grandfather, William Walton Woolsey, was president of the Merchants Exchange of New York city. Theodore Dwight Woolsey (q.v.), president of Yale during 1846–72, was his grandfather's younger brother. His father, an engineer, laid the first telegraph line from Bogota, Colombia, to the coast of the Caribbean Sea, and in 1870 settled as a cotton planter in Aiken, S. C. John Munro Woolsey received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1898, and LL.B. at Columbia University law school in 1901. While at Columbia he founded the "Columbia Law Review" in 1901 and was its first secretary. On admission to the New York bar in July, 1901, he entered the office of Convers & Kirlin in New York city, of which the partners were his uncle, Ebenezer B. Convers, and Joseph Parker Kirlin. In 1908 he was admitted to membership in the firm, and in 1915 the firm name was changed to Kirlin, Woolsey & Hickox. In 1920 further partners were added and the firm name was changed to Kirlin, Woolsey, Campbell, Hickox & Keating. He was appointed U. S. district judge for the southern district of New York by President Hoover in April, 1929. He lectured on equity at the Columbia Law School during the school year of 1905–06. In his practice he specialized in admiralty law although he had wide experience in equity and common law matters. In the World war period he served as admiralty counsel to the French high commission, and in 1922 became American associate editor of the "Revue de Droit Maritime Comparé." He was employed by the U. S. shipping board as an expert on shipping and commercial law in several of their English litigations, and in 1923 argued a case before the supreme court of Nova Scotia. He was a member of the legal advisory committee of the National Surety Co. in 1925–29. He argued the following cases before the U. S. supreme court: Texas Co. vs. Hogarth (256 U. S. 619); Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey vs. Southern Pacific Co. (268 U. S. 146); Littlejohn vs. U. S. (270 U. S. 215); U. S. Steel Products Co. vs. Adams (275 U. S. 388). In the case of the Universal Transportation Co. vs. National Surety Co. (252 Fed. 293, affirmed 256 Fed. 450), he secured a new application of the writ of "scire facias" to secure a recovery against a surety company whose bond was filed in the clerk's office of the U. S. district court for the southern district of New York in a common law case. Judge Woolsey edited articles on "Carriage of Passengers" and "Demurrage" under the heading of "Shipping" in the "Cyclopedia of Law." Since April, 1928, he has served on the advisory committee on research in international law established by the Harvard Law School which is engaged in working out proposed codes of international law. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. at Columbia University in 1929. Judge Woolsey is a member of the American, New York state and city of New York bar associations, the American Law Institute (charter member), American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., Walpole Society, Century Association, Down Town Association, the University and Grolier clubs of New York city, Graduates Club of New Haven, Conn., Garden City Golf Club of Long Island, N. Y., and the Petersham Country Club of Petersham, Mass. At Yale he received Phi Beta Kappa honors. Politically he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. Judge Woolsey was married, Nov. 14, 1911, at Athol, Mass., to Alice Bradford, daughter of Rev. Edward Woolsey Bacon, of New London, Conn., and they have one son, John Munro Woolsey, Jr.

**CARMICHAEL, Roderick Leland**, soldier, was born in Dillon county, S. C., Oct. 18, 1872, son of Edward D. and Annie (Carmichael) Carmichael. His great-great-grandfather was Archibald Carmichael, a native of Argylshire, Scotland, who landed on the Cape Fear river in North Carolina in 1747, located in Richmond county, N. C., and in 1787 settled in Marion (now Dillon) county, S. C. His great-grandfather, Neil Carmichael, married Christian Carmichael; his grandparents were John H. and

Catherine (Murphy) Carmichael. His father was a farmer, surveyor, and member of the South Carolina legislature. Gen. Carmichael was a student at South Carolina University, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1897, and commissioned 2nd lieutenant of infantry with the 11th infantry regiment. After a brief service in Arizona, including special surveying duty, he was promoted 2nd lieutenant in the artillery corps and assigned to the 7th

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artillery. He served in various forts along the Atlantic seaboard and went to Porto Rico following the Spanish American war. In 1905–06 and 1909 he was on national guard inspection duty in Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island. He was then successively adjutant of the coast artillery district of Charleston; construction quartermaster at Fort Moultrie; quartermaster of the department of the gulf and, being promoted major, C.A.C., served as depot quartermaster, quartermaster of water transportation, and assistant to the chief quartermaster, Philippine Islands. He was quartermaster of the American expedition to Tientsin, China, 1914–15. After the United States entered the World war he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and served in the adjutant-general's department as adjutant of the port of embarkation, Newport News, until August, 1917. Appointed colonel, he organized and commanded the 336th regiment field artillery at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Dix, N. J., and a year later joined the A.E.F. In France he commanded the 59th field artillery brigade of the 8th corps artillery, 2nd army. Early in 1919 he was detailed to the finance division of the general staff, and in 1920 was promoted colonel in the finance department. Gen. Carmichael served as chief of the field operations division of the finance department and assistant chief of finance until August, 1922. The next year he became special assistant to the chief co-ordinator and in March, 1925, financial assistant to the director of the bureau of the budget. In April, 1928, he was made chief of finance, U. S. army, and budget officer of the war department, with rank of major-general. He was graduated at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, in 1901 and at the Army War College, Washington, in 1923. He is a member of the Army and Navy clubs of Manila, P. I., and Washington, D. C. Gen. Carmichael's religious affiliation is with the Southern Presbyterian church. He was married, Dec. 24, 1900, to Jane, daughter of William H. McCallum, a farmer of Rowland, N. C. They have four children: Jane, married to Lieut. John E. Stephens, Jr., U. S. navy; Marion, Roderick Leland, Jr., and Kathleen Billie Carmichael.

**SANDERS, Newell,** manufacturer and U. S. senator (1912–13), was born in Owen county, Ind., July 12, 1850, son of John and Miriam (Coffey) Sanders, grandson of John and Nancy (Briscoe) Sanders, and great-grandson of Henry Sanders of North Carolina, a revolutionary soldier. His parents were among a number of Southerners who settled in southern Indiana in 1830. He entered Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of B.S. After conducting a bookstore at Bloomington, Ind., during 1873–77, he decided to enter the manufacturing field. He spent a year in northern shops gaining experience, and settling in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1878, opened a factory to manufacture plows. In 1883 the business was incorporated as the Chattanooga Plow Co., with Newell Sanders as president and general manager. Under his management the business developed rapidly, doing not only a large domestic business but enjoying an extensive export trade as well. In 1901 he left the company and established the Newell Sanders Plow Co. of which he was sole owner, but in 1915 he became president of the Chattanooga Plow Co. again, a position he retained until 1919, when the company was sold to the International Harvester Co. He likewise sold the Newell Sanders Plow Co. in 1927 and retired from business. His business interests, however, have not been confined to plow manufacturing. In 1891 he was active in organizing the Chattanooga Steamboat Co., to operate a line of boats on the Tennessee river to St. Louis, Mo., and was its first president. He is a director of the Hamilton National Bank and of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co. He was president of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers (1907–09), and vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1927–29). Mr. Sanders also has been active in public affairs. He was a member of the Chattanooga school board (1881) and alderman (1882–86). He served as chairman of the Tennessee Republican state committee during 1894–96 and again in 1906–12, and was a member of the Republican national committee, 1912–16. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1900, 1912, 1916, 1920 and 1924. He was appointed by the governor U. S. senator from Tennessee, the first Republican senator the state sent to Washington in forty years. He took his seat on Apr. 8, 1912, but resigned it to his successor in February of the following year. Mr. Sanders was married in 1873, to Corinne Dodds, of Bloomington, Ind., also a graduate of Indiana State University.

**MANSHIP, Paul,** sculptor, was born in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 25, 1885, son of Charles H. and Maryetta (Friend) Manship. His grandfather, Charles Henry Manship, was a native of Jackson, Miss. Mr. Manship received his first training in art at the St. Paul Institute of Art where he studied painting. He discovered, when he was about fourteen years of age, that he was color-blind and being forced to relinquish his original purpose to become a painter, directed his energies upon modelling with clay. For a time he supported himself in commercial advertising. In 1905 he went to New York and found employment with Solon Borglum, the animal sculptor, who was then working upon two heroic equestrian statues. After two years in Borglum's studio, he entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, where he studied under Charles Grafly. Later he worked in the studio of Isidore Konti in Philadelphia. In 1909, after having spent part of the previous year in Spain, he entered the competition for the Prix de Rome offered by the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and won. In Rome, during the next three years, Manship built the foundation of his later style. He had never been entirely satisfied with modern naturalism; he had admired Rodin but never submitted to him; even less did he admire or submit to the naturalism of the academician. His kinship, as he discovered in Rome, was with much earlier periods. He studied eagerly the masterpieces of Greek and the French and Italian Renaissance artists and from those models developed a style that has become unmistakably individual, a style that is instantly recognized wherever Manship's work is exhibited. His first work of note, "Duck Girl," completed in 1911, revealed the first fruits of his Greek and Roman excursions. The style of this piece is at once archaic and refreshingly modern.

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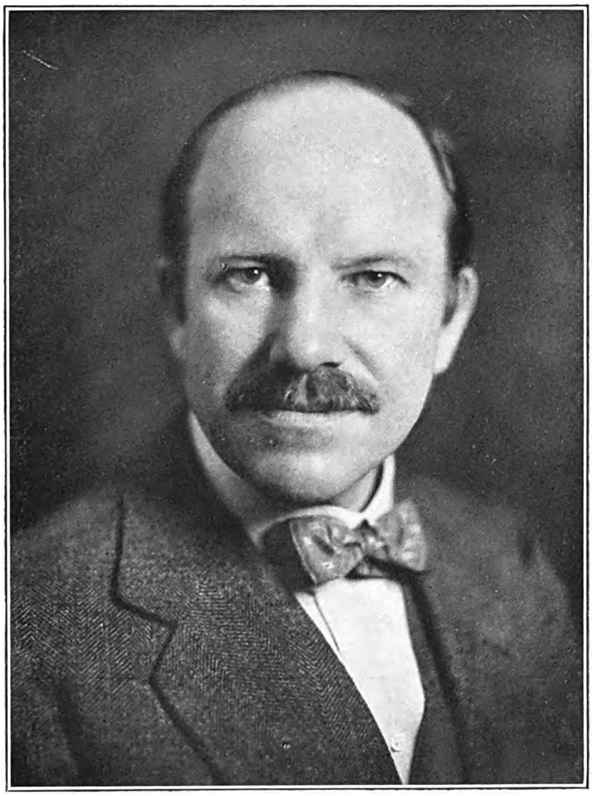

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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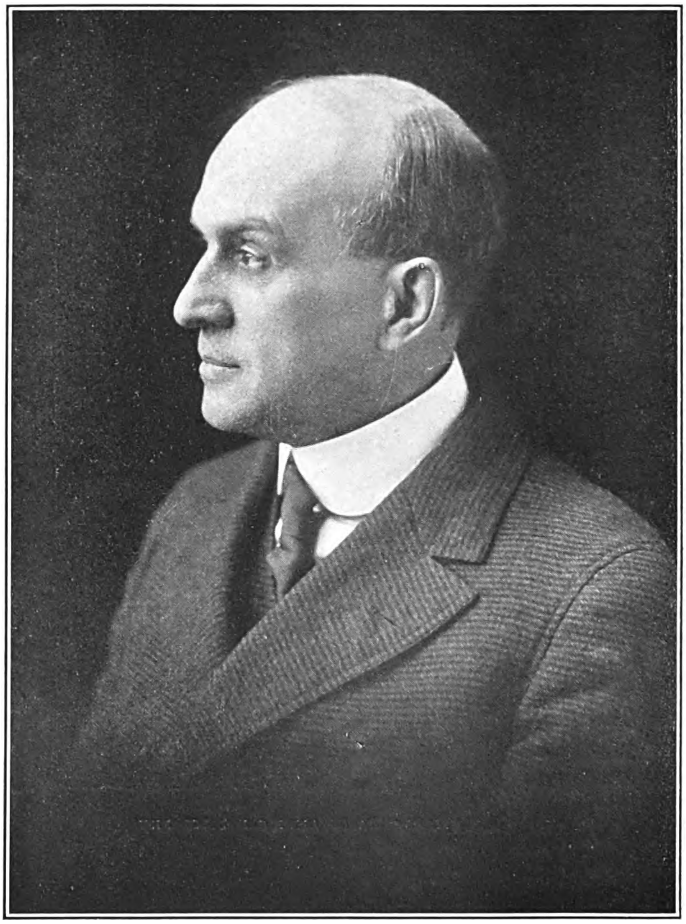

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Henry D. Wild

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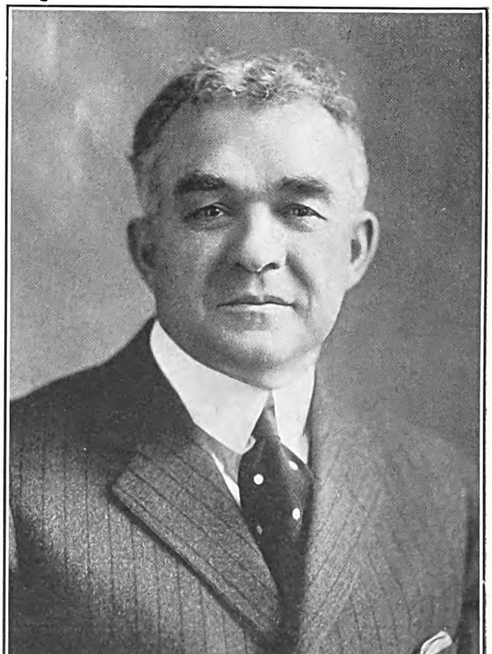
From this first production to his great "Diane" (1924) and "Europa" (1925) there is the space of a great stride, yet the rich archaisms of the latter pieces are unmistakably allied with the earlier work. Another classical example of his first work is the portrait bust of his infant daughter Pauline, now in the Metropolitan museum. Manship's affinity with the Renaissance is very apparent in such details as the niche that frames the bust, a niche that is intricately designed, as though it might have been the work of Luca. Other distinguishing features of Manship's early pieces are their playfulness and childlike grace; such as are seen in the first piece named here and in the "Little Brother," "Young Girl Playing with a Child" and, less innocently, "The Satyr and Sleeping Nymph" and the "Centaur and Dryad." He held his first New York exhibition in 1912 at the Architectural League and was immediately acclaimed. The number of awards and prizes which he has won is numerous; he twice received the Helen Barnett prize of the National Academy of Design, 1913, 1917; he was awarded the George D. Widener memorial gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1914; the gold medal of the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915; gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, 1921; medal of the American Numismatic Society, 1924; gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Week, 1925; gold medal of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1926; the first prize of the Philadelphia Art Alliance Open Air Exposition, 1928. His work is to be found exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Detroit Museum of Art; Minneapolis Art Museum; Art Institute of Chicago; St. Louis Art Museum, and the Luxembourg Museum in Paris. He has done a number of distinguished portrait busts in recent years, the best known being those of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John Barrymore, the actor, Myron T. Herrick, and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley. A beautiful estimate of Manship's work has been published by Paul Vitry, curator of sculpture in the Louvre Museum in Paris, together with a number of reproductions of his work. He has worked consistently hard and if he has been unusually successful it is probably because he has identified himself with his career to an unusual degree. He has preferred to bury himself in his work to the exclusion of almost every other interest, trivial or serious. Mr. Manship was married in New York city, Jan. 1, 1913, to Isabel McIlwaine and they have four children, Pauline, Elizabeth, John and Sarah Jane Manship.

**WILD, Henry Daniel,** educator, was born at Greensboro, Vt., Oct. 11, 1866, son of Azel Washburn and Ellen (Douglas) Wild, and a descendant of John Wild, who emigrated from England to Braintree, Mass., about 1690. He was graduated A.B. at Williams College in 1888 and began his career as instructor in Latin in Olivet (Mich.) College. In 1891 he went to his alma mater as assistant professor of Latin. After two years' leave of absence spent in travel and study abroad, during which he attended the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, he was appointed Massachusetts professor of Latin language and literature at Williams (1895), a chair he still fills with marked ability. He was dean of the college in 1902, chairman pro tem of the faculty during 1903–11 and 1912–19 and acted for Pres. Harry A. Garfield when the latter was national fuel administrator at Washington in the World war. In collaboration with others he compiled "A Selection of Latin Verse" (1914) and he is an occasional contributor to the magazines, writing entertainingly with an unusual aptitude of expression. For many years he has been a trustee of the Williamstown Public Library and since 1919 has served as vice-president of the Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass. He is a member of the American Philological Association, British Classical Association, National Collegiate Athletic Association (vice-president, 1906), Faculty Club of Williams College, Phi Beta Kappa Society (president, Williams chapter, 1920–..) and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Politically he is an Independent and in religion, a Congregationalist. His scholarly attainments, deeply grounded love of the classics and marked ability as a teacher have made him esteemed by his colleagues and beloved by his students. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degrees of M.A. in 1891 and L.H.D. in 1919. Dr. Wild was married, July 14, 1892, to Ada Lilley, daughter of Henry M. Goodwin, of Olivet, Mich., and they have two sons: Henry Douglas and Arthur Goodwin Wild.

**SLOAN, Edgar James,** insurance underwriter, was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 4, 1870, son of Adrian Porter and Mary (Boyd) Sloan and a descendant of Robert Sloan, who came to America from Scotland in 1755 and settled in Hartford. After a public school education he began his business career as an apprentice in metal



work manufacture with the Cushman Chuck Co., of which his father was chairman of the board and treasurer. A year later he entered the employ of a fire insurance agency in Hartford and in 1891 became associated with the Phoenix Insurance Co., with which he remained until 1897.

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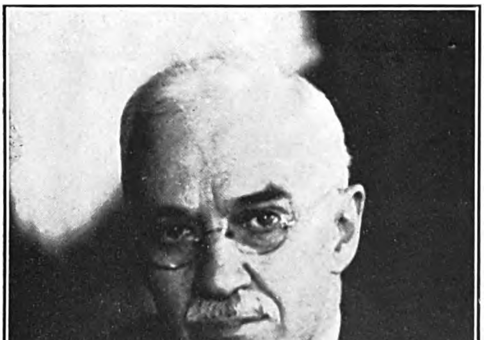
During 1897–1903 he was special and state agent of the Home Insurance Co. and in the latter year became special agent of the Ætna Insurance Co. He was made general agent of the company in 1905, assistant secretary in 1907, secretary in 1912 and vice-president in 1919, which position he now occupies. He is also vice-president and director of the World Fire & Marine Insurance Co., the Century Indemnity Co., and the Mayflower Securities Co.; vice-president and trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Hartford, and director of the Phoenix State Bank & Trust Co., the Cushman Chuck Co., the Factory Insurance Association and the Factory Insurance Association Building Corporation. Mr. Sloan was vice-president and a director of the Hartford chamber of commerce for several years, and is a fellow of the Insurance Institute of America. He is a Congregationalist in religion. His favorite recreation is golf. He was married, Oct. 4, 1893, to Abbie, daughter of George Avery, of Hartford, and they have two children, Ruth, wife of Frederic Latimer Way, and Edgar Talcott Sloan.

**PARK, William Hallock,** bacteriologist, was born in New York city, Dec. 30, 1863, son of Rufus and Harriet (Hallock) Park. His family in America was founded by Robert Parke, of Preston, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1630 as secretary to John Winthrop and later settled in Mystic (Stoningham), Conn. From Robert and his wife Martha Chaplin the line is through Thomas and his wife Dorothy Thompson; Thomas and Mary Allyn; Thomas and Hannah Witter; Thomas and Patience Rudd; Elijah and Olive Brown; and Rufus and Elizabeth de la Verne, grandparents of William Hallock Park. He was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York and received his M.D. degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1886. A year (1889–90) was spent at the University of Vienna, and in 1895 he became director of the research laboratory of the New York city department of health, where since 1910 he has been head of the bureau of laboratories. Joining the faculty of New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1897 as adjunct professor of bacteriology and hygiene, he became head of the department in 1903 and was dean of the college in 1914–15. He has been consulting bacteriologist to the New York state department of health since 1914, medical examiner in bacteriology to the New York state department of education since 1917, consulting bacteriologist to the U. S. quarantine service since 1921 and attending bacteriologist to the Willard Parker Hospital in New York city since 1911. His researches with bacteria have been directed in part towards the introduction of cultures now in universal use, as aids to diagnosis and isolation in actual and suspected cases of diphtheria. He produced the first diphtheria anti-toxin in America and introduced diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin which has been widely adopted to immunize children from the disease. He has studied the bovine and human types of tubercle bacilli and found that the bovine type only is harmful in children, and developed a practical anti-serum against most types of pneumonococci, the cause of pneumonia. He also studied the menace of raw and unclean milk to infants and the perils generally of unpasteurized milk, unless the greatest care is taken in its production and handling. His laboratory work and experiments are recorded in his publications, "Pathogenic Micro-organisms" (1896), now in its ninth edition; "Public Health Hygiene" (1924), and "Who's Who Among Microbes" (1929). During the World war he was a member of the federal commission sent to France, England and Belgium in June, 1917, in search of any military information which would be of value in the development of the U. S. army. He is a member of the French Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of American Bacteriologists, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Society of Experimental Pathology (president, 1920), Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Association of American Physicians, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Public Health Association (president, 1923), New York Pathological Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Park was made a knight of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain in 1913 and received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Queen's University, Canada in 1910 and D.Sc. from New York University in 1926 and Columbia and Yale in 1929. He is unmarried.



**HUGHES, Rupert,** author, was born in Lancaster, Mo., Jan. 31, 1872, son of Felix Turner and Jean Amelia (Summerlin) Hughes. He is descended from Rice Hughes, who came from Wales and settled in Kent county, Va., in 1645, the line being Rice, William, William, Joshua William and Felix Turner Hughes. His grandfather Hughes fought in the Black Hawk war and received from the government a tract of land in Illinois for his services; his father was city judge and mayor of Keokuk, Ia. Rupert Hughes was graduated at the Western Reserve Academy and University, of Cleveland, O., with

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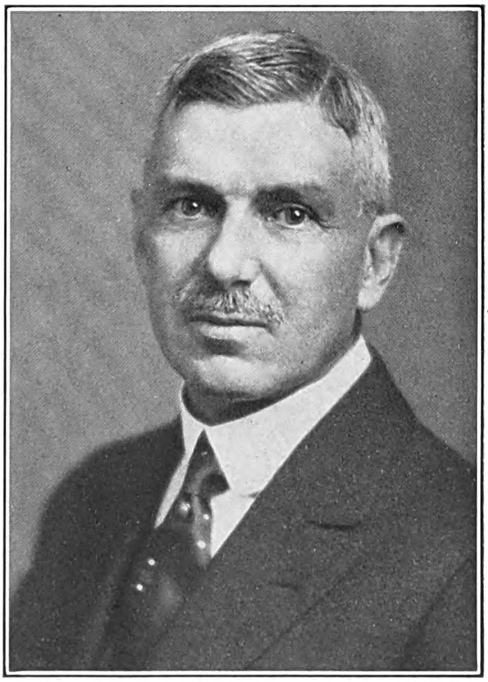
the degree of A.B. in 1892, and received a master's degree at Yale in 1899 for postgraduate work in English. His early experiences in writing were in New York city, where he reported for the "Journal" in 1893, edited "Storiettes" in 1894, and was assistant editor of "Godey's Magazine," "Current Literature" and "The Criterion" in 1895–99. He was engaged in editorial work on the "Encyclopedia Britannica" in London for two years and as chief assistant editor of "The Historian's History of the World," in New York city until 1905, meantime writing on his own account the juvenile stories, "The Lakerim Athletic Club" (1898) and "The Dozen from Lakerim" (1903). His "Gyges Ring" (1901) is a collection of scholarly verse with a classical theme and a literary quality that has placed it among permanent literature, and his "Contemporary American Composers" (1900) is a standard authority on American music of the nineteenth century. Other music books are "A Riley Album" (1902), containing his own compositions for ten songs by James Whitcomb Riley; "The Musical Guide" (1903), an encyclopedia in two volumes; "Love Affairs of Great Musicians" (1905); "Songs by Thirty Americans" (1905); "The Music Lovers' Cyclopedia" (1914) and "Cain" and other songs (1920). His versatility was also shown in the miscellaneous verse, essays and literary criticism he has written for the leading magazines, and in the range and variety of his work as a fertile creator of popular fiction, much of which has been dramatized both for the screen and the stage. His novels are: "The Whirlwind" (1902); "Zal" (1905); "Colonel Crockett's Cooperative Christmas" (1906); "The Gift Wife" (1910); "Excuse Me" (1911); "Miss 318" (1911); "The Old Nest" (1912); "The Amiable Crimes of Dirk Memling" (1913); "The Lady Who Smoked Cigars" (1913); "What Will People Say?" (1914); "The Last Rose of Summer" (1914); "Empty Pockets" (1915); "Clipped Wings" (1916); "The Thirteenth Commandment" (1916); "In a Little Town" (1917); "We Can't Have Everything" (1917); "The Unpardonable Sin" (1919); "Long Ever Ago" (1919), a group of Irish stories; "The Cup of Fury" (1919); "What's the World Coming To?" (1920); "Beauty" (1921); "Momma" (1921); "Souls for Sale" (1922); "The Golden Ladder" (1924); "Destiny" (1925); "The Old Home Town" (1926) "We Live But Once" (1927) and "The Lovely Ducklings" (1927). The most successful of his plays are "The Bridge," revived as "The Man Between" (1909–12); "Excuse Me" (1911–14) and adapted to the screen in 1924, and a dramatization of "Tess of the Storm Country" (1911). His photoplays are "Scratch My Back" (1920); "The Old Nest" (1921); "Dangerous Curve Ahead" (1921); "Souls for Sale" (1923); "True as Steel" (1923); "The Patent Leather Kid" (1927). In 1926 he entered the field of biography with "George Washington," a substantial work which caused a considerable stir by its wide departure from the conventional treatment of similar "lives" of the first president. Mr. Hughes served from private to captain in the New York national guard in 1897–1908; was captain in the 69th regiment on the Mexican border in 1916; and captain of U. S. infantry, then major, in the U. S. army during the World war, after which he entered the officers reserve corps, and in 1928 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Poland conferred upon him the Order of Polonia Restituta. He was thrice married, (1), Dec. 12, 1893, to Agnes, daughter of Charles Hedge of Syracuse, N. Y.; (2), in 1908, to Adelaide, daughter of Henry Scrivener Mould of Cleveland, O.; and (3), Dec. 31, 1924, to Elizabeth P., daughter of William Henry Dial, of Florida. By the first union he had a daughter, Elspeth, wife of Edward John Lapp, of New York city.

**TOWER, Olin Freeman**, chemist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1872, son of Freeman Pratt and Julia Ann (Cleveland) Tower. From his first paternal American ancestor John Tower, who emigrated from Hingham, Norfolkshire, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1637, and his wife Margaret Ebrook, the line of descent is through Benjamin and his wife Deborah Garnet; Ambrose and his wife Mary; Joseph and his wife Hepzibah Gibbs; Jonas and his wife Fanny Parmenter, and Charles Tower and his wife Sarah Pratt, who were the grandparents of the chemist. His father (1838–1911), a Methodist Episcopal minister, served as financial agent of Willamette University during 1880–89, and was president of Montana Wesleyan University, 1889–94. Olin F. Tower attended Willamette University and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., being graduated at the latter with the degree of A.B. in 1892, and M.A. in 1893.



He pursued post-graduate studies in chemistry at the University of Leipzig, Germany, which gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. He was assistant in chemistry at Wesleyan University in 1893–94 and assistant chemist with the U. S. department of agriculture during 1895–98, making nutrition investigations under Prof. W. O. Atwater. Since 1898 he has been a member of the faculty of Western Reserve University, where he was instructor at Adelbert College, 1898–1901, assistant professor, 1901–07 and since 1907 Hurlbut professor of chemistry and di-

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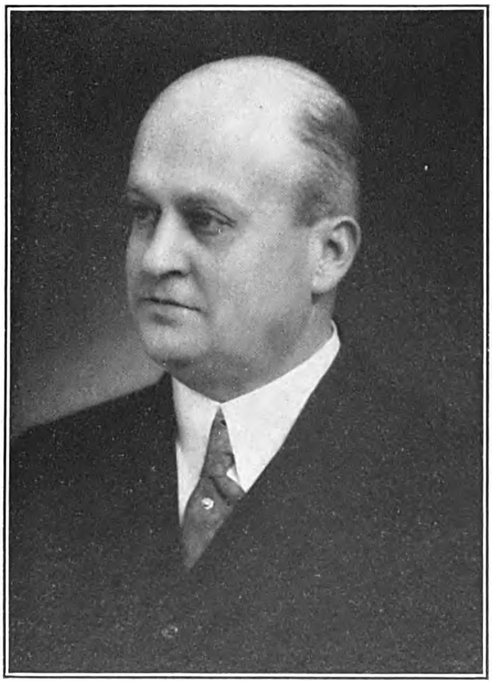
rector of the chemical laboratory. His experimental work concerns chiefly electromotive forces, the action of water vapor on nitrogen at high temperatures and colloidal solutions of metallic hydroxides. Dr. Tower is the author of "Conductivity of Liquids" (1906), and "Qualitative Analysis" (1909), now in its fifth edition, and contributes to the leading chemical journals the results of his research work. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Chemical Society (councilor), the German Chemical Society, the London Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Psi and Phi Nu Theta fraternities. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Canoeing, camping and fishing at a summer camp in the Province of Ontario are his chief recreations. He was married, June 22, 1899, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry C. Williams, of New Britain, Conn.

**KAGEY (kā-gey), Charles Lemuel,** lawyer and diplomat, was born near Newmarket, Va., Dec. 22, 1876, son of John Henry and Emma F. (Fultz) Kagey. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hans Kägy, of Zurich, Switzerland, who came to this country in 1715, settling in Lancaster county, Pa. From him and his



wife Rebecca Patterson, the line of descent is through Henry and Barbara (Stoner) Kagey; Abraham and Anna (Neff) Kagey, and Henry Neff and Mary (Neff) Kagey, who were Mr. Kagey's grandparents. His father was an officer in the Confederate army during the civil war. Following his graduation at the Polytechnic Institute, Newmarket, Va., in 1895, he studied law at the University of Virginia, winning the debater's medal of the Washington Society. He completed his studies in 1898 and began the practice of his profession at Hays City, Kan. During 1899–1901 he was county attorney of Logan county, Kan., and was district judge of the 15th judicial district of Kansas during 1919–20. President Harding appointed him the first American Minister to the republic of Finland in 1921 and during his term of four years he negotiated and signed the first treaty the United States made with Finland, a treaty relating to extradition. He also arranged for the adjustment of Finland's debt to America and was instrumental in promoting trade between the two countries, American exports to Finland being now exceeded only by those of Great Britain and Germany. Resigning in 1925 he returned to his law practice in Beloit, Kan. He has been the local attorney for the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and general attorney of the Scott City Northern Railroad. He is a member of the American and Kansas state bar associations (president, 1914–15), the Kansas State Historical Society (president, 1927–28); the Academy of Political Science; and the Chamber of Commerce of Topeka, Kan. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church; his favorite recreations are fishing and golf. Mr. Kagey was married, March 4, 1901, to Phoebe Marie, daughter of Theron F. Wanzer, of Simpson, Kan., and had one son, Lloyd Monroe Kagey.

**WILSON, William Garrick,** insurance underwriter, was born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1871, son of Odell and Kate (Garrick) Wilson and grandson of Riley Porter Wilson, lecturer and author, who resided for the greater part of his life in New York city. Mr. Wilson received his academic training in the schools of Denver, Colo., and Cleveland, O., and in 1887 entered the insurance office of John C. Barrows at Cleveland. He made two succeeding changes, becoming general agent for the People's Mutual Accident Association of Pittsburgh, in 1890 and entering the service of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford in 1893, with which he has since remained in association. He was first employed as a special agent at the home office in Hartford, and was later made manager of accident agencies and general agent for the state of Ohio, 1894. Apart from his insurance business, Mr. Wilson is a director of the Central National Bank, the Central National Co., and vice-president and director of the Wilson Fastener Co. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society of Cleveland, Ohio Society of New York, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and the Union and Midday clubs of Cleveland; the Metropolitan Club of New York, the Everglades Club at Palm Beach, and the American Club in Paris. He has served as director and treasurer of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, as a director of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and as president of the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents. He is a trustee of the Cleveland Associated Charities and from its inception has been active in promoting the Cleveland Community Fund. He is a trustee of Saint Agnes's Church and chairman of the endowment committee of the Catholic Charities Corporation. Mr. Wilson was married, June 24, 1895, to Margaret E., daughter of Hon. Morgan Gribben, of Cleveland, and they had three children: Margaret, wife of W. H. Hoffman, Robert William Garrick and Ruth Katherine Wilson.

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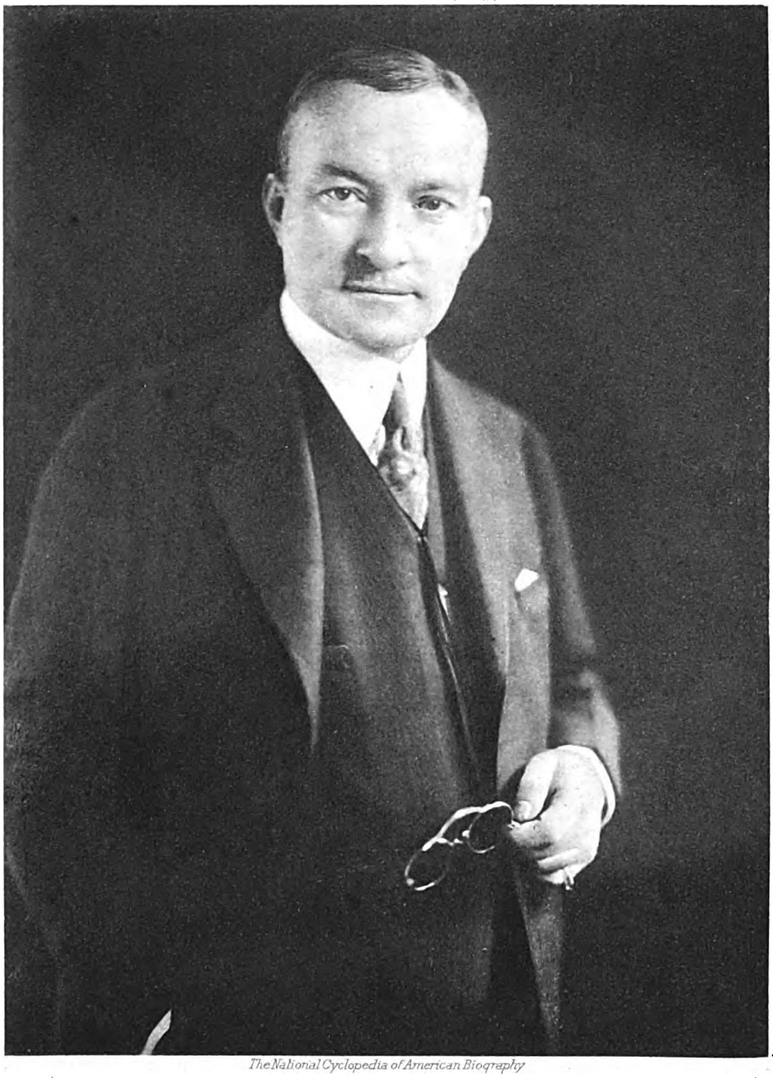
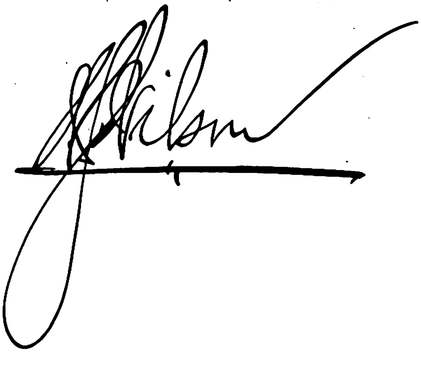


The National Cyclopedia of American Biography



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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Windsor T. White

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**WHITE, Windsor Thomas,** manufacturer, was born at Orange, Mass., Aug. 28, 1866, son of Thomas Howard (q.v.) and Almira (Greenleaf) White. He was graduated B.S. at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute in 1890. After spending several months in civil engineering work in Florida he entered the service of the White Sewing Machine Co., of which his father was president, in 1891 and for two years worked in the production department. In 1893–95 he was treasurer of the Cleveland Machine Screw Co. (later the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co.), which his father had founded, gaining experience in financial management and production. He returned to the White Sewing Machine Co. as vice-president in 1895 and upon the death of his father in 1914 succeeded him as president of the company. He resigned that position in 1917, being succeeded by William Wayne Chase, returned in 1921 and resigned a second time in 1923. Under his leadership the business of the White Sewing Machine Co. continued to expand despite increasing competition and it still maintains its position as the second largest manufacturer of sewing machines in the world. Its absorption in 1922 of the Theodore Kuntz Co., makers of school furniture, and the introduction of a new plan of merchandising through the schools, marked an important advance in the development of the business. In the meantime (1900), the White Sewing Machine Co. began to manufacture automobiles, under patents granted in 1899 to Rollin H. White, brother of Windsor T. White. At first the Whites believed steam to be the most suitable power for self-propelling vehicles and for several years all White cars were driven by steam engines, with a "flash" boiler designed by Rollin H. White. Production was begun in the sewing machine factory and in 1901 the company manufactured an average of three passenger automobiles a week. The first White steam cars made their appearance in 1902, winning perfect scores in reliability runs between New York and Boston. As a result of their performance in public competitions as well as in private service, the demand for White "steamers" increased, reaching such proportions that in 1906 the sewing machine and automobile departments were entirely separated, the latter being established in an extensive new plant in Cleveland. At the same time, a new organization, the White Company, was formed to conduct the automobile business, under the presidency of Windsor T. White, with Rollin H. White as first vice-president and Walter C. White as vice-president and sales manager. After its formation, the White Company continued to produce the White steam automobiles in increasing numbers, the annual output being double that of any other manufacturer of large touring cars. In 1907, however, the company's engineers began experiments with the gasoline engine to determine whether the claims made for it justified the company in changing from steam to gasoline as the motive power. For two years, while the White steam cars were winning new honors in reliability and endurance contests, these experiments continued, resulting in the conclusion that the gasoline motor offered the greatest advantages for future development. Accordingly, in 1909, the company produced the first White gasoline-driven passenger car and gradually the manufacture of steam cars was discontinued. About the same time the company also began to concentrate its engineering talent and experience on the task of producing a gasoline motor truck of superior construction and in 1910 the first White truck made its appearance. Of clean and simple design, it soon demonstrated its durability, efficiency and economy and attained instant popularity. Some of these trucks, placed in service in 1910, were still in use nineteen years later. The company was also one of the pioneers in the manufacture of motor coaches, producing a vehicle of that kind for service in Osaka, Japan, in 1904, and through the years it has been a leader in the evolution of motor coach design. For several years it manufactured taxicabs. The company discontinued the construction of passenger cars in 1918 and since then has devoted its manufacturing facilities to the production of trucks and coaches. As a result of this concentration the company achieved and has since maintained the leadership in this department of transportation, White trucks and coaches, adapted to every variety of use, being found throughout the world. Upon the death of Thomas H. White in 1914, control of the company became vested in his sons, Windsor and Walter, their brother Rollin severing his connection with it. The White Motor Co. was formed in 1915 as the manufacturing organization, with Windsor T. White as president and the White Company was continued as a subsidiary and selling organization. Beginning with an initial capital of $16,-000,000, the White Motor Co. increased its capitalization to $25,000,000 in 1919 and to $40,-000,000 in 1926. In 1921 Windsor T. White became chairman of the board of directors of both the White Motor Co. and the White Company, and Walter C. White, president. Windsor T. White has played a conspicuous part in the development of the White industries for nearly forty years and the evolution of the White Motor Co. into the country's largest manufacturer of motor trucks and motor buses is largely a result of his organizing and executive ability. He has been chairman of the board of directors of the White Motor Securities Corp. and the White Motor Realty Co. and is at present chairman of the Park Drop Forge Co., the leading manufacturer of high grade crank shaft drop forgings, and a director of the Union Trust Co. and the Union Cleveland Corporation of Cleveland. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Union, Tavern, Country, Mid-Day, Kirtland Country, Pepper Pike Country and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs of Cleveland, the Union League and Engineers clubs of New York city and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is a Republican in his political sympathies and a Unitarian in his religious affiliation. Mr. White was married, Sept. 14, 1892, to Delia Bulkley, daughter of Liberty E. Holden (q.v.), publisher of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer." They have three children: Thomas Holden, Delia Bulkley, wife of Herman L. Vail, and Windsor Holden White.

**DEWING, Elizabeth Bartol,** author, was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1885, daughter of Thomas Wilmer and Maria (Oakey) Dewing, and a descendant of Andrew Dewing, who came over from England to Dedham, Mass., in 1640. Both parents (qq.v.) were artists of distinction

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and her youth was spent in an artistic and literary environment which brought her in contact with men of achievement in the arts, including Augustus St. Gaudens, Frederick MacMonnies, Stanford White and Henry James. She was educated at the Brearley School and the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York city, and at an early age began to contribute stories and poems to magazines. Her first novel "Other People's Houses" (1909) revealed her as a trenchant psychologist in its study of the effect upon each other of its five chief characters, a mother and daughter, two men, and a novelist compelled to live through her imaginative work in "other people's houses" or lives, the heroine's timidities, introspections and limited range of experiences debarring her from having a "house of her own." It was followed by "A Big Horse to Ride" (1911), the autobiography of a dancer, recording the workings of the artistic conscience as disclosed by the heroine's attitude to life, which she found a "big horse to ride." A critic defined the genre

of the book thus: "In its intricacies of mood, its countless complexities of introspection and retrospection, it is nothing less than one of the dramatic monologues of Browning expanded into five hundred pages of prose." After her marriage in 1911 she discontinued her literary work and conducted a ranch in the state of Washington for three years and returning to New York city, spent two years on the stage, and another year as a shop assistant. In the World war period she was head of the American Defense Society's department of women writers, was a member of the Women's Military Reserve, headed the White Plains branch of the Women's Navy League, took a degree as nurses' aid in the American Red Cross, and served as a captain of enumerators in the New York state military census. Afterwards she contributed fiction to the "Metropolitan," "Harper's," "Munsey's," "Century," the original "Smart Set" and other magazines, and in 1925 produced a play, "Don't Bother Mother." She has since written two novels, "My Son John" (1926) and "Eagles Fly High" (1929). The former attracted critical attention through its unusual method of delineating the character of its chief figure from the viewpoints of different onlookers, the author holding that no one can see all sides of a human being and that two opposite views of a person or of a situation might be equally true. Of the principal character in the latter book, which is considered her best, the "Saturday Review of Literature" wrote: "There is a type of personality so tenuous, so fragile, that it seems a breath of influence must destroy it which yet in the face of bitterest opposition maintains itself in its integrity. Such a personality is Selina Martin. Selina is, she may not be explained, but she cannot be denied. Her end has the improbability of life rather than of fiction." She was twice married, (1) in 1911, the union being dissolved in 1915, and (2) Mar. 25, 1922, to Carl Bender, a Danish artist, who died in 1926. By the first marriage she had two children, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Bartol Dewing.

**CANNON, James, Jr.**, bishop M. E. Church, South, was born at Salisbury, Md. Nov. 13, 1864, son of James and Lydia Robertson (Primrose) Cannon and a descendant of James Cannon, who emigrated from North Ireland to Pennsylvania, prior to the revolution, and was a member of the continental congress from that colony. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., with the degree of A.B. in 1884; received the degree of A.M. from Princeton University in 1889, after having graduated B.D. at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1888. He entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, South, in the Virginia annual conference, Nov. 13, 1888, at Monumental Church, Portsmouth, Va., having been licensed as a local preacher in March, 1882, while still attending college. He was ordained deacon in 1890 and elder in 1892. During the years of his pastoral work he was stationed successively on the Charlotte, Va. circuit, 1888–89; in Newport News, Va., 1889–91; at Central Portsmouth, Va. for two months in 1891; and at Farmville, Va., 1891–94. He was principal of the Blackstone (Va.) Female Institute, during 1895–1911, general superintendent of the southern assembly, Waynesville, N. C., 1911–19, and president of the Blackstone College for Girls, 1914–18. In the latter year he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since which he has filled assignments to Mexico, 1918–20, to which was added for 1921–22, the state of Alabama; to Cuba, Mexico and Belgian Congo, 1922–26. In 1926 Brazil and the Congo were placed in his episcopal district. He visited the Congo in 1922 and again in 1927. He was editor of the "Farmville Methodist" (later the "Southern Methodist Recorder") during 1893–1904; editor of the "Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate," 1904–18; founder of the "Richmond Virginian" and president of the Virginian Company, 1909–11; secretary of education of the Virginia Conference, 1898–1918; superintendent of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League, 1910–19; member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1902, 1906, 1910, 1914, and 1918; delegate to the World's Missionary Conference, Edin-

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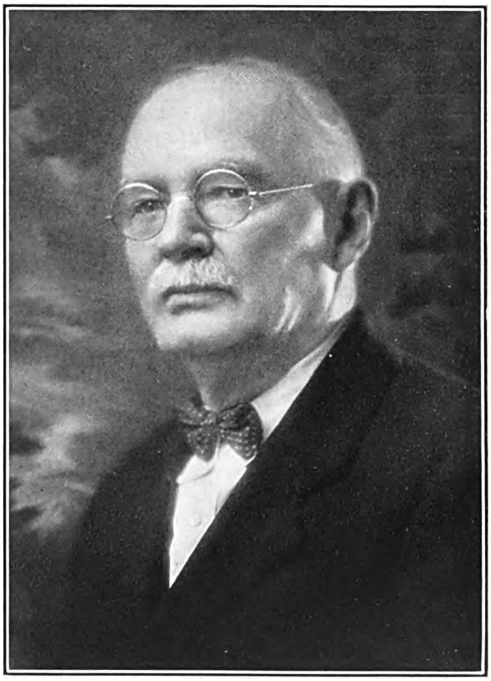
burgh, 1910 and U. S. delegate to the international conferences on alcoholism, at Milan, Washington, Lausanne, Copenhagen and Dorpat, Estonia. He was a member of the administrative committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 1918–23; chairman of the educational campaign committee, M. E. Church, South, 1919–22; chairman of the Federal Council Committee on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, 1920–24; chairman of the executive committee of the World League Against Alcoholism after 1919; U. S. delegate to Ecumenical Methodist Conference at London, 1921; chairman of the national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League after 1914; member executive committee of National Anti-Saloon League after 1902; chairman of the Board on Temperance and Social Service of M. E. Church, South, after 1914; member of the commission on unification of the M. E. Church, South, 1918–26; and special commissioner of the Anti-Saloon League to Europe in 1918–1919. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Universal Conference on Life and Work, and of the continuation committee of that body; also a member of the business committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order. He was a delegate to the Universal Conference on Life and Work and delivered an address on "American Prohibition." He was also a delegate to the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne in 1927; is a member of the executive committee of the World Alliance for Promoting Peace through the Churches; a member of the board of trustees, Near East Relief, and of the special survey committee of this organization, in which capacity he has visited the orphanages in Armenia, Turkey, Greece, Syria, Palestine and Egypt; a trustee of the Church Peace Union; chairman of the committee on marriage and divorce of the Federal Council of Churches and a member of the commissions on temperance, social service, international justice, good will, and relations with religious bodies in Europe and Oriental churches of the Council. At the celebration of the 25th year of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, he presented the greetings of the Federal Council of Churches and he also served as delegate to the celebration of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers from Leyden and Plymouth. During the World war he made several trips to France and England under a special commission from the war and navy departments to investigate and report on conditions pertaining to intemperance and vice to which soldiers were subjected. He visited Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in 1920, to open relief work for the M. E. Church. He was married, Aug. 1, 1888, to Lura Virginia, daughter of Dr. W. W. Bennett, president of Randolph-Macon College, and they have seven children: Lura Lee, wife of B. D. Stephens, U. S. N.; Virginia, wife of H. C. Stockham, Birmingham, Ala.; James, Wallace Bennett, Richards Mason, David Primrose and Edward Lee Cannon.

**RILEY, William Henry,** physician, was born at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 5, 1859, son of James and Helen (Tiernan) Riley, the former a factory superintendent. His parents died in his fifth year and he was placed in an orphans' home in Boston, and a few years later on a farm near Battle Creek, Mich. Working to support himself, he was graduated with the degree of B.S. at Battle Creek College in 1885 and M.S. in 1888, having meanwhile received the degree of M.D. at the University of Michigan in 1886. Later he studied at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, and at different times in Chicago, London and Vienna. He was staff physician at the Battle Creek Sanitarium 1886–96, and superintendent and medical director of the Boulder (Colo.) Sanitarium, 1896–1902, serving during the same period as professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Colorado State University. In 1902 he returned to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, where he has since been in charge of the department of psychiatry and neurology, and where he has had patients under his care from all sections of the United States and from Canada, Mexico, South America and Europe. During 1902–06 he was also pro-



fessor of mental and nervous diseases in the American Missionary College (now a part of the University of Illinois college of medicine), Chicago. Dr. Riley is the author of: "The Non-Medicinal Treatment of Insomnia," "The Apoplectic Pulse and Its Treatment," "Value of Rest and Hydrotherapy in Treatment of Cardiac Dropsy," and "Headaches, and How to Prevent Them." He has delivered popular lectures on health topics to large audiences for more than forty years, while at the same time earning a widespread reputation as a research student. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association; a fellow of the American College of Physicians, the New York Society of Research in Mental and Nervous Diseases, and the Royal Society of Medicine of England; and a member of the American Medical Association, Detroit Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, and the Michigan State Medical Society. During the World war he served as a member of the advisory medical board under the Federal selective service act. He is a Republican in politics.

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Dr. Riley was married in December, 1897, to Henrietta Marion, daughter of N. G. B. Zollinger, of Mineral Point, Wis., and they have one son, William Henry Riley, Jr.

**FENTRESS, Calvin,** industrialist, was born at Bolivar, Tenn., May 22, 1879, son of James and Mary Tate (Perkins) Fentress. The family was established in America by James Fentress who emigrated from England about 1750 and settled at Fentress, Va. (near Norfolk, Va.). From James the line descends through a son James, who was speaker of the Tennessee house of representatives in 1815. His son David and the latter's wife, Matilda Wendel, were the grandparents of Calvin Fentress. His father, a captain in the Confederate army, was for many years general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. Mr. Fentress was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1901, and began his business career in Chicago in 1902 as office boy and clerk with the firm of Lyon, Gary & Co., bankers and dealers in timber lands. Through promotions he became treasurer and director of the company, later purchasing control of it and changing its name to Baker, Fentress & Co. He is now chairman of the board of directors of this

company, and in addition is president and director of the Consolidated Tidewater Pine Co., Great Northern Lumber Co., Naval Stores Co. of Florida, Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Co., Baker-Fentress Investment Co., Naval Stores Investment Co., Glencoe Co. and Saginaw Power Co.; vice-president and director of the Greenville & Northern Railway Co., Hall, Kellogg & Co., Chehalem Lumber Co., Chicago Tubing & Braiding Co., and Saluda Land and Lumber Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Lyon Lumber Co., and a director of a number of other companies. He has served as a member of the graduate council of Princeton University and as president of the Princeton Club of Chicago and of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs. He is now president of the Class of 1901 of Princeton University. He was formerly a member of the Winnetka public school board and the board of directors of the North Shore country day school, and is now a trustee of the Berkshire school and the North Shore Country Day School Foundation. He is one of the founders of the Chicago Galleries Association, a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and the Field Museum and a governing member of the Chicago Zoological Society and Chicago Art Institute. During the World war he was associate manager of the central division of the American Red Cross, and he has served as chairman of the finance committee of the Chicago Crime Commission. Mr. Fentress is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Chicago, University (formerly director), Saddle and Cycle, Union League, Attic, Indian Hill, Harvard-Yale-Princeton (formerly treasurer), Industrial, Commercial and Economic clubs of Chicago, the Princeton Club of New York and the Nassau and Cap and Gown clubs of Princeton. He is independent in his political affiliations and a member of the Congregational church. His favorite recreation is tennis. Mr. Fentress was married, Jan. 14, 1903, to Paulina Stearns, daughter of Thomas R. Lyon, of Chicago, banker and lumberman. They have seven children: Dr. Thomas Lyon, Mary, Calvin, Jr., Emily Gary, Paul Lyon, Harriet and James Fentress.

**OTERO, Miguel Antonio,** governor of New Mexico (1897–1906), was born at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1859, son of Miguel Antonio and Mary Josephine (Blackwood) Otero, grandson of Vicente and Maria Gertrudes (Chaves y Aragon) Otero, and great-grandson of Don Pedro and Maria Carlota (de Mendoza) Otero. His great-grandparents and grandfather, on his father's side, emigrated from Valencia, Spain, in 1781 to Havana, Cuba, whence they went to New Orleans, La., in 1783 and to New Mexico in 1786. Don Pedro Otero served in both the house and senate while New Mexico was under Mexican dominion and his son, Vicente, was judge of the first instance. Mr. Otero's father was a lawyer, merchant, banker and statesman and served in the 34th, 35th and 36th U. S. congresses, and as acting governor of New Mexico in 1861. Through his mother Mr. Otero is a descendant of James Blackwood, editor of the famous "Blackwood's Magazine," of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was educated in private schools and at St. Louis University and Notre Dame University, but was unable to complete his college course due to impaired health. For eight years (1873–81) he was in the employ of his father's mercantile firm, Otero, Sellar & Co., at that time one of the largest wholesale grocery, forwarding and commission houses in America, operating extensively on the western frontier during the building of the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. He was cashier of the San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas, N. M., 1881–85; county clerk and recorder for San Miguel county, 1888–90, and clerk of the U. S. district court for the 4th judicial district of the territory of New Mexico, 1890–93. He represented New Mexico at the Republican national convention in 1892, serving as a member of the committee that notified

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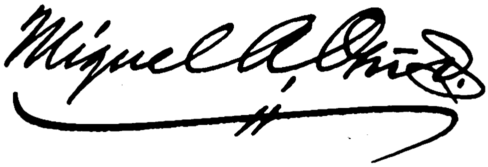

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Erwin A. Meyers

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President Harrison of his renomination. On that occasion he met William McKinley, a member of the same committee, who, upon his election to the presidency four years later appointed Mr. Otero governor of the territory of New Mexico. Through successive reappointments by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, he served until 1906. Before the first year of his term as governor had expired, war was declared with Spain and the President sent out a call for 125,000 men (Apr. 23, 1898). Two days later Governor Otero received a message from the secretary of war asking if New Mexico could furnish recruits for a regiment of western cowboys, of which Capt. Leonard Wood was to be commander and Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant colonel. When it was known that such a regiment was to be organized, Governor Otero was deluged with applications and the result was that New Mexico furnished one-half of the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry, which Col. Roosevelt was to make famous as the "Rough Riders," and a battalion in the 1st territorial regiment of infantry, in all 1,489 soldiers. Perhaps the greatest single achievement of Governor Otero's administration was his successful protest against a projected international dam between El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Permission for building this dam had been filed with the U. S. secretary of state in the form of a proposed treaty between the United States and Mexico, the terms of which would have enjoined the territory of New Mexico from impounding the waters of the Rio Grande river within her own borders for irrigation or other purposes. As the agricultural development of the future state depended entirely upon the utilization of every possible source of water supply, such an injunction would have permanently retarded the growth of the territory. Governor Otero's clear statement of New Mexico's position, filed with Secretary of State Sherman in 1897, was in a large measure responsible for the cancellation of the proposed international dam and made possible the construction of the Elephant Butte dam within the state of New Mexico in 1916. Mr. Otero has filled many other positions of responsibility, serving as treasurer of New Mexico, 1909–11; president of the state board of penitentiary commissioners and parole board, 1913–17; and as U. S. marshal of the Panama canal zone, 1917–21. He has taken part in every political campaign in New Mexico since 1880 and has been a delegate to nine national conventions. He was president of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal University, 1923–25, and he has served as an official and director of numerous corporations. With Chief Justice Frank W. Parker of New Mexico, he owns a controlling interest in the Manhattan group of copper mines in Arizona and the Santa Fé copper mines in Arizona. He is a member of the Historical Society of New Mexico, Masonic order (Knight Templar, York and Scottish rites and Mystic Shrine), Knights of Pythias and Elk fraternities; the Montezuma Club, Las Vegas, N. M., the Santa Fé (N. M.) Club and the Union and Panama Golf clubs of Panama. Mr. Otero has written a number of magazine stories, including "Conquistadores of Spain and Buccaneers of England, France and Holland" (1924), and "My Life on the Frontier, 1864–82" (1926). He was married (1) Dec. 19, 1888, at Las Vegas, N. M., to Caroline Virginia, daughter of Chief Justice Lafayette Emmett (q.v.), of St. Paul, Minn, by whom he had one son, Miguel Antonio Otero, Jr., now attorney general of New Mexico; (2) Oct. 1, 1913, at Santa Fé, N. M., to Maud Pain Frost, daughter of Henry B. Pain, of Kansas City, Mo.

**MEYERS, Erwin Aaron,** lawyer, was born at Verona, Wis., Nov. 5, 1888, son of Herbert Oscar and Addie Harriett (Donkle) Meyers. The family, of Bavarian descent, whose name was originally von Meyer, emigrated to America about 1720. Mr. Meyers attended the public schools of Wisconsin and was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1911 and LL.B. in 1914. The following year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and settled in Chicago as a member of the law firm of Ekern & Meyers, specializing in the law of insurance. This relation he still continues. He has had considerable experience in the preparation of legislative acts bearing on financial and insurance problems. He drafted a budget system for the state of Wisconsin, 1914–15; and insurance codes for the state of Kentucky, 1916, the territory of Hawaii, 1917, and the U. S. congress. In 1926 he was assistant attorney-general of Illinois on life insurance matters. During the World war he was assigned to the investigation of frauds of supply contractors and to managing commandeered supply plants for rubber fabrication, being discharged with the rank of captain. He also served the bureau of war risk insurance (treasury department), assisting the commissioner in organizing that bureau. He is a member of the Illinois State and Chicago bar associations, the Phi Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Rho and Acacia fraternities, the Union League Club of Chicago and Sunset Ridge Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. He is a Mason and member also of the Y. M. C. A. and of various charitable and welfare institutions. He is interested in history, science, poetry and music and finds recreation in golf and camping. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1918, to Marjorie Moore, daughter of Menetha Cortez Jackson, of Ludington, Mich., and they have three children, Warren Jackson, Robert Brittain and Philip Gardner Meyers.

**ANGLE, Edward John,** dermatologist, was born at Cedarville, Ill., Apr. 1, 1864, son of John Bouslough and Jane (Bell) Angle. His great-great-grandfather was Henry Engel, a native of Switzerland who settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of the 18th century, removing in 1778 to Washington county, Md. Henry Engel and his wife Elizabeth had a son John (Angle) who married Susanna Miller, and in turn their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Bouslough, were the grandparents of Edward John Angle. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Wisconsin in 1886 and M.D. at the University of Cincinnati in 1887; continuing his medical training he received the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. He was a research student in zoology at the University of Nebraska, 1895–98; received the degree of A.M. from the university in 1898; and later was elected to membership in Sigma Xi, in recognition of research work in embryology. He began the general practice of medicine at LaSalle, Ill., and remained there during 1888–94. After special study in Philadelphia and New York, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., in the autumn of 1895 and his practice has since been confined to

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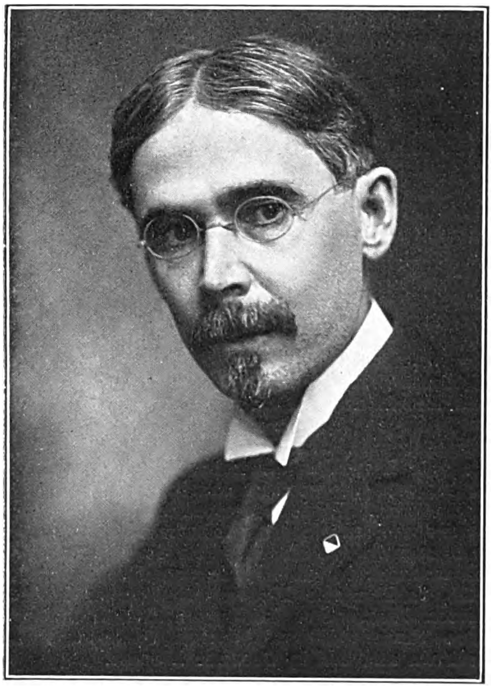
dermatology and associated diseases and the radium treatment of cancer. Dr. Angle was professor of skin and genito-urinary diseases at Nebraska College Medical School, 1905–10, and in 1902–07 was editor of the department of skin and genito-urinary diseases of the "Western Medical Review." He has contributed many articles dealing with his specialties to surgical journals, and is the author of articles on "General Hygiene: Parents and Their Problems" (vol. 2) published by the National Congress of Mothers and Parents (1914), and "The Development of the Wolffian Body in Sus Scrofa Domesticus." During the World war he was a member of the Advisory Medical Board of Nebraska,



and he is one of the board of trustees of the Lincoln public library. He is a fellow of the American College of Roentgenology, and a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, Nebraska State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the American Urological Association. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Royal Society of Arts, London, and a member of Nebraska Academy of Science, Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution. His clubs include: Lincoln University, Lincoln Country and the Rotary. Dr. Angle was married at Freeport, Ill., June 6, 1889, to Agnes Lillian, daughter of Judge George Wolf, and they are the parents of: Florence Bell, wife of Guy E. Reed; Edward Everett Dupuytren Angle and Agnes Evelyn Angle, wife of Henry E. Stevens.

**LUDLOW, Louis Leon,** journalist, congressman (1928—), was born in Fayette county, Ind., June 24, 1873, son of Henry Louis and Isabella (Smiley) Ludlow. His mother was a daughter of Ross Smiley, who served as state senator of Indiana, as lieutenant-governor and as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. Mr. Ludlow received his education in the district schools and the high school at Connersville, Ind. He began his newspaper career in June, 1892, as a reporter for the Indianapolis "Sun," and in the fall of that year entered Indiana University but was almost immediately forced by illness to withdraw. He returned to his former position with the "Sun," serving in that capacity during 1892–95. Following this he was a reporter on the Indianapolis "Sentinel," 1895–99, and political reporter on the Indianapolis "Press," 1899–1901. In the latter year he went to Washington, D. C., as Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis "Sentinel," and during 1903–13 served in the same capacity with the Indianapolis "Star" and the Star league of newspapers. After 1913 he was Washington correspondent for a number of newspapers, including the Columbus (O.) "Dispatch" and "Ohio State Journal." For many years he was one of the best known and most universally liked journalists in Washington. In November, 1928, he was elected to congress from the 7th Indiana district, receiving though a Democrat a majority of 6,380 in his district, which was carried by Herbert Hoover on the Republican presidential ticket by 36,000. This was the move of a tribute to Mr. Ludlow's popularity in his native state since it was the first time that he had ever run for public office. He is the first newspaper correspondent in the history of the country to go directly from the press gallery to a seat in congress. He is the author of several books, including: "From Cornfield to Press Gallery" (1924); "In the Heart of Hoosierland" (1925); and "Senator Solomon Spiffledink" (1927). The first of these was described by former Senator Albert J. Beveridge as "One of the clearest and most compact descriptions of country life as it used to be" ever written. Meredith Nicholson, Indiana novelist, said of it that "it takes its place on my shelf with Benjamin Franklin's autobiography." In "Senator Solomon Spiffledink" Mr. Ludlow gives a far-reaching and humorous exposé of the hypocrisy and insincerity attending public life. As president of the National Press Club, Washington, D. C., in 1927 he had the privilege of introducing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at a large reception in the Washington auditorium tendered him on the night of his return to Washington from Europe after his memorable transatlantic flight. Also during his presidency the new $11,000,000 building of the National Press Club, the largest non-governmental structure in the capital, was completed. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and of Sigma Delta Chi fraternity. His religious affiliation is with the Union Methodist Church of Washington, D. C., of which he is a trustee. He was married, Sept. 17, 1896, to Katherine, daughter of J. F. Huber of Indianapolis, Ind., and they have four children: Margery, who married Elmer Louis Kayser; Blanche, who married Ralph Hoskins Hudson; Virginia, who married John F. Hudson, and Louis Leon Ludlow, Jr.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Louis Ludlow.

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**RUDGE, William Edwin,** printer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1876, son of William Edwin and Lavinia (Knapp) Rudge. His father, who was a native of England, established a job printing office in New York city in 1869 and the son, after a public school education entered the business in 1886. He quickly learned the technique of printing and when only eleven, began job printing on his own account, using three presses his father gave him. Meanwhile by studying at night he took a three-year course in engineering at Cooper Union. He succeeded to his father's business in 1900. Contacts with typographers and designers in the graphic arts inspired him to raise the standards of his work and specialize in superior printing. In 1918 his shop was moved to Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he purchased a substantial building and after a few years remodeled it into an up-to-date manufacturing plant as attractive from an architectural standpoint, as it is well equipped for producing high-grade printing. The business was incorporated in 1916 as the Printing House of William Edwin Rudge, New York city, of which he is president, and he also heads William Edwin Rudge, Publisher, organized in 1927 to issue books of a high order of excellence in typography and binding. The scope and quality of his work are shown in many examples of fine typography that featured the printing exhibition held at the National Arts Club by the American Institute of Graphic Arts in New York in 1920, when his printing house was awarded two gold, two silver and two bronze medals. He also won first prize at an exhibition held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1925. One of the best examples of the Rudge artistry in typography and illustration, is "North American Wild Flowers" (1927), in five volumes, printed for the Smithsonian Institution. To reproduce the illustrations painted by Mary Vaux Walcott, Mr. Rudge devised a new method of his own, now commercially known as the Smithsonian process, which permanently fixes the colors in their most delicate gradations. Other de luxe works from the Rudge press are: "Adventures of an Illustrator," by Joseph Pennell; "The Alphabet," by Frederic W. Goudy; "A Book of Old Maps," Fite and Freeman; "Franklin Booth," by Franklin Booth; "Champ Fleury," by Geofroy Tory; "Henry Clay Frick: The Man," by George Harvey; "Glass," by G. A. Eisen; "The Glory of New York," by Joseph Pennell; "Adventures in Americana," by Herschel V. Jones; "Turn to the East," by Caroline Singer and C. Leroy Baldridge; "The Private Papers of James Boswell"; "Gari Melchers, Painter"; "Gilbert Stuart," by Lawrence Park; "Monmouth," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "To Galápagos on the Ara," by William K. Vanderbilt; "An Academy for Grown Horsemen," by Geoffrey Gambado; "White Africans and Black," by Caroline Singer and C. Leroy Baldridge; "The Silver Cat and Other Poems," by Humbert Wolfe; "The Making of An Immortal," by George Moore; "Kidd," by Richard J. Walsh; "Manuscript—Common-Place Book," by Horace Walpole; and "Men of Letters of the British Isles," by Theodore Spicer Simson and Stuart P. Sherman. For many years Mr. Rudge has taken an active part in the organization work of the printing trades. He is president of the Publishers Typesetting Company, a member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Grolier, Transportation and the Art-in-Trades clubs of New York city. He headed the better-printing committee of the United Typothetae of America in 1922–24. In 1925 he was selected by Secretary-of-Commerce Hoover to represent the American printing industry at the international exposition of modern decorative and industrial arts held in Paris, at the same time acting as delegate of the United Typothetae. His knowledge of the art of book-making, as producer, analyst and experimenter, has won for him a foremost place in the art of American book-making. Mr. Rudge was married, April 18, 1906, to Lillie May, daughter of Theodore Gould of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and has two sons, William E., 3d, who is now associated with his father, and Frederick Gould Rudge.

**WEBSTER, George Young,** lawyer, was born at Vineland, N. J., Mar. 30, 1878, son of Charles Milton and Ella (Young) Webster, and a descendant of John Webster who came from Warwickshire, England, to Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1636. The line from John and Agnes Webster is through their son Robert and Susannah Treat; Jonathan and Mary Judd; Benjamin and Elizabeth Peck; Benjamin and Lucretia Buell; Dan and Jerusha Goodrich; and John Milton and

Rebecca Meade who were Mr. Webster's grandparents. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester in 1901. After studying law in the office of McGuire & Wood, he was admitted to the bar in 1903 and began the practice of his profession in Rochester, specializing in corporation law. In addition to his law business he is president of the Special Realty Corporation, vice-president of the Hilton Telephone Co., secretary of the Wagner Motor Car Co. and the George J. Gillins Corporation and director of the Copper Electric Corporation. His activity in politics began in 1906 when he became supervisor. He was county attorney from 1909 to

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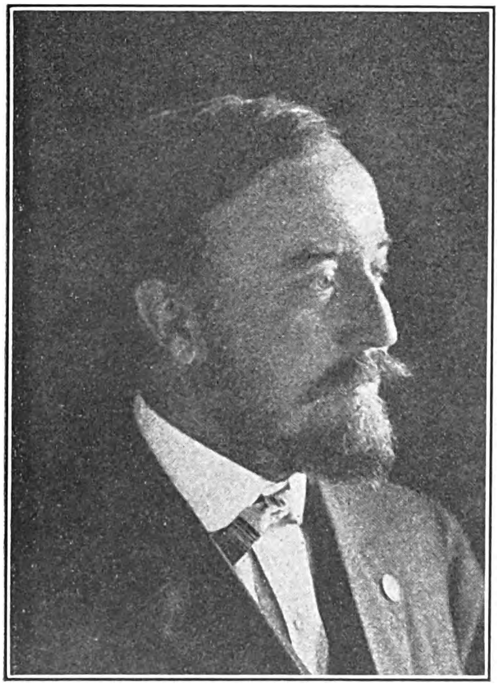
1928, during which period he was primarily responsible for better and economical municipal government, writing articles and delivering numerous addresses on better government and its allied topics. Since 1928 he has been counsel for the Monroe county park and regional planning board and participated in the organization of the Monroe county park system. In 1924 he organized and became president of the County Officers' Association of the State of New York and in 1926 organized and became president of the County Lane and Bridle Trail Association of Monroe county. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and Rochester Bar Association, International Bar Association, the Delta Upsilon fraternity and the Masonic order. He was married, June 1, 1905, to Mabel Lendon, daughter of Charles Boddy, of Rochester, and has one daughter, Virginia Lendon Webster.

**HORNBOSTEL, Henry Frederick,** architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1867, son of Edward and Johanna (Cassebeer) Hornbostel. His father, a native of Lubeck, Germany, came to the United States in 1862 and was a member of the New York stock exchange. Mr. Hornbostel was graduated Ph.B. in architecture at



Columbia University in 1891, with first honors. As an undergraduate at Columbia, he won the eastern championship for the mile run. He was a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, 1895–98, and in his second year received an award from the Institute of France for the highest scholastic standing in the school. He began active practice as an architect in New York city in 1899 associated with George G. Palmer in the firm of Palmer & Hornbostel, and during a career of thirty years has achieved high rank in his profession. He was architect for New York city bridges during the administration of Mayor Seth Low and in that capacity designed the Queensboro bridge over the East river and the Pelham bridge. He was also architect of the Hell Gate bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the East river, which was built by Gustav Lindenthal. He designed the Pelham Park bridge and the concrete bridge at Fairmont, W. Va. During 1902–12 he designed the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, the University of Pittsburgh, the soldiers and sailors memorial and the Rodef Scholam synagogue, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the city hall of Oakland, Calif.; the state education building at Albany, N. Y.; the city hall of Wilmington, Del.; Northwestern University buildings, Chicago, Ill.; and the Warren G. Harding memorial at Marion, O., now under construction. He designed the water gate for the Hudson-Fulton memorial celebration in New York in 1909 and served as a member of the reception committee. In 1927 Gov. Fisher of Pennsylvania appointed him a member of the state art commission. Columbia University conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1914. Mr. Hornbostel is a member of the American Institute of Architects (fellow), the Architectural League of New York and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects (president, 1914–15). Mr. Hornbostel was married, Jan. 8, 1899, to Martha, daughter of Herbert Armitage, of England. They have two sons: Lloyd and Caleb Hornbostel.

**BERNET, John Joseph,** railroad president, was born at Brant, Erie co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1868, son of Bernard and Emma (Greene) Bernet. His father, a blacksmith, came to America from Switzerland in 1866. The son attended the public schools and learned the blacksmith's trade in the shop in which his father worked. Later the father and son established a smithy of their own at Farnham, in Erie county. Here John J. Bernet learned telegraphy from the Lake Shore & Michigan Central railroad agent and telegraph operator and in 1889, when the agent was moved to another point, Bernet succeeded him. Within a short time he was appointed extra operator in the dispatcher's office in Buffalo, N. Y., and thereafter was promoted rapidly, becoming in turn assistant dispatcher, chief dispatcher and train master. He was made assistant division superintendent in 1903, division superintendent in February, 1905, assistant general superintendent in November, 1905, general superintendent with offices in Cleveland, O., in 1906, and assistant vice-president of the New York Central railroad, owners of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, in 1911. The following year he was promoted to vice-president of the New York Central in full charge of the lines west of Buffalo. He held that position until 1916 when he resigned in the face of the strenuous objections of his friends, and accepted the presidency of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis ("Nickel Plate") railroad, which had just been purchased from the New York Central by O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen (qq.v.). The "Nickel Plate," which then extended from Buffalo to Chicago, a distance of 523 miles, had been constructed in the 1880s through a territory already served by three virtually parallel roads and was never a serious competitor of any. It was a single-track line and when Mr. Bernet assumed the presidency it had not paid regular dividends on its common stock for ten years and its operating equipment

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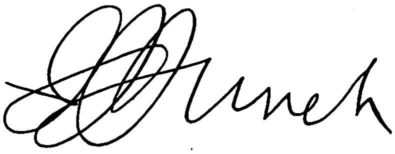

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was badly in need of repairs and replacement. It was indeed a sort of ugly duckling in the railroad family. During his administration the equipment was thoroughly modernized, more efficient operating methods introduced, the line largely double-tracked, traffic enormously increased and the property placed on a sound financial basis. The following figures indicate how remarkably the road developed under Mr. Bernet's management: operating revenue increased from $23,969 a mile in 1916 to $44,867 in 1920, and the average trainload from 355 tons to 771 tons; in the same period traffic expenses were reduced from $1,075 per mile to $604 per mile. The railroad's common stock rose from $35 a share to more than $200, paying dividends at 11 per cent; it reduced its funded debt by $6,242,999, and increased its property and investments by $21,541,404. Upon his advice the Van Sweringen brothers also purchased the Lake Erie & Western and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western (Clover Leaf) railroads, both connecting lines, and combined them with the "Nickel Plate," increasing the mileage of that road to 1,690 and giving it important direct connections with the West. Later the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette railroads were purchased. Mr. Bernet's extraordinary success in the upbuilding of the "Nickel Plate" resulted in his selection as president of the Erie railroad, which had also been acquired by the Van Sweringen brothers as a further step in their plans for a great railroad system extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi river. Mr. Bernet assumed the presidency of the Erie, Jan. 1, 1927, and as the first step in his task of rehabilitating that railroad he authorized expenditures of $21,000,000 for new locomotives and rolling stock and the scrapping of worn-out and unstandardized material. As a result of his policies savings of $5,000,000 in fuel, maintenance and labor costs were effected the first year. The Erie resumed the payment of dividends on its preferred stock in 1929 for the first time since 1907. In May, 1929, Mr. Bernet relinquished the presidency of the Erie railroad and was elected president of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, and Pere Marquette railways, the first three of the Van Sweringen roads to be brought together under a common management in the development of their plan for building a fourth eastern trunk line system. At that time applications were pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission to admit the Erie and "Nickel Plate" railways, together with several other lines, into the Van Sweringen group. This system, when complete, will have a total of 12,000 miles of track, representing an investment in roads and equipment of approximately $2,000,000,000, placing it among the three largest systems in the United States. One of the basic principles of Mr. Bernet's management is the speeding up of train movement, supplemented, of course, with greater efficiency in every other department. Measured in terms of the modern railroad index which was not developed until 1920, increased speed does not mean merely faster running time between two given points, but carrying a greater load in less time a longer distance. Placed on this basis, railroad management enters a new stage of development, in which Mr. Bernet is the outstanding figure. Mr. Bernet is a member of the Union, Mid-Day, Shaker Heights Country and Pepper Pike Country clubs of Cleveland; the Chicago and Union League clubs of Chicago and the Toledo Club of Toledo, O. He was married, at Angola, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1891, to Helen L., daughter of John Woods, of Angola, and they have five children: Anna May, wife of W. D. Callaghan; William G., Helen F., Bernard F. and Maurice J. Bernet.

**MONTAGUE, Joseph Franklin,** surgeon, was born in New York city, Aug. 6, 1893, son of Joseph and Mary Frances (LeDieu) Montague. He was educated in the public schools of New York, the New York University School of Applied Science and the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1917. After serving as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, he began to practice his profession in New York and has specialized exclusively in intestinal and rectal diseases. Dr. Montague has done extensive research work on pruritus ani and hemorrhoids and has devised a vaccine for the treatment of the former disease. He is the founder and medical director of the Montague Hospital for Intestinal Ailments, an institution established with the specific purpose of affording special facilities for the modern treatment of intestinal diseases. There is no similar hospital in either North or South America. It is located in New York city. Dr. Montague is the inventor of a special rectal speculum, a fistula drain, a rectosigmoidoscope, a biopsy punch and a special instrument for the taking of moving pictures of the interior of the intestines. He is a pioneer in the making of medical motion pictures and at present is a member of the advisory council of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. During the World war he served in the medical department of the U. S. navy, and as medical officer of the U. S. marine corps; he received the Victory medal from New York state in 1919 and was on special foreign service during 1920. Dr. Montague has made numerous contributions to medical journals and is the author of: "Pruritus of Perineum" (1923), the only monograph yet published on this subject; "Modern Treatment of Hemorrhoids" (1926, 1928); "Troubles We Don't Talk About" (1927, 1928); "Taking the Doctor's Pulse" (1928), a constructive effort to influence the future practice of medicine along lines which will be more consistent with the common good than is the practice of the present day. He is chairman of the advisory council of the American Medical Authors' Association; a fellow of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Proctologic Society, New York Academy of Medicine and New York Academy of Sciences; and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for the Control of Cancer, New York State Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, New York County Medical Society and the New York Microscopical Society. His clubs include the New York Athletic and the Rotary.

**MOODY, Walter Sherman,** electrical engineer, was born at Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 20, 1864, son of Luther Richmond and Mary Emily (Sherman) Moody. His father was a manufacturer of shoes and his grandfather, Luther Moody, was a prominent building contractor. Mr. Moody received his engineering education at

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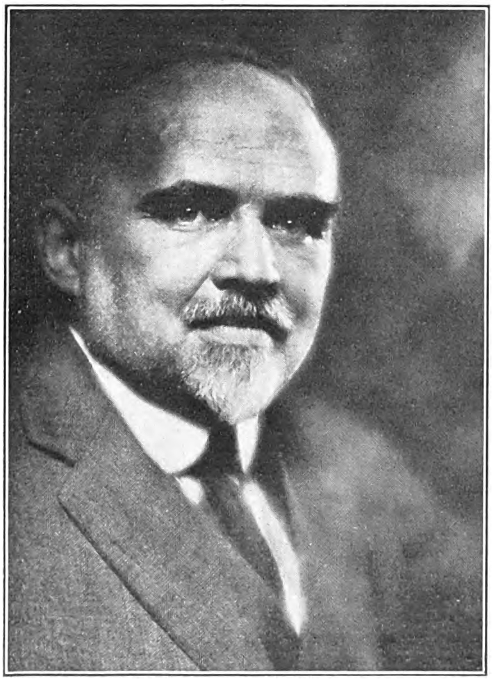
the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he was a member of the first graduating class in electrical engineering in 1887. As the result of his having departed from the standard subjects provided for in the electrical engineering course, the elective system being then not in use, he did not receive a degree. He was an instructor in electrical engineering and physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1887–88, and in the latter year was engaged as assistant engineer of the Thomson Welding Co., at Lynn, Mass. He resigned from that company in 1893 to accept a position as designing engineer with the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., the parent company of the Thomson Welding Co. For the first year he was engaged in designing direct current generators and railway circuit breakers, and was then placed in charge of the designing of all alternating current apparatus. Soon after the consolidation of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. with the General Electric Co., Mr. Moody began to devote his entire time to the design and manufacture of static transformers. He continued at the Lynn plant until 1897, was stationed until 1908 at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant, and since 1908 he has been located at the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of the General Electric Co. Under Mr. Moody's management as chief engineer of transformer design and manufacture, the Pittsfield plant became the company's headquarters for transformer production, and indeed the largest factory of its kind in the world. An engineering force of one hundred men is maintained in the



designing department alone. Mr. Moody has originated a number of transformer designs, one of the most widely used in present day installations being the so-called air-blast transformer, in which cooling is effected by forced air drafts. Another of his designs, known as the "type H transformer," is characterized by coils of circular rather than rectangular shape assembled with the high and low tension windings in single stacks and separated from each other by simple cylindrical shaped insulating material. Altogether Mr. Moody has been granted patents on seventy-five different transformer constructions during the past forty years. For a number of years he has carried on researches in the metallurgy of copper and magnetic steel in cooperation with the Allegheny Steel Co., which furnishes most of the magnetic steel used by the General Electric Co. At the Brackenridge, Pa., plant of the Allegheny Co., Mr. Moody, associated with Sir Robert Hadfield, the inventor of silicon steel alloys, was the first to produce silicon steel in large quantities in the form of thin sheets. At present Mr. Moody has given over the burden of his executive duties and bears the title of consulting engineer to the transformer departments of the General Electric Co. In this more general position he devotes most of his time to his work on magnetic steel, over which he has complete charge, and serves as adviser on technical design and patent procedure. He is the author of many technical papers published in the "Transactions" of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and in the various publications of the General Electric Co. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the National Electric Light Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As a young man he was a member of the Massachusetts naval militia, joining this organization when it was first formed and serving in a company of which John W. Weeks, later to be U. S. senator and secretary of war, was then captain. His clubs include the Park and Country clubs of Pittsfield, Mass., and the Mohawk Club of Schenectady, N. Y. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party with independent leanings. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational church. To a remarkable degree Mr. Moody has maintained throughout his career a persistent and constant interest in his special field of engineering, while another characteristic of his has been the pleasure which he has found in training young engineers for their work. He was married, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., June 3, 1892, to Florence Cadot Gilmore, daughter of Baptiste Gilmore, a merchant and real estate dealer, and they have one daughter, Jean, wife of Guglielmo Camilli.

**BARTON, Bruce [Fairchild]**, author and advertising agent, was born in Robbins, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1886, son of William Eleazar and Esther Treat (Bushnell) Barton, grandson of Jacob Bostedo and Helen (Methuen) Barton, great-grandson of Eleazar and Rachel Bostedo (Read) Barton and great-great-grandson of William Barton, supposedly of Irish birth, who was a trooper in one of the British regiments sent to Boston at the beginning of the revolutionary war, but after fighting at Lexington and Bunker Hill he transferred his allegiance to the colonial cause and took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. His boyhood was spent at Oak Park, Ill., near Chicago, where his father held the pastorate of the Congregational church. Following his graduation at Amherst College in 1907, he became managing editor of the "Home Herald" in Chicago. Subsequently he was managing editor of the "Housekeeper," and assistant sales manager for its publishers, P. F.

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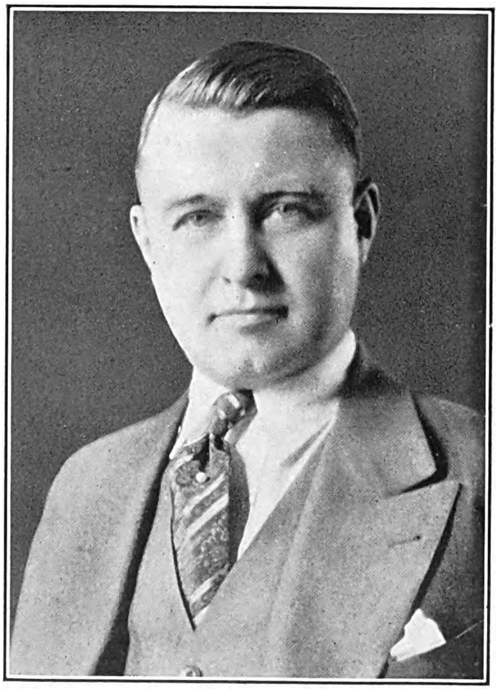
Collier & Son, during 1912–14 and editor of "Every Week," a three-cent weekly established by the Crowell Publishing Co., 1914–18. After the war he took charge of the national publicity operations connected with the United War Work Campaign organized by the leading welfare organizations, including the Y.M.C.A. and the Salvation Army, which thereby raised a large sum for post-war relief measures in the stricken countries. (See Mott, A, p. 416.) In 1919 the national advertising agency of Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., was organized by Bruce Barton, Alex. F. Osborn and Roy S. Durstine with Mr. Barton as president. In September, 1928 the business merged with that of George Batten Co., and Bruce Barton is now chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., as well as a director. He is best known as a contributor to the magazines, chiefly "Collier's," "Woman's Home Companion" and the "American" and for his modern treatment of religious themes, which have a strong appeal to him. His published writings are "More Power to You" (1919), a collection of editorials from "Every Week"; "It's a Good Old World" (1920), little essays on various subjects of human interest; "Better Days" (1924), a collection of editorials and magazine articles; "The Man Nobody Knows, a Discovery of the Real Jesus" (1925), first published as a serial in the "Woman's Home Companion"; "The Book Nobody Knows" (1926), a popular history and study of the Bible which first appeared in "Collier's"; and "What Can a Man Believe?" "The Man Nobody Knows" is an unconventional portrait of Jesus, drawn from the viewpoint of modern business, and differs from all other studies of Christ in endowing him with practical qualities associated with successful leaders of today. The author's purpose was to show that the real Jesus was far from being the flaccid and timid personality seemingly implied in the term "Lamb of God," nor was meek and lowly, a man of sorrows, a physical weakling, a kill-joy, nor a failure. He was rather, as Mr. Barton describes him, the opposite of these conceptions, a man nobody knew in the modern world, who "picked up twelve men from the bottom ranks of business and forged them into an organization that conquered the world." The companion volume, "The Book Nobody Knows," employs the same familiar style in relating the story of the Bible. Both books, in the face of ferocious critical attacks, won a wide reading and much interested comment. The welcome accorded them gave color to the often expressed conviction that an intense revival of religious feeling only awaited the appearance of the man who could apply the Bible to modern conditions and also indicated that Mr. Barton had contributed to preparing the way for clarifying the biblical material on which such a revival depends. His politics are Republican and his creed is Congregational. He is a member of the Advertising, Amherst and Lotos clubs of New York city, the Hudson River Country Club, and is interested in all forms of athletics. He holds the Litt.D. honorary degree from Juanita College, Huntingdon, Pa. (1925). He was married, Oct. 2, 1913, to Esther M., daughter of Charles P. Randall of Oak Park, Ill., and has three children, Randall, Betsey Alice and Bruce Barton, Jr.

**DAHLBERG, Bror Gustave,** manufacturer, was born in Christianstadt, Sweden, Jan. 21, 1881, son of Adolph Frederick and Alma (Luning) Dahlberg. His father, an artist of distinction, emigrated to America in 1889 and located first in Omaha, Neb., and later in Minneapolis, Minn., where Bror Gustave Dahlberg was educated in the public schools. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Leaving school he obtained a position as elevator operator in a railway office where, in his spare time, he studied stenography and typewriting and soon obtained a secretarial position. He advanced rapidly and in 1909 was chief rate clerk of the Great Northern railroad but resigned that position to engage in the manufacture of furniture with his brother. Later he organized an agency to collect over-charges on railway shipments. His success in the collection of such claims soon attracted the attention of large lumber and paper interests in the



northwest and at their invitation he became in 1911 vice-president and general manager of the Minneapolis & Ontario Co., paper manufacturers, of International Falls, Minn. The destruction of the forests to supply lumber and paper gave him the idea of obtaining cellulose for building purposes from some other source than trees. With several associates he began experimenting and in 1920 resigned his position with the paper company and organized the Celotex Co. to manufacture a synthetic lumber from bagasse, the refuse of sugar cane. A plant was established in Marrero, La., opposite New Orleans, which from a one-machine factory, producing 60,000 feet per day, has grown in eight years to a six-machine factory, producing 1,600,000 feet a day. Celotex is almost impervious to heat and for that reason found ready acceptance as a standard building material. When used in the walls and roof of a house it makes the building stronger, quieter, cooler in sum-

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mer and warmer in winter. The material has already been used in 350,000 American homes and more than 100 other uses have been found for it. Ninety per cent of the refrigerator cars built in America in 1929 were lined with Celotex, and it is used in many domestic refrigerators. It is also used for carpet lining, for roof insulation, as a plaster base in the form of Celotex lath, and for sound correction in auditoriums, churches, offices and radio broadcasting studios. It is exported to practically all foreign countries where many novel uses have been found for it. Becoming interested in the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana through the use of bagasse, Mr. Dahlberg in 1927 purchased 39,000 acres of Louisiana sugar plantations with four large factories and organized the South Coast Co., to grow and manufacture sugar. Later he extended his sugar cane operations to the Florida Everglades, undertaking large drainage operations at Clewiston and Canal Point, and organized the Southern Sugar Co., of Florida, which acquired 170,000 acres of rich Everglades land in the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee. In 1928 a program for the erection of sugar factories was begun with the building of a mill at Clewiston of 4,000 tons daily capacity. The program calls for the erection of six additional plants, each with a daily capacity of 5,000 tons. On a large area of this Florida land, sugar cane averaging fifty tons per acre is being grown. Mr. Dahlberg is president of Dahlberg & Co., Inc., Celotex Co., Southern Sugar Co., South Coast Co., Almar & Co. and Clewiston Co., Inc. He is a member of the Union League, Lake Shore Athletic, Midlothian, Bobolink, North Shore Golf and Riding clubs, of Chicago; the New Orleans Country Club, and the Everglades Club, Palm Beach, Fla. Mr. Dahlberg's favorite diversions are hunting and fishing. He is a Republican in politics. He was married in San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 10, 1921, to Mary Virginia, daughter of John Alexander, of San Saba, Tex. They have one daughter, Alma Lee Dahlberg.

**ROBERTSON, Andrew Wells,** lawyer and industrialist, was born at Panama, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1880, son of David and Margaret (Ganson) Robertson. His father, a native of Scotland and a stonemason by trade, died when Andrew, the ninth of ten children, was three years old, and he began to contribute to the support of the family at the age of eleven. He did not finish grammar school until he was seventeen, but he completed the four-year high school course in two years. By teaching school he worked his way through Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he was graduated A.B., in 1906. During his course he won an essay contest and a $50 prize for oratory. Later he was a high school principal for two years and conducted a private school for boys in Pittsburgh, Pa., while studying law. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1910, was admitted to the bar and joined a Pittsburgh law firm. After a short private practice he became title attorney and later trust officer of the Guarantee Title & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, and attorney for the Pittsburgh Railways Co. and the Duquesne Light Co., subsidiaries of the Philadelphia Co. Here he was confronted with a number of difficult problems and by the masterful way that he handled situations soon made a name for himself. He demonstrated the rare gift of human understanding that wins confidence of others and is the greatest single attribute of leadership. He gradually took over the entire legal work of the two utility companies, including the claims department. He was then placed in charge of the advertising department and later of the service department. In 1918 Mr. Robertson was appointed general attorney of the Philadelphia Co. and affiliated corporations, was made vice-president in 1923 and president in 1926. The Philadelphia Co., which was organized by George Westinghouse in 1886, controls most of the traction, light, power and gas utilities of the Pittsburgh district. As president, Mr. Robertson introduced a notable change in the company's relations with the public, expensive litigation, deficits and troubles of many kinds giving way to freedom from litigation, friendly cooperations, support and profits. In 1929, he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. This company is capitalized at $133,315,-750 and has total assets of $222,626,554. In 1929, the gross income approximated $190,000,-000 and book orders approached $200,000,000. It has 45,000 employees, operates twenty-four plants in the United States and sells its products in every country in the world. Mr. Robertson is a director of the various Westinghouse subsidiaries and of the Potter Title and Trust Co., the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Co., R.C.A.-Photophone, Inc., the Chase National Bank of New York, and the American Surety Co. Outside of his business affiliations, he is identified with numerous organizations. He is interested in the Boy Scouts of America, being a member of the Allegheny County Council; is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh and Allegheny College; director of the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, American Red Cross, Natural Gas Association of America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; and member of the American Electric Railway Association (advisory council), National Electric Light Association, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and American Bar Association. He also belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the University, Duquesne and Press clubs of Pittsburgh. Mr. Robertson's brilliant success as a business executive is based largely on his thorough understanding of men, his interest in the welfare of the employees in the organizations under his management, and his policy of dealing fairly and openly with the public. The rank and file of the men in the service of the Philadelphia Co. had implicit faith in his sense of justice, and one of his first acts as head of the Westinghouse Co. was to approve a pension system, supplemented by an attractive savings plan for all employees. Mr. Robertson is deeply interested in civic improvements and being an able speaker is much in demand on public occasions, but has never been attracted to politics. He was twice married: (1) June 30, 1910, to Bessie Belle, daughter of Milton B. Montgomery, a manufacturer of Grove City, Pa., who died in 1917 leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Montgomery Robertson; and (2) July 5, 1918, to Agnes Josephine, daughter of Terrance Shields, a contractor of Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom he had two sons, David Shields and William Ganson Robertson.

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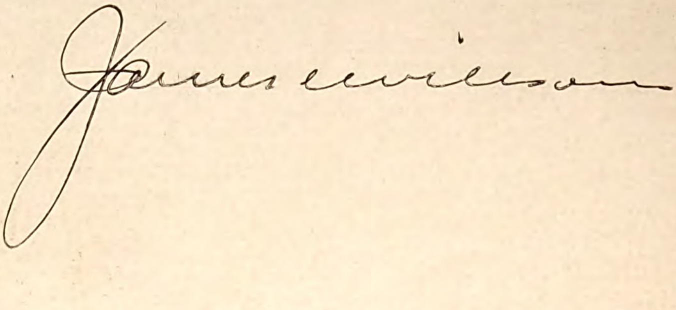

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**WILLSON, James Carruthers,** banker, was born at Richmond, Ky., Oct. 22, 1884, son of William Matthew and Agnes Woodson (Hanna) Willson. His father, who was a soldier in the Confederate army in the civil war, was for many years professor of Greek at Central University, Richmond. The family was established in America by Col. John Willson of Scotch descent, who came from Armagh county, Ireland, to Philadelphia, Pa., and settled in Augusta county, Va., about 1738. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses for twenty-seven years. From him the line is through his son Matthew, a captain of Augusta county troops in the revolutionary war, and his wife Eleanor Mitchell; their son Moses and his wife Elizabeth Willson (cousins); their son James S. and his wife Tirzah Humphreys; and their son James Carruthers and his wife Lavinia Willson (cousins), who were the grandparents of James Carruthers Willson. After obtaining his education in public and private schools at Richmond and Shelbyville, Ky., Mr. Willson began his business career as a bond salesman for the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., in 1909 and continued with that firm until 1912, when he established the investment banking firm of James C. Willson & Co., in Louisville, Ky., of which he is still the head. He has been president of the National Aviation Corp. since it was organized in 1928, and was also one of the organizers. The company was founded by a group of aircraft manufacturers, directors of aerial transportation companies, bankers and capitalists, specializing in aviation finance, to develop and encourage commercial aviation. It is doing this by investing in established aviation companies and by lending financial support to such new projects as merit assistance. The company authorized an issue of 500,000 shares of stock, of which the first 150,000 were sold for $3,000,000. Mr. Willson is a director in a number of other aviation enterprises, including North American Aviation, Inc., Aviation Credit Corp., Curtiss-Caproni Corp., Sikorsky Aviation Corp., Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., Aviation Securities Corp., Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corporation, the Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Manufacturing Co., Petroleum Corporation of America and the Mengel Co. Mr. Willson has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Louisville, Ky. He is a member of the Investment Bankers Association of America, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Filson, Pendennis, Kentucky and Louisville Country (president, 1924–26) clubs of Louisville and the Whist Club of New York city. Mr. Willson is a Presbyterian and a member of the executive committee of the John Little Colored Mission, Louisville. His recreations are golf and aviation. He has a dynamic, pleasing personality in which the qualities of generosity, good sportsmanship and the ability to face and overcome obstacles predominate. Mr. Willson was married, (1) Jan. 2, 1913, to Marion Stuart, daughter of Thompson Burnam of Richmond, Ky., who died in 1923; (2) Mar. 25, 1927, to Eda Turner Clarke, daughter of Joseph S. Turner of Louisville, Ky. He has two children: James Carruthers and Betty Moran Willson.

**ALDINGTON, Hilda Doolittle ("H. D."),** poet, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 10, 1886, daughter of Charles Leander and Helen Eugenia (Wolle) Doolittle. Her father (q.v.), was an astronomer and mathematician and professor in those subjects at Lehigh University and the University of Pennsylvania. She received her education at Miss Gordon's School for Girls and the Friends' Central School, in Philadelphia and began the course at Bryn Mawr, but abandoned her college studies because of ill-health in 1905, in her sophomore year. Meantime she applied her literary gifts to writing short fiction, chiefly stories for children. In 1911 she went to Europe for the purpose of study, found there the mental stimulus she needed for her work, especially in London, and except for one visit to America in 1920, has since remained abroad. There she came in contact with Ezra Pound and the Imagists, including Richard Aldington, John Gould Fletcher, William Carlos Williams, Amy Lowell and F. S. Flint, and her work under the initials, "H. D.," began to appear in "Poetry," an organ of free verse, Pound's anthology, "Des Imagistes" (1914), "Some Imagist Poets" (1915–16), "Miscellany of American Poetry" and in "The Egoist" magazine. The bulk of her verse is contained in the slender volumes, "Sea Gardens" (1915); "Hymen" (1921); "Heliodora" (1924); "Collected Poems" (1925); "Palimpsest" (1926); "Hedylus" (1927), and "Hyppolytus Temporizes" (1927). Recently she has been composing imagistic novels and novelettes, written in a prose poetry of her own. While most of the original Imagists have gone their own way, pursuing other paths of expression, "H. D." has been credited with carrying imagism farther than any other poet of the school. Her work is regarded commonly as the most perfect embodiment of the imagist theory, with its demand for ordinary speech, the exact word rather than poetic generalities, such as Wordsworth and even Whitman employed, new rhythms for expressing new moods, absolute freedom in choice of subject, and clearly concentrated images. She is a lyrist of the first order and has achieved a rare literary artistry in conveying intensity of feeling through the cold, hard form of the exact word, in poetry that rings hard and clear, never blurred nor indefinite. "One is tempted," writes Alfred Kreymborg ("Our Singing Strength") "to call her the most perfect or nearly perfect of all American poets." Her spirit is Greek and she has been greatly influenced by the personal monody of Æolian verse as brilliantly represented by Sappho, who also wedded deep passion to supreme beauty of form. Much of "H.D's" poetry is therefore expressed through Greek symbolism, fables and legends of Greek gods and mortals. Mrs. Aldington resided in London during the war. After 1920 she made several journeys to Greece, Egypt and southern Europe for study and research and has been a resident of both England and Switzerland, working on literature and cinematography. She was married in England, Oct. 13, 1913, to Richard Aldington, the English poet.

**COLE, Timothy,** engraver, was born at Camberwell, London, England, Apr. 6, 1852, son of Skinner and Lucy Cole. His parents brought him to the United States in 1857 and he received his early education in the public schools of New York city. At sixteen years of age he went to Chicago and was apprenticed to the firm of Bond & Chandler, wood-engravers. Three years later, before he had entirely learned the art, the establishment was burned out in the great fire of 1871 and the young man

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returned to New York city. He obtained employment on "Hearth and Home," of which Dr. Edward Eggleston was editor and to which Frank Stockton was a contributor at the same time. Here his work steadily improved and he soon found more ambitious employment on the Aldine Press, until once again fire terminated his connection. In 1875 he joined the staff of the "Century" (then "Scribner's") magazine. Here his engravings immediately attracted attention because of his unusually sympathetic interpretation of illustrations and his remarkable talent. At this time was established the Society of American Artists, composed of a number of young men fresh from Paris with Wyatt Eaton as its president, and the young engraver conceived the idea of expressing in the copies he made of these artists' work the individual technique or handling of each man. This was contrary to established practice as founded upon the tradition of Bewick, and in consequence a new school of engraving sprang up, placing emphasis on tone rather than line. Mr. Cole's work was encouraged by the artists and fostered by the "Century" magazine and in 1883 he was sent to Europe to engrave a set of blocks from the Italian masters. This commission, finished in 1892, consisted of sixty-nine examples. So brilliantly successful was the series that he was immediately commissioned to do a similar series of Dutch and Flemish masters which he finished in 1896. In the same manner, he engraved a series of English pictures, completed in 1900, of Spanish, 1907, and French, 1910. At the present time he is engaged in engraving copies of the masterpieces that are hung in the public and private galleries of the United States. Although new mechanical inventions, notably the half-tone process, made wood-engraving almost obsolete, Mr. Cole steadily continued his work and he has become the foremost exponent of the wood-engraver's art in the world today. His style is instinctively swayed by the significance of his subject and he achieves a most remarkable blending of harmony with freedom, movement with serenity, restraint with luminous beauty. He received a diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, a gold medal of the first class at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 and the only grand prize given for wood-engraving at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Mr. Cole is an honorary member of the Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, London; National Academician (1908); a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; and an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Engravers of Chicago. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1914. He is the author of "Notes to Old Italian Masters" (1889–92); "Monograph on the Lives of Dutch Masters, with Notes on Their Works" ("Century" magazine, 1892–96); "Notes to English Masters" (1897–1901). Mr. Cole was married at Jersey City Heights, N. J., in 1876, to Annie, daughter of William Carter. They have four children: Alpheus, Lucius, Walter and Percy Cole.

**WARBASSE, James Peter,** surgeon and economist, was born at Newton, N. J., Nov. 22, 1866, son of Joseph and Harriette Delphine (Northrup) Warbasse, grandson of James Ryerson and Anna (Tuttle) Warbasse, great-grandson of Joseph and Phebe (Hull) Warbasse and great-great-grandson of Peter and Anna Maria (Schemel) Worbasse. Peter emigrated from Colding, Denmark, with a company of Moravians and settled at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1753. Dr. Warbasse was graduated M.D. at Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons) in 1889 and studied abroad at the universities of Gottingen and Vienna. Returning to New York he was interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, and in the out-patient department of Chambers Street and Roosevelt hospitals, New York. He was appointed assistant attending surgeon at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in 1892 and attending surgeon in 1895; attending surgeon at the German Hospital, Brooklyn, 1903, and chief surgeon in 1906. He was also consulting surgeon to St. Christopher's Hospital. Dr. Warbasse served in Florida and Cuba during the Spanish-American war as a medical officer of the 7th army corps. During 1903–13 he was chief of the bureau of physical examinations of the civil service commission in New York city. He has published widely in the medical field including the following books: "Doctors of Samuel Johnson and His Court" (1908); "Operations on Bones and Joints" (1909); "Medical Sociology" (1909); "The Conquest of Disease through Animal Experimentation" (1910); "Surgical Treatment" (three volumes, 1918), and over a hundred monographs, chiefly on surgical subjects. He was one of the American authors of the "International Textbook of Surgery" and of "Keen's Surgery"; and was editor of the "New York State Journal of Medicine" (1906–09) and special editor of the "American Journal of Surgery" (1908–18). Outside of the field of medicine, from which he retired in 1918, Dr. Warbasse has made his name equally well known as an economist, particularly in the cooperative movement. He organized and was elected president of the Cooperative League of the United States, which is a federation of all the cooperative societies in America, in 1915, and has been chairman of each national congress of that body since 1918. Beginning in Rochdale, England, in 1844, the cooperative movement has grown until now thirty-seven nations have national unions of cooperative societies which are federated in the International Cooperative Alliance, composed of 100,000 local societies and 50,000,000 individual members. These local societies are non-political in character; they conduct every kind of useful business enterprise as well as recreational, educational, medical and other services, for mutual benefit. An international cooperative wholesale society is in operation and international banking and insurance societies are in process of formation. In the United States there are about 700,000 members of cooperative consumers' societies whose total business amounts to $300,000,000 annually. Dr. Warbasse is a member of the central committee of the International Cooperative Alliance and editor of the magazine "Cooperation." In this latter field he has published books on "Cooperative Democracy" (1923, 1927) and "What is Cooperation?" (1927). The first of these has been translated into several languages and is used as a textbook in colleges and universities. He continues his affiliation with the medical profession as a fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Associated Physicians of

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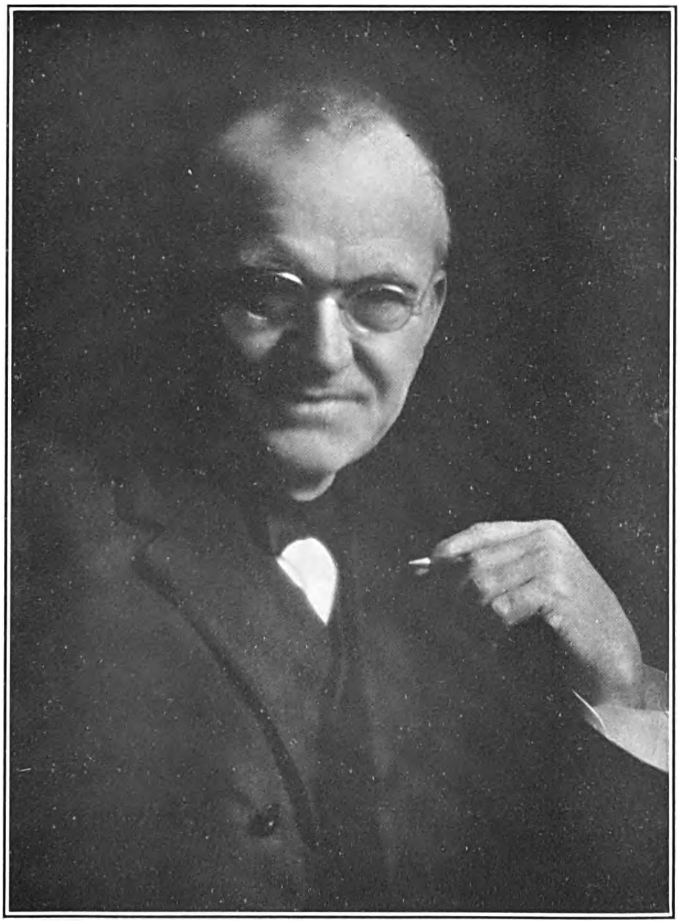

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Timothy Cole

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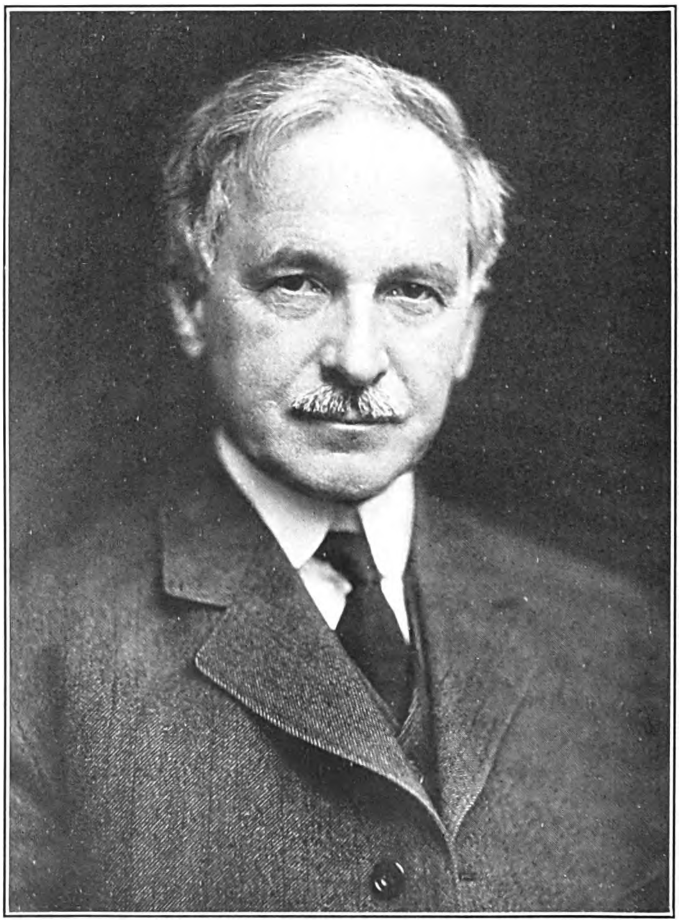

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Long Island (president, 1914), Medical Society of Kings County (librarian and trustee, 1906–10). He was one of the organizers of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. He is a trustee of the People's Institute of New York. Dr. Warbasse was married, April 15, 1903, to Agnes, daughter of Henry K. Dyer of New York and their children are Henry Dyer, Agnes, James Peter, Richard Northrup, Eric and Vera Warbasse.

**BATES, Sanford,** lawyer and penologist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 17, 1884, son of Samuel Walter and Sarah G. (Sanford) Bates. He was graduated at English High School in 1900, and Northeastern College of Law as LL.B. cum laude, in 1906. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began the practice of his profession in Boston in association with Edgar O. Achorn, the partnership of Achorn & Bates continuing until 1924. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives during 1912–14, and the state senate, 1915–16, and in 1917–18 was a member of the constitutional convention in Massachusetts. He was appointed street commissioner of Boston in 1918 and a few months later was transferred to be commissioner of the city's penal institutions. Here he devised a plan to reorganize the institution department and was able to return $25,000 to the city from the department's appropriation. His services were so efficient that when the Massachusetts state departments were reorganized in 1919, Gov. Coolidge appointed him commissioner of correction and he continued to serve as such under the administrations of Govs. Cox, Fuller and Allen. He effected state control of county institutions, a change highly beneficial to jails and houses of correction, and also the passage of a measure providing for the examination of county prisoners by the department of mental diseases. He established a colony for male defective delinquents at Bridgewater, Mass. in 1923 and another for females in 1926. These two institutions were the first of their kind with one exception in the United States, and have served as models for others established later. In 1926 he organized the first official crime prevention bureau connected with a prison department in the United States. He also secured the passage of a state wage bill for prisoners designed to stimulate production in prison industry and to teach the prisoners habits of industry and self-reliance; provided a university extension course for prison officers and employees and established a merit promotion system for them; revised the parole system and established several new prison industries including printing and foundry work. In 1929 Mr. Bates was appointed federal superintendent having jurisdiction over five federal prisons: Leavenworth, Kans., Atlanta, Ga., Chillicothe, O., Anderson, W. Va., and McNeil Island, Puget Sound. He accepted this office with a broad experience in prison affairs and as a leader in prison reform. Upon his appointment the prison division became a major bureau of the government directly responsible to the attorney general. He was a delegate to the international prison congresses in London, 1925, and Prague, 1930, and in 1927 a member of Herbert Hoover's special committee to study prison labor. He is a member of the American Prison Association (president, 1926–..), Massachusetts Conference on Social Work (vice-president, 1925) American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (vice-president, 1925), American Crime Study Commission and the American, Massachusetts state and Boston bar associations. In Washington he is chairman of the committee on adult offenders of the Monday Evening Club of Social Workers and president of the Massachusetts Socity. He is an active member of the American Unitarian Association, having been director during 1917–23, president of the Young People's Union during 1913–16, the Unitarian Social Service Council in 1928 and of the West Newton Laymen's League. Mr. Bates was married Oct. 3, 1908, to Helen S., daughter of Horace G. Williams, of Dorchester, Mass., and has two children: Mary Elizabeth and Sanford Loring Bates.

**MULLER, Hermann Joseph,** zoologist, was born in New York city, Dec. 21, 1890, son of Hermann Joseph and Frances Louise (Lyons) Muller, and grandson of Nicholas Muller, who emigrated from Koblentz, Germany, to New York in 1848. He was the founder of the first foundry for art works in America and repro-

duced many of the designs of his brother, Karl Muller, the sculptor. Hermann J. Muller was graduated at Columbia University with the degrees of A.B. in 1910, A.M. in 1911 and Ph.D. in 1915. He was a fellow in physiology at the medical school of Cornell University in 1911–12; assistant in zoology at Columbia University during 1912–15; instructor in biology at the Rice Institute, 1915–18, head of the department, 1916–18; and instructor in zoology at Columbia University, 1918–20. Since 1920 he has been connected with the zoology department of the University of Texas, as associate professor, 1920–25, and professor of zoology since 1925. In the summer session of 1925 at the University

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of Chicago he was associate professor of zoology. Since 1910 much of Dr. Muller's time has been devoted to research work in heredity, variation and evolution, carried out chiefly by breeding experiments on the fruit fly, Drosophila. Working in association with Sturtevant and Bridges, he established the principle of linear linkage, which accounts for the inheritance of characteristics on the basis of a linear arrangement of the hereditary elements, the genes, in the chromosomes which are present in all cells; further, that segments of these rows of genes normally interchange places with other segments in a certain definite way, and this interchange or crossing over results in new combinations of traits in the descendants. He has also shown that entire chromosomes sometimes become displaced during a cell division, a phenomenon designated as non-disjunction; that some of the offspring produced from such cells having their genes present in unusual proportions, show characteristic abnormalities, that is, genic unbalance; and that when this phenomenon takes place in the young embryo the body may become male in one part and female in another, resulting in a gynandromorph. Dr. Muller has made a particular study of genic changes, "mutations," which lead to permanently altered characteristics that are inherited by subsequent generations. Such changes he has shown with Altenburg, may have varied results but for the most part they are detrimental even to the point of causing death; hence evolution appears to result from a natural selection of those very rare mutations which are accidentally beneficial. In establishing the principle of balanced lethals, he has offered an explanation of the so-called mutations found by deVries, indicating that these are not true mutations, and he has devised methods for detecting true mutations and for studying their frequency. Application of these methods has shown that the genes, on the whole remarkably stable, are profoundly influenced by X-rays, producing mutations under X-ray treatment in great abundance, with alterations in inherited characteristics which persist through an indefinite number of generations. As there are rays in nature resembling X-rays he suggests that these are one cause at least of natural mutations and hence of evolution. He has estimated the number and sizes of genes in the Drosophila and has described the gene as a single particle of ultramicroscopic size, probably a single molecule. He presented an outline of the modern mutation theory before the International Eugenics Congress in New York, 1921; outlined his genic theory at the International Congress of Plant Sciences at Ithaca, N. Y., 1926, and gave a description of his work on the artificial production of mutations at the International Genetics Congress in Berlin, 1927. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (chairman of the genetics section in 1928) and the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Society of Zoologists, American Society of Naturalists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and the American Association of University Professors (member of council). He is co-author of "The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity" (1915, 1923). The annual prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was awarded him in 1927 for his paper "The Effect of X-Radiation on Genes and Chromosomes," and the research professorship of the University of Texas was given him in 1928. Dr. Muller was married in Kansas City, Mo., June 11, 1923, to Jessie Marie, daughter of William C. Jacobs of McPherson, Kans., and they have one son, David Eugene Muller.

**SPEER, Peter Moore,** lawyer and congressman, was born near Oil City, Pa., Dec. 29, 1862, son of Alexander and Griselda (Hays) Speer. His father came to the United States from Ireland in 1840 and settled on a farm in Venango county. The son was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in 1887; he received the A.M. degree in 1890, giving the master's oration. Having decided to follow the legal profession he studied law in the office of Martin Carey at Oil City, and following his admission to the bar began to practice law in 1889 in Oil City. Successful from the beginning, he was elected district attorney of Venango county in 1891, serving three years and was city solicitor during 1895–1906. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1897 for one term and was elected to the 62nd congress as a Republican from the 28th Pennsylvania district in 1910. The division in the Republican party made by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 resulted in his defeat for re-election and at the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession at Oil City. He enjoyed an extensive law business, participating in most of the important cases in northern Pennsylvania, and becoming local counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1919 he was appointed associate general counsel of the Standard Oil Co. of New York and giving up his general practice, removed to that city. Three years later he became general counsel, vice-president and a member of the company's board of directors, offices he still holds. He had charge of the case of the Federal Trade Commission vs. the Standard Oil Co. and other oil companies, to prevent the loaning of pumping equipment free of charge to their customers. He made the arguments for the oil companies on the appeal to the U. S. circuit court when the decision was reversed and his contention sustained in favor of the Standard Oil Co., and other oil companies in the Atlantic district (273 Federal Reporter, page 478). He was president of the Petroleum Telephone Co. before leaving Oil City. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania and New York state bar associations and the New York County Bar Association, and the Union League and Players' clubs of New York. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Isabella Paul of Titusville, Pa., and has two children, Paul Speer, a lawyer; and Katharine, wife of Thomas McGregor Brown.

**LEAVELL, William Hayne,** diplomat, was born in Newberry district, S. C., May 24, 1850, son of John Rowland and Elizabeth Jane (Chalmers) Leavell. Dr. Leavell was educated at Newberry College, S. C., and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C., and in 1870 entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination. He served pastorates in Newberry, S. C., 1870–73; Jackson, Miss., 1873–74; New York city, 1875–77; and Manchester, N. H., 1877–82. In the latter year he was received into the ministry of the Congregational denomination

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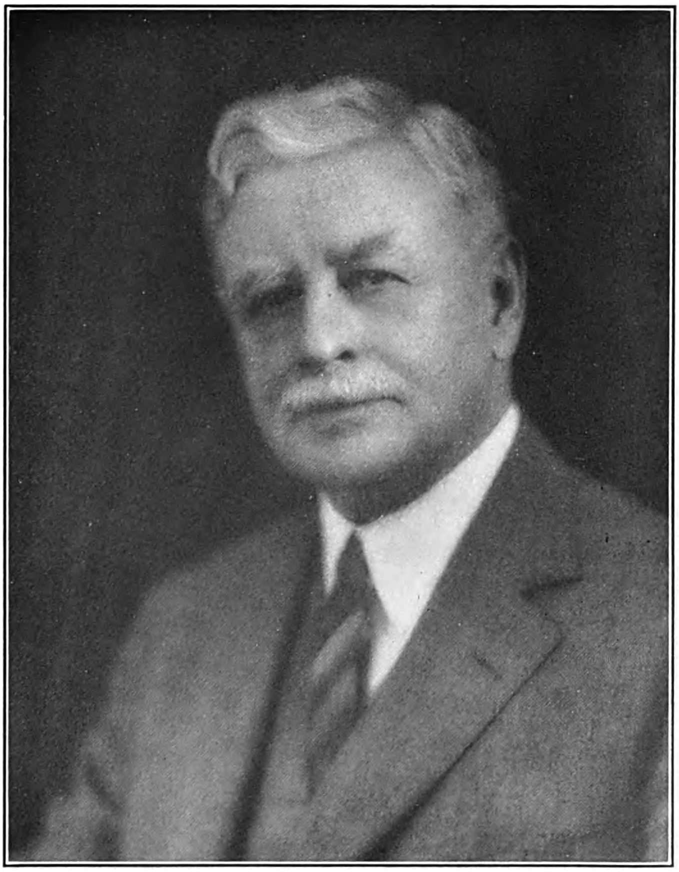

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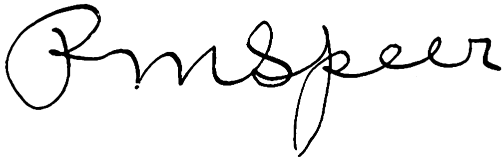

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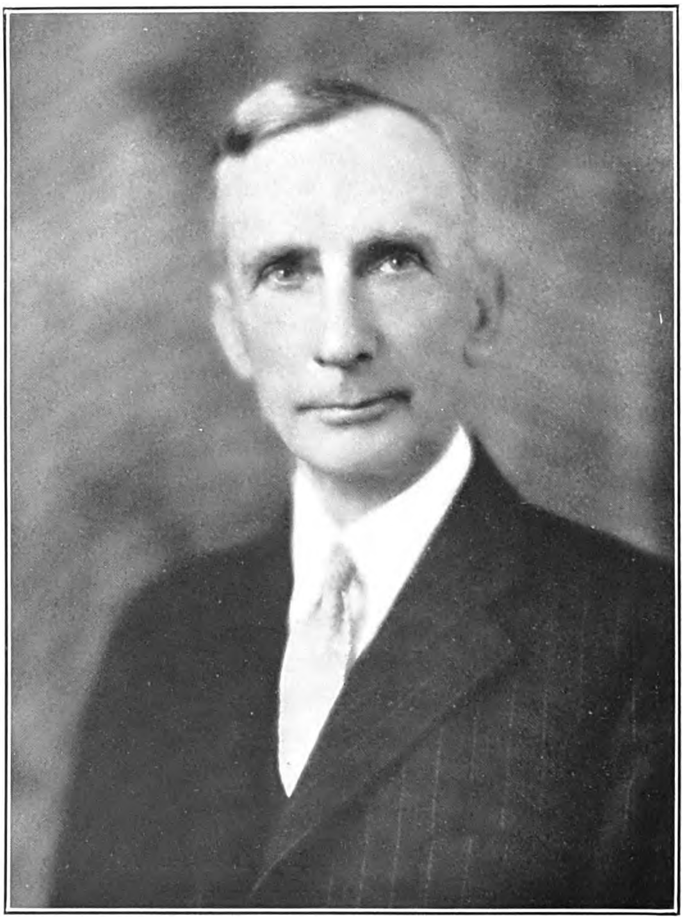

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Thomas R. Preston

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and was the pastor of a church of that denomination in Boston, Mass., 1882–87. Returning to live in the South he was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Meridian, Miss., 1887–91, and Houston, Tex., 1893–1905. He was instrumental in building the First Presbyterian Church in Houston which was dedicated in March, 1901. Entering the diplomatic service, he was U. S. minister to Guatemala during 1913–19, that country being the first of the Latin-American nations to follow the United States in breaking relations with Germany. Dr. Leavell is the author of various pamphlets on theological and political subjects and rewrote from original MSS, edited and published George's "Political History of Slavery in the United States" (1915), with an introduction by Judge John Bassett Moore, of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He received the D.D. degree from Austin (Tex.) College in 1895 and the degree LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1909. He was a director of Austin College, 1894–1901, chairman of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex., 1903–05, and a commissioner from the Presbyterian church in the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Liverpool, England, in 1904. Dr. Leavell was married, Dec. 1, 1874, to Mary, daughter of James Z. George (q.v.), U. S. senator from Mississippi. He has four children: James George, Robert Hayne, Selden and Kate George Leavell.

**PRESTON, Thomas Ross,** banker, was born at Woodbury, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1869, son of Hugh Lawson and Thankful Caroline (Doak) Preston, the former a farmer. He was educated in the local schools and graduated at Woodbury Academy in 1888. In the following year he began his banking career with the Bank of Woodbury. Removing to Tullahoma, Tenn., he worked during the day as a clerk in the Traders National Bank and at night in the freight office of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad. In 1890 he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was a clerk in the South Chattanooga Savings Bank, the name of which was later changed to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank. He served successively as clerk, bookkeeper and cashier; was elected president in 1902 and maintained that office until 1929. In 1905, together with his brother and other associates he organized the Hamilton National Bank, of Chattanooga, of which he was elected president. These two institutions were merged in 1929 under the title of the Hamilton National Bank, Mr. Preston continuing as president. What is now the Hamilton National Bank has grown from an original investment of $10,000 capital to a present capitalization of $4,000,000, having average deposits of more than $20,000,000 and resources, including trust funds, of nearly $40,000,000. Mr. Preston is also a director of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, the Tennessee Electric Power Co., the Penn-Dixie Cement Co., the Standard Coosa-Thatcher Co., and the Ross-Meehan Foundries. He was elected president of the American Bankers' Association, Oct. 6, 1927, having previously been elected second vice-president in 1925 and first vice-president in 1926. He had formerly served as president of the national bank division of the American Bankers' Association and of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and was delegate-at-large from Tennessee to the Democratic national convention of 1916, 1920 and 1928. In Chattanooga he has held the position of sinking fund commissioner for more than thirty years. He was appointed in 1928 chairman of the Tennessee tax commission, which was formed to make a thorough study of the state's tax problems preliminary to drawing up a modern and equitable method of taxation for the state of Tennessee. He is a member of the Dixie Highway Association, Chattanooga Manufacturers Association, Tennessee Manufacturers Association (chairman of the tax commission) and the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce (formerly president). He is the author of "Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution," "Hamilton and Burr as Bankers," "Explanation of the Federal Reserve Act," and "History of the National Bank Act." In recognition of his many services in public affairs, the honorary degree of doctor of commercial science was conferred upon him in 1928 by Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Preston possesses unusual executive and business ability and at the same time a fondness of study and wide reading. He was married at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 5, 1895, to Roberta, daughter of Mose H. Clift, a lawyer of Chattanooga, and is the father of two children. Arwin Preston, who married Wilbur Seymour Lawson, of Danbury, Conn., and Thomas Ross Preston, Jr.

**RIVAS, Damaso de,** pathologist, was born at Diria, Granada, Nicaragua, Dec. 11, 1874, son of Mauricio and Carmen (Alemen) Rivas, distant relative of Patricio Rivas, president of Nicaragua in 1855. A member of the Rivas family settled in Nicaragua in the late seventeenth century and founded the city of Rivas, capital of the state of Rivas. Damaso de Rivas received his pre-scientific education in the National Institute of Nicaragua and Guatemala. He was graduated M. D. at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1899; received the degree of B.S. in biology from the same university in 1908; M.S. in 1909; and Ph.D. in 1910, specializing in bacteriology, parasitology and tropical medicine. In 1910 he was research fellow in biology at the University of Pennsylvania. During 1904–06 he was bacteriologist to the filtration bureau of Philadelphia and to the state health department of Pennsylvania in 1907–10. He has been assistant director of the department of comparative pathology and school of tropical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania since 1910; assistant professor of parasitology at the university, 1916–22, and professor since 1922. He is also pathologist to the Pennsylvania department of health and to the Friends Hospital at Frankford. Dr. de Rivas was director and pathologist of the laboratory of the Pan-American Hospital in New York, 1927; delegate from Pennsylvania to the second International Congress of Tuberculosis at Washington in 1908; president of the Nicaraguan delegation to the second Scientific Pan-American Congress at Washington, 1916–17; and delegate from Nicaragua to the Sexto Congreso Medico Latino-Americano at Havana in 1922, at which he was elected honorary president. He has studied and worked abroad as co-worker at the Pasteur Institute and student at the universities of Paris and Lille, 1899–1900; assistant at the Koch Institute in Berlin and student at

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the University of Heidelberg, 1900–02; member of the malaria and tropical disease commission for sanitation of Brioni (Italy) and the east shores of the Adriatic, 1900–02; and as a member of the scientific excursion for the study of the tropical diseases of Africa and for the organization of schools of tropical medicine and parasitology in Europe in 1922. Dr. de Rivas was honorary guest to the Quinto Congreso Medico Nacional de Cuba in 1921, and a delegate from Nicaragua to the first Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, 1928–29. He is the author of "Textbook of Human Parasitology" (1920); and has contributed several noteworthy articles to current medical literature on bacteriology, pathology, parasitology, tropical diseases, hematology, serology, tuberculosis, leprosy, hygiene and sanitation. He is the originator of the intra-intestinal thermal method for the treatment of parasitic and other infec-

tions of the intestines. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Society of Tropical Medicine, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and corresponding member of the Société de Pathologie Exotique of Paris. He is also a member of the international council of the World Court League and was appointed a representative of the League to the Peace Conference in Paris, for which he prepared a valuable paper entitled, "The Idealistic and Practical Aspect of the League of Nations, the World Court and Self-Determination of Nations Discussed at the Peace Conference." Dr. de Rivas was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1904, to Rosa, daughter of Karl Reinisch, of Vienna, Austria, and their children are: Carlos Theodore, Ana Rosa and Maria Luisa de Rivas.

**ATWOOD, Harry,** lawyer, was born near Morgan Park, Ill., Jan. 1, 1870, son of Orville Elbridge and Martha Elvira (Townsend) Atwood, of early New England ancestry. After attending Morgan Park Military Academy and Owen Academy, he was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Chicago in 1897 and LL.B. at the Chicago College of Law in 1898, working his way through college. He responded to the first call for troops in the Spanish-American war, serving as sergeant of troop M, 1st Ill. cavalry. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1899 and began to practice in Chicago, where he has since continued. He was assistant state's attorney of Cook county during 1901–04; assistant U. S. attorney, northern district of Illinois, during 1908–11, and attorney for the Chicago board of local improvements in 1915–18. He was sales manager of the Sheldon School during 1911–12, and field secretary for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in 1913–14. Mr. Atwood has been a student of governmental problems since early life and while engaged in the practice of law he devoted much of his time to lecturing throughout the country on public questions. As a result of this interest he laid down his practice in 1918 in order to give his energy and ability to the task of arousing the people of America to an intelligent understanding of the U. S. Constitution and the ideal of representative government. He delivered addresses on this subject before business, educational and patriotic audiences throughout the nation and in 1923 founded the Constitution Anniversary Association in Chicago as the organized medium for carrying on his work. The name of this association, of which he has been president from the beginning, was changed to the Constitution Educational Association in 1927. As the head of this organization he has secured the cooperation of the governors of the various states, the newspapers, public school authorities, presidents of colleges and universities, patriotic and national organizations of various kinds, local clubs and societies, in the task of preserving the Constitution and encouraging a thorough comprehension by the citizens of its meaning and value. Through his efforts he has brought about the nation-wide annual observance of "Constitution Week," during the week of September 17, the anniversary of the date of the completion and signing of the Constitution in the convention. Mr. Atwood was instrumental in instituting in 1922 the annual oratorical contest in the schools in which the participants deliver orations on some phase of the Constitution. This movement has since expanded to twenty nations until in 1929 many thousand students took part in the contest. Mr. Atwood is the author of "Back to the Republic" (1918); "Keep God in American History" (1919); "Safeguarding American Ideals" (1921); and "The Constitution Explained" (1927) and has written extensively for the magazines and the press. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist church. He was married at Fox Lake, Wis., Aug. 23, 1905, to Maud, daughter of Dr. John T. Smith, of Fox Lake, and niece of Gov. William Smith (q.v.), of Wisconsin; they have one daughter, Martha Regina Atwood, wife of Eugene Francis.

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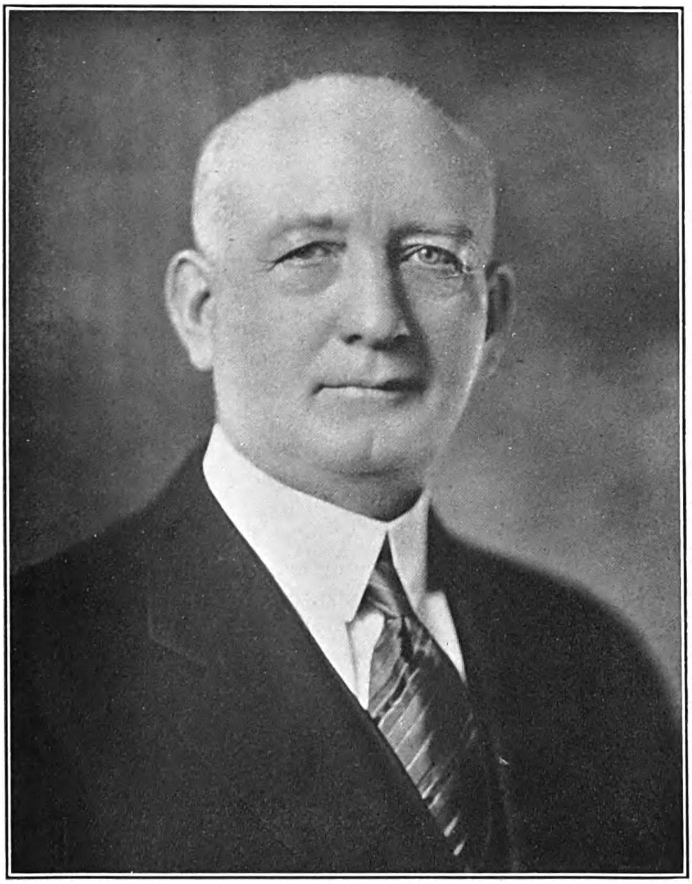

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Harry Atwood

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Carrington T. Marshall

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**MARSHALL, Carrington Tanner,** chief justice of Ohio (1921—), was born on a farm near Zanesville, O., June 17, 1869, son of John and Rachel (Tanner) Marshall, grandson of William H. Marshall and great-grandson of John Marshall, who emigrated to America from England in 1819 and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., where the family became prominent in the iron industry. The grandfather, William H. Marshall, later moved to Zanesville, O., as a minister of the Methodist church. After a high school education, Carrington Marshall studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, meanwhile teaching in the district schools of Muskingum county three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville where for a period of twenty-eight years he served clients in the southeastern counties of the state, appearing before all the courts and commissions of Ohio and the federal courts. He was nominated by the Republican party for chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio in 1920, and after a hotly contested campaign was elected. Entering upon the duties of his office, Jan. 1, 1921, he found a congested docket and moreover through the period of 1921–25 there was a marked increase of business brought before the court. Not only was the increased burden provided for but the congestion of the docket entirely disappeared. In his first term of office (six years) he was never absent from a single consultation of the court. Under the constitution of Ohio, the chief justice is given power to assign trial judges to counties other than those of their own residence, and this power he has utilized by assigning judges with such frequency to other counties that the congestion in nearly all of the trial courts has been relieved and causes are being tried in nearly all the counties of the state as soon as the issues are made up. Efficient methods in the administrative duties and consultation rooms of the supreme court have shortened both the period of preparation for a hearing and the time required in reaching a final decision after submission of the arguments. Cases are frequently disposed of in the supreme court of Ohio within thirty days of their filing. Of the large number of decisions rendered by Chief Justice Marshall, the following cases are outstanding as involving unique and difficult problems of law: State ex rel. Durbin vs. Smith (102 O. S. 606), in which he rendered a dissenting opinion denouncing partisanship in legislation when designed to build up a political machine, his own political party being the one denounced; Burke vs. State (104 O. S. 220), involving the interpretation of the Bill of Rights in which he declared that that instrument was not a limitation upon state government but exclusively a restriction upon federal power; Cincinnati vs. Roettinger (105 O. S. 145), establishing the principle that rates for water furnished by a city to its citizens must not be higher than the actual cost of the service, that such rates could not be made to provide a general revenue to the city; Rosanski vs. State (106 O. S. 442), declaring that the issue of a search warrant is a ministerial and not a judicial function and further that where intoxicating liquors are found under any illegal search warrant, the officer should be punished for his illegal act but the liquor may be retained and held as evidence against the accused; Korner vs. Cosgrave (108 O. S. 484), in which he held that a taxicab company is a common carrier and liable for damages to a woman for a criminal assault committed by a driver; Snedaker vs. King (111 O. S. 232), declaring in a dissenting opinion that courts of equity in a suit by a wife may enjoin another woman from consorting with the first woman's husband; State ex rel. vs. Baker (112 O. S. 356), in which he defines the limitation upon the powers of the governor in controlling the heads of executive departments; Ralston vs. Ralston (112 O. S. 306), defining the freehold character of perpetual leases; King vs. Horton (116 O. S. 205), declaring it to be the duty of a judge to interfere when parties are concealing the illegal character of a contract and by an examination of witnesses to expose the illegal transaction, and State ex rel. Popovici vs. Agler, establishing that a foreign consul may be sued in a divorce action by a wife whom he married in the state of Ohio and that the federal constitution does not forbid state courts from having such jurisdiction. In his handling of criminal cases the Gordian knot of technicalities and red tape has been freely cut and the supreme court of Ohio has come to be regarded as most liberal in criminal procedure and therefore a terror to wrongdoers. Chief Justice Marshall was re-elected in 1926. He is a member of the American, Ohio state and Muskingum bar associations, and was one of the charter members of the American Law Institute, a national organization for re-stating and simplifying the common law. He is president of the Ohio Judicial Council, created by statute to study judicial legal reforms. In 1922 he promoted a state organization of Ohio Common Pleas Judges and was elected an honorary member. For years he has taken an active part in the deliberations of local, state and national bar associations. The University of Cincinnati in 1925 and Wilmington College in 1926, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His fearless independence on the bench has brought words of praise from members of the bar and the general public without regard to party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is in politics a Republican. He also belongs to the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, the Civitan Club of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married, June 20, 1900, to Dora, daughter of Daniel M. Foltz and they have one daughter, Constance Foltz Marshall, wife of James Thomas Lowe, of New York city.

**COLPITTS, Walter William,** engineer, was born in Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 17, 1875, son of Henry Herbert and Lucy Ann (Bissett) Colpitts. He was educated in the public school of his native town and at McGill University, Montreal, where he received the B.S. degree in 1899 and the M.S. degree in 1900. Mr. Colpitts graduated with honors at the head of his class, receiving the British Association medal and prize and was valedictorian of his class. Following his graduation he was appointed chief clerk to the president of the Canadian Pacific railway and made special studies of economies of railroad construction and operation. He was transferred to the construction department, with headquarters in Winnipeg, in 1900 and was engaged in branch line construction and in calculating the economic value of grade reductions and double tracking on various portions of the Canadian Pacific system. From 1901 to 1912 he was successively division engineer, assistant

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chief engineer and chief engineer of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co., which was engaged in building a line of railway from Kansas City to the Gulf of California, crossing the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico at an elevation of 8,100 feet. Since 1913 Mr. Colpitts has been associated with William H. Coverdale in the firm of Coverdale & Colpitts, consulting engineers, New York city. The work of this firm embraces the engineering, financial and business problems of corporations; valuations of railroads and public utilities; advisory service in connection with railroad consolidations and reorganiza-

tions, reporting on new projects, and the supervision of construction operations. Since its organization the firm has had many important engagements, including examinations and reports on a number of important railroads, such as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Chicago & Alton, Canadian Northern, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Gulf, Mobile & Northern, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Florida Western & Northern, the Georgia & Florida, and the Seaboard Air Line. The firm has also made business and financial examinations of other large corporations including the New York Dock Co., International Mercantile Marine Co., Louisiana Oil Refining Corp., Consolidation Coal Co., Elk Horn Coal Corp., Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., Pierce Petroleum Corp., American Hide & Leather Co., Canada Steamship Lines, Gulf States Steel Co., the British Empire Steel Corp., etc. He is a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railway. Mr. Colpitts is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Consulting Engineers (councilor 1924), American Railway Engineering Association, Engineering Institute of Canada and belongs to the following clubs: Canadian Club (president 1927), Alpha Delta Phi (councilor), Recess and Lawyers clubs, of New York city, and the Nassau, Spring Lake Golf and Tiger Inn clubs, of Princeton, N. J. He is a Methodist in his religious affiliation. Mr. Colpitts received the honorary degree LL.D. from McGill University in 1921. He was married, Oct. 15, 1907, to Florence, daughter of William H. Rossington, a lawyer, of Topeka, Kan., and has two children: Lucy Anne and Jeremy Rossington Colpitts.

**CLARK, Wallace**, management engineer, was born at Wyoming, O. (now a part of the city of Cincinnati), July 27, 1880, son of William Allen and Mary Jane (Rankin) Clark. He is a descendant of John Clark who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1665 and settled in New Jersey. His father served in the civil war with the 6th Ohio infantry and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Clark was graduated A.B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1902, entering the employ of the Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Co. of Cincinnati soon afterwards. After a year in the Orient, he joined the Remington Typewriter Co. in New York city in 1910 and was with the company until 1917, as clerk, secretary to the president and office manager. During that period Henry L. Gantt (q.v.) was engaged by the Remington Co. to install his methods of management and Mr. Clark as understudy to the engineer and later as an executive charged with carrying the system into effect, secured his first experience in scientific business management. He joined the staff of Henry L. Gantt in 1917 and his first commission was with the U. S. Shipping Board in Washington, where he took charge of Mr. Gantt's work of planning the utilization of the ships controlled by the board. In October 1918 he joined the staff of Gen. John T. Thompson, director of arsenals, and assisted in the organization of production work in the U. S. arsenals, but after the armistice he was again with Gantt in New York. In 1920, following the death of Gantt, Mr. Clark opened an office of his own as consulting management engineer in New York, which he has since maintained. During the next six years he installed the Gantt methods in a wide variety of manufacturing plants throughout America. These methods, directed as they are to securing a full coordination of all departments of activity in any industry, thus achieving economy of time and effort, have had a profound effect on American business within a single generation. Recognition of the superiority of American management has resulted in recent years in appeals for American experts to reorganize industries in European countries. In 1926, when a commission of economic and financial experts, headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, undertook the work of stabilizing the currency and developing a consistent financial policy for the new republic of Poland, Mr. Clark was selected as the engineer member of the commission and was chosen to investigate the management of the government monopolies in tobacco and salt and to recommend methods of reorganization. He was recalled to Poland in 1927 by the Polish minister of finance and a group of manufacturers and after reorganizing several of the country's leading industries, he rendered similar services in Germany, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. To expedite the work he established offices in Warsaw, Paris

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Wallace Clark.

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Thos. D. Schall

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and Prague and undertook the training of a group of Polish, French and Czech engineers, remaining abroad during the greater part of the following three years. The industries in which he installed American methods of management—some of them being the largest and oldest in Europe—included pulp and paper mills, railway car, textile, automobile, motor, clock and knitting machinery manufactories, mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops and street railways. His latest activity has carried him into the field of industrial mergers, in which he has formulated policies of management whereby the anticipated advantages and economies resulting from co-ordination of effort may actually be realized. Clark's work is based on the belief that permanent improvements in the management of an industry are gained through the application of method to all its problems, including those of human relations. He has used the Gantt methods of shop management and has developed his own methods of executive control for large industries. He has also developed a new technic of installation of management methods and a technic of securing executive action to correct unsatisfactory conditions. The "Clark Price Chart" is designed to guide the manufacturer in determining prices during fluctuations of business conditions. His "Executive Control Chart" presents to the chief executive the facts needed in formulating policies. He has lectured before colleges and engineering societies in America and Europe, and the international congresses on scientific management in Rome, Warsaw and Paris. His papers have appeared in leading technical journals of all countries and these, as well as his lectures and books, are based on his practice. He is the author of: "The Foreman and His Job" (1921); "The Gantt Chart" (1923, translated into German, French, Polish, Russian, Japanese, Italian and Czechoslovak); "Plant Layout" in "Management's Handbook" (1924): "Shop and Office Forms" (1925), and "Salt and Tobacco Monopolies of Poland" (1926). In 1926 when Herbert Hoover was secretary of commerce, Mr. Clark was retained by that department to investigate the operation of the U. S. patent office and was a member of the commission which drew up the plan for the organization of the proposed federal department of public works (see biography of Walter F. Brown for further details). Mr. Clark was decorated with the commander's cross of Polonia Restituta in recognition of his services to the Polish government in 1927. He is a fellow of the Institute of Management, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Management Association, Society of Industrial Engineers, Taylor Society, Ingenieurs Civils de France, Comité National de l'Organisation Française, Polish Institute for Scientific Management and the International Management Institute at Geneva. He was married, May 11, 1922, to Pearl, daughter of Lesser Franklin, of Franklin Park, Ill. She is a playwright, a member of the Dramatists' Guild of the Authors League of America.

**SCHALL, Thomas David,** U. S. senator (1925—), was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4, 1878, son of David and Mary Ellen (Jordan) Schall. His father, a native of Ohio, served in the Federal army throughout the civil war and died when Thomas was three years old. He worked his way through the University of Minnesota and was graduated A.B. with honors in 1902. He continued at the St. Paul College of Law, was graduated LL.B. in 1904 and opened a law office in Minneapolis, Minn. He had scarcely got settled in practice when in 1907 he was stricken blind as the result of an electric shock. He tried for several years to have his sight restored but in the end determined to make the best of his handicap and went back to his law practice. In 1914 he was elected to congress on the Progressive Republican ticket in spite of the fact that the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, centers of the congressional district in which he ran, were known for their strong conservatism. He was re-elected four times and during his ten years' service in congress was an astute champion of the agricultural and industrial classes. He was a member of the house committee on rules and during his last term was chairman of the committee on flood control. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he cast the deciding vote which gave the speakership of the house in the 65th congress to Champ Clark, thus permitting the Democrats to gain control of that body and provide the necessary support to President Wilson in prosecuting the war with the central powers. He supported all war legislation and at the conclusion of the conflict favored the adjusted compensation for service men. In 1924 he was elected to the U. S. senate after a bitter contest with Senator Magnus Johnson. He maintained his seat in the senate in face of contests instituted by his state senate and the U. S. senate, which were finally revoked. In the U. S. senate he has served on the committees on naval affairs, post offices and post roads, Indian affairs, inter-oceanic canals and pensions. Perhaps the most striking elements of Mr. Schall's character are courage and an indomitable will to do things, regardless of danger, obstacles or opposition. In 1918, in the midst of the last year of fighting, he went to France as a representative of congress, visited in person the front line trenches, and on his return as a passenger on the transport "Mount Vernon," was torpedoed when 250 miles off the coast of France. Senator Schall was married, Nov. 5, 1902, to Margaret H., daughter of James Huntley of Minneapolis, and they have three children, Thomas David, Jr., Richard Burton and Peggy Schall.

**LOW, Frederick Rollins,** editor, was born at Chelsea, Mass., Apr. 3, 1860, son of James Liswell Hawkes and Martha Hale (Rollins) Low, grandson of David and Rebecca (Tufts) Low and great-grandson of John Low. He received a public school education and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Boston about 1875. In 1880 Mr. Low became a member of the staff of the Boston (Mass.) "Journal of Commerce" and was associated with that paper until 1888, when he was appointed, and has since served as, editor of "Power," an engineering journal now published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. of New York city. He is the author of "Steam Engine Indicator" (1898); "Power Catechism" (1906); "Condensers" (1906), and "The Compound Engine" (1906). Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1924. Mr. Low has served as a member

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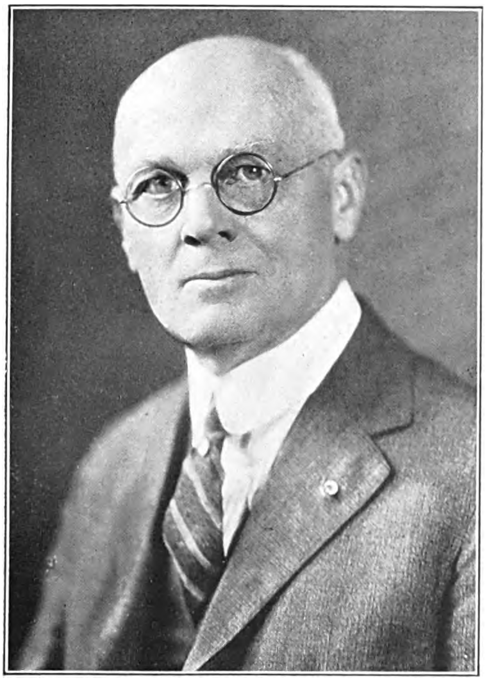
of the board of health and city council, as councilman-at-large, and as mayor (1910–12) of Passaic, N. J. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (president, 1924), American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Association of Power Engineers, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (honorary), Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain (honorary), Newcomen Society (British, American representative on its council), International Electrotechnical Commission (director of secretariat on prime movers), and the Vereines deutsche Ingenieure. His clubs are the Engineers', New York, the Yountakah Country, Nutley, N. J., and the Plymouth (N. H.) Golf. He is a Unitarian in his religious affiliation. Mr. Low was married,



Sept. 24, 1881, to Adeline Frances, daughter of John Henry Giles, of Chelsea, Mass. They had four children: Martha Esther, who married Russell S. Wise; Alice Adeline, who married Rev. Arthur B. Whitney, Frederick Henry and Giles J. Low.

**SCOLLARD, Clinton,** author, was born at Clinton, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1860, son of James Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Stephens) Scollard, grandson of William Ross and Hannah (Sennett) Scollard, and great-grandson of Patrick Scollard who emigrated from Abberdorney, Ireland in 1784 and settled in New York city. His father, a native of New York, was a practising physician for fifty years and served several terms as president of the village of Clinton. He was prepared for college at Clinton Liberal Institute and was graduated at Hamilton College with the degree of A.B. in 1881 and A.M. in 1884, and began his teaching career at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1881. After a term at Cambridge University, England, he went to his alma mater as professor of English literature, holding the chair during 1889–97 and again in 1912–13. His poetry has a definitely optimistic character, is distinguished by imagination and sympathy and is rich in music and color. He has also written six novels, two books of travel and a volume of nature sketches. The following is a complete list of his books: "Pictures in Song" (1884); "With Reed and Lyre" (1886); "Old and New World Lyrics" (1888); "Giovio and Giulia" (1891); "Songs of Sunrise Lands" (1892); "Under Summer Skies" (1892); "On Sunny Shores" (1893); "The Hills of Song" (1895); "A Boy's Book of Rhyme" (1896); "Skenandoa" (1896); "A Christmas Garland" (1897); "A Man at Arms" (1898); "Lawton" (1900); "The Son of a Tory" (1900); "The Lutes of Morn" (1901); "The Cloistering of Ursula" (1902); "Lyrics of the Dawn" (1902); "Count Falcon of the Eyrie" (1903); "Footfaring" (1904); "The Lyric Bough" (1904); "Ballads of Valor and Victory" with Wallace Rice (1904); "Lyrics and Legends of Christmas-tide" (1904); "Odes and Elegies" (1905); "A Southern Flight" with Frank Dempster Sherman (1906); "Blank Verse Pastels" (1907); "Easter Song" (1907); "Voices and Visions" (1908); "Pro Patria" (1909); "Chords of the Zither" (1910); "The Vicar of the Marches" (1910); "Songs of a Syrian Lover" (1911); "From the Lips of the Sea" (1911); "Lyrics from a Library" (1913); "Sprays of Shamrock" (1914); "Poems—Selected" (1914); "The Vale of Shadows and other Verses of the Great War" (1915); "Italy in Arms and Other Verses" (1915); "Ballads, Patriotic and Romantic" (1916); "Let the Flag Wave and Other Verses" (1917); "Lyrics from a Library" (revised, 1917); "Elegy in Autumn" (1917); "War Voices and Memories" (1919); "Epic of Golf" (1923); "Lyrics of Summer" (1927); "Lyrics of Life" (1928); "Lyrics of Florida" (1929), and "The Crowning Years" (1929). He was the editor of "Ford's Broken Heart" (1894); "Ballads of American Bravery" (1900); "Poems of Frank Dempster Sherman" (1917), "The Second Book of the Authors Club" (with Rossiter Johnson and James Howard Bridge, 1921) and "The Bird Lover's Anthology" (with Jessie B. Rittenhouse, 1930). Mr. Scollard has lectured frequently on poetry and allied subjects. He was Phi Beta Kappa poet at Harvard in 1900, poet of the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Centennial in 1907 and the Hamilton College Centennial in 1912 and poet with Bliss Carman and Percy MacKaye of the Lake Champlain Centennial in 1909. During the World war Mr. Scollard was an active member of the Vigilantes and the proceeds of the sale of a book of poems, "The Vale of Shadows" (1915) were donated by him to the Belgium Relief Fund. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Authors and Century clubs of New York. Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.H.D. in 1906. He was twice married, (1) July 3, 1890, to Georgia, daughter of George Densmore Brown, of Jackson, Mich., and (2) Mar. 20, 1924, to Jessie Belle, daughter of John E. Rittenhouse. By the first marriage there was one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of James H. Parlon.

**GAILOR, Thomas Frank,** P. E. bishop of Tennessee, was born in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1856, son of Frank M. and Charlotte Langston (Moffett) Gailor. He is a descendant of William Gailord, of Dorchester, England, who was one

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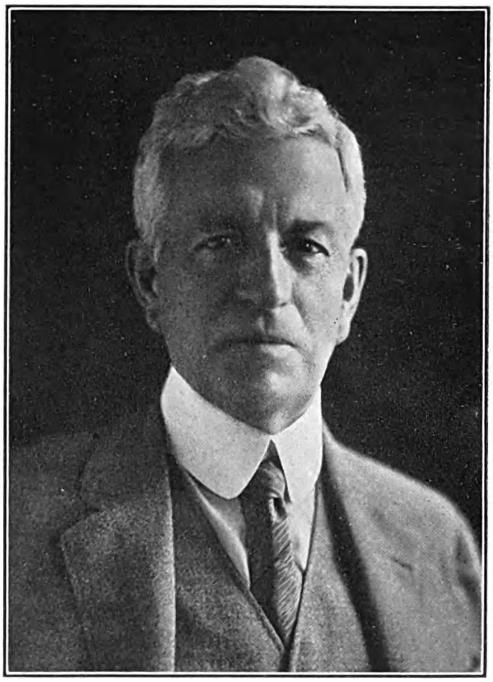
of the founders of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, the line including Walter and his wife Mary Stebbins; Francis and his wife Mercy Hazen; and Amzi Hazen and his wife Lucinda Mallory, who were Bishop Gailor's grandparents. His father, an editor, was killed in the Confederate army during the battle of Perryville in 1862. Bishop Gailor was graduated A.B. at Racine College, Wis., in 1876, receiving his M.A. degree in the following year. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York, with the degree of S.T.B. in 1879. In that year he was ordained deacon at Columbia, Tenn., by Bishop Quintard, and became rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Pulaski, Tenn. He was elevated to the priesthood in 1880. After a pastorate of three years, he was elected professor of ecclesiastical history at the University of the South, becoming its chaplain in the following year (1883). He was vice-chancellor of the university during 1890–93. In 1891 his name was proposed for bishop of Georgia and he was elected but declined the office at that time, preferring to devote himself to the cause of education. Two years later, however, he was elected by unanimous vote bishop coadjutor of Tennessee and in 1898 succeeded to the bishopric of Tennessee on the death of Bishop Quintard. He was chairman of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church during 1916–22 and president of the national council, Episcopal church, during 1919–25. Since 1908 he has been chancellor of University of the South. Bishop Gailor is a prolific writer on ecclesiastical subjects, and his published books are "Manual of Devotion" (1887); "The Apostolical Succession" (1889); "The Divine Event of All Time" (1890); "Things New and Old" (1891); "The Trust of the Episcopate" (1897); "The Puritan Reaction" (1897); "The Master's Word and Church's Act" (1899); "Apostolic Order" (1901); "Christianity and Education" (1903); "The Episcopal Church and Other Religious Communions" (1904); "The Fruitfulness of Sacrifice" (1907); "The Communion of Saints" (1908); "The Christian Church and Education," Bedell lectures (1910); and "The Episcopal Church" (1914). The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1891 and General Theological Seminary in 1893; that of D.D. by Trinity College in 1892, the University of the South in 1894 and Oxford University, England, in 1920; and LL.D. by Oglethorpe University in 1921. He is a member of the American Historical Society, Natural History Society, Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Bishop Gailor was married, Nov. 11, 1885, to Ellen Douglas, daughter of Maj. George W. Cunningham of Nashville, Tenn., and had four children: Nannie C., wife of R. W. Daniel; Charlotte M.; Ellen Douglas, wife of Richard F. Cleveland, and Frank Hoyt Gailor.

**LUM, Charles Mandred,** lawyer, was born at Chatham, N. J., Mar. 9, 1860, son of Harvey Mandred and Phebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum. He is descended from John Lum who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1642 and settled at Stamford, Conn.; he married a daughter of John Strickland and from them the line of descent is traced through Samuel and his wife Hannah Meigs; Samuel, 2nd and his wife (name unknown); Samuel, 3rd, and his wife Martha Clark; Samuel 4th and his wife Martha Day; Israel, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife Patience Pierson, and Samuel Day and his wife Hamutal Genung, who were the grandparents of Charles Mandred Lum. He was prepared for college at James Shiers Academy and the Orange Military Academy and was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1881. After studying law at Newark, N. J., with the firm of Guild & Lum, composed of William B. Guild and his brother, Frederick H. Lum, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1884 and as counsellor in 1889. He began the practice of his profession with Guild & Lum and became a partner in 1888. This firm has continued to the present time, the name having changed to Guild, Lum & Sommer; Guild, Lum & Tamblyn; and finally Lum, Tamblyn and Colyer, of which



Mr. Lum is at present the senior partner. The firm is general counsel for numerous banks and insurance companies, including the National State Bank and the City Trust Co., Newark, N. J., the Firemen's Insurance Co. and the Eastwood Wire Works. As office counsel Mr. Lum has paid special attention to the administration of estates. He also is a director of the Fidelity Union Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. and counsel and director of the American Transformer Co. Since 1909 he has been president of the public library at Chatham, N. J., and he has been vice-president of the Overlook Hospital Association of Summit, N. J., since its organization in 1914. He is a member of the New Jersey and Essex County bar associations, the Academy of Political Science, Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the American Revolution, New Jersey Historical Society (president, 1922 —), Washington Association of Morristown, N. J., Newark Music Festival Association (president), National Economic League and the Phi Beta Kappa society. His clubs are the Canoe Brook Country of Summit, the Essex of Newark, and the Columbia University and Century clubs

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of New York city. He was married at Chatham, N. J., Oct. 4, 1894, to Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Jacob H. Kirkpatrick, a Newark manufacturer, and they had one daughter, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, wife of Capt. Ervin Thayer Drake Jr.

**FRIEBOLIN, Carl David,** judge, was born at Owatonna, Minn., Jan. 19, 1878, son of William J. and Kate (Dennerline) Friebolin. His father, a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, was a clergyman of the Reformed Church in the United States. Judge Friebolin was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at Western Reserve University in 1899, and in the same year entered upon his career with Hadden & Parks, attorneys of Cleveland. Since 1901 he has been a member of the Cleveland law firm of Friebolin & Byers. He was a member of the Ohio house of representatives during 1911–13 and of the Ohio senate, 1913–14. During his term in the senate he was floor leader and representative of Governor Cox, and the author of the Ohio civil service law. In 1914 he served as a judge of the court of

common pleas of Cuyahoga county, O., and since 1916 he has been a federal referee in bankruptcy. Judge Friebolin is a member of the Americanization Council of Cleveland, of which he was president during 1918–26; the Cleveland Chapter of the American Red Cross, trustee since 1922; the Cleveland chamber of commerce; the Cleveland Citizens' League, president during 1923–24; a trustee of Western Reserve University, and president of the Alumni Association. His club memberships include the Cleveland City (president, 1915–16), University, Mid-Day, Canterbury and the Orchard Beach Golf Club (president, 1927). He was married in Cleveland, O., June 30, 1906, to Florence Brookes, daughter of Richard Brookes, an engineer of Cleveland, O., and they have a son, Brookes Friebolin.

**NEILSON, Francis,** editor and author, was born in Birkenhead, England, Jan. 26, 1867, son of Francis and Isabella (Neilson) Butters. He was educated in England and first came to the United States in 1885, being first employed in the Washington market, New York, and later as a reporter of the New York "Sun" and the "Recorder" and as a dramatic critic for the "Theatre Magazine." From this association with the dramatic profession he decided to try his skill as an actor and in 1889 joined Dion Boucicault's company at the Madison Square theatre, New York city. Subsequently he acted in companies directed by Charles and Daniel Frohman. He returned to England in 1897 with a company playing "Secret Service" and during 1898–1901 was stage director of the Duke of York's theatre, London, for Charles Frohman, and for another three years was associated in a similar capacity with Covent Garden, the royal opera house. About this time he adopted the family name of his mother. He was the editor of "The Democratic Monthly," an English publication devoted to Liberalism, 1906–09; member of the British parliament, 1910–15, and president of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values during 1912–15. He was one of the founders of the Brotherhood movement in England. In the last year he returned to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1921. Since 1918 he has been the editor of "Unity," a liberal religious magazine founded by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and published in Chicago, Ill., and during 1920-24 he was editor of "The Freeman," New York city. Mr. Neilson's activities as a writer of novels and plays began in 1894 with the production of his "Prince Ananias," an operetta for the music of Victor Herbert. Since then he has written the following plays: "Manabozo" (1899); "The Bath Road" (1902); "Philip Strong" (1908); "The Sin-Eater's Hallowe'en" (1923); "The Desire for Change" (1924); "The Impossible Philanthropist" (1924); "A Mixed Foursome" (1924), and "The Day Before Commencement" (1925); and he was co-author of "The Crucible" (1910) and "A Butterfly on the Wheel" (1911). His books, mostly fiction, are "Madame Bohemia" (1901); "The Folly of the Wise" (1902); "How Diplomats Make War" (1915, also published in Swedish in 1916, in German in 1917, and in French in 1922); "A Strong Man's House" (1916); "The Old Freedom" (1919); "Blue and Purple" (1920), a book of verse; "A Journal to Rosalind" (1921, anonymous); and "Duty of Civilization" (1921, also in German, in 1923). Mr. Neilson is a member of the Drama League of America (president 1920–24), the Authors' Club, and the Royal Automobile Club, of London, and the Quadrangle Club, of Chicago. He has made a notable collection of Greek marbles, vases, etc., which was exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1924 and 1925. His recreations are fishing, golf and gardening. Mr. Neilson was twice married, (1) in 1892, to Eva, daughter of Capt. O'Gorman, U. S. navy, of Boston, and (2) Sept. 4, 1917, in Chicago, to Helen (Swift) Morris, widow of Edward Morris and daughter of Gustavus Swift (q.v.). He has two children: Isabel, a sculptor and novelist, and Marion Neilson, a musician.

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Francis Neilson

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Helen Swift-Neilson

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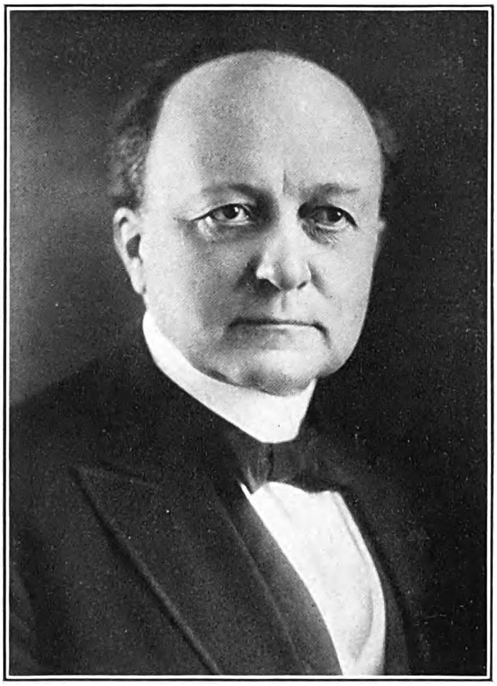
**NEILSON, Helen Swift**, author, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Mar. 20, 1869, daughter of Gustavus Franklin and Ann Maria (Higgins) Swift. Her father (q.v.) was the founder and president of the packing company of Swift & Co. She completed her education at Wellesley College, class of 1892. Having developed considerable ability as a writer, she has devoted much of her time not given to her home and social duties to literary activities. Under the penname, "Helen Swift," she is the author of "Where Green Lanes End" (New York, 1924, London, 1927), and has contributed many nature studies and character sketches to "Unity," a weekly magazine, founded by Jenkin Lloyd Jones and published in Chicago, and to "The Freeman," an economic, literary and artistic weekly, which she founded in New York city in 1920 and conducted with her husband as the editor until 1924. In 1909 Mrs. Neilson endowed Harvard House, Stratford-on-Avon, England, the birthplace of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University. She is a member of All Souls Church, Chicago. She is a collector of paintings, sculptures and bronzes and is interested in gardening. Mrs. Neilson was twice married: (1) Oct. 1, 1890, to Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., meat packers, of Chicago, who died in 1913, and (2) Sept. 4, 1917, to Francis Neilson. She has four children: Nelson Swift Morris, Edward Morris, Ruth Mae, wife of Dr. Harry Bakwin of New York city, and Helen Muriel, wife of Dr. Harold Abramson, of Vienna.

**POMERENE, Atlee**, lawyer and U. S. senator (1911–23), was born in Berlin, O., Dec. 6, 1863, son of Dr. Peter Piersol and Elizabeth (Wise) Pomerene, and a great-grandson of Julius Pomerene who came from France with Gen. LaFayette in 1777 and after the revolutionary war settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, also Julius Pomerene, moved to Ohio. His father was a prominent physician and surgeon, being a member of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College in Columbus at the time of his death in 1892. Atlee Pomerene was graduated A.B. (with honors) at Princeton University in 1884, and A.M. in 1887. He studied law in the office of Gen. Durbin Ward at Cincinnati and at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1886. Admitted to the bar of Ohio the same year, he began the practice of law in Canton with Charles Russell Miller, the firm of Miller & Pomerene continuing until 1900, when Mr. Pomerene formed a partnership with Judge Robert S. Shields, under the title of Shields & Pomerene, which continued until 1911. Mr. Pomerene was city solicitor of Canton during 1887–91, prosecuting attorney of Stark county during 1897–1900, and a member of the Ohio honorary tax commission in 1906–08. A Democrat in politics, he was chairman of the state Democratic conventions of 1910 and 1918 and was nominated by the convention of 1910 for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the ticket headed by Judson Harmon (q.v.). He was elected in the following November but a few days after assuming office was elected, Jan. 11, 1911, by the general assembly to the U. S. senate to succeed Senator Charles Dick (q.v.), being the last Ohio senator to be chosen by the legislature. He resigned as lieutenant-governor Mar. 4, 1911, to assume the office of senator, and was re-elected to the latter office in 1916. During his twelve years in the senate he served on the committees on foreign relations, interstate commerce, banking and currency, privilèges and elections, manufactures and the District of Columbia. As a member of the foreign relations committee he was active in securing the passage of the resolutions declaring war on Germany and Austria, ratification of the treaty with Colombia, and in settling the claims growing out of the Panama revolution. In the committee on interstate commerce he took an active part in the establishment of the Federal trade commission and was one of the framers of the Esch-Cummins trans-



portation act of 1920. He was also co-author of the Webb-Pomerene act of 1918 which allowed American exporters to combine their business activities in foreign countries, and of the bills-of-lading law, relating to interstate shipments. As a member of the banking and currency committee he facilitated the passage of the Federal Reserve law. Besides his regular committee assignments he served on various important conference committees. Following his retirement from the senate in 1923, Mr. Pomerene was a U. S. delegate at the fifth Pan-American congress in Chile, after which he resumed his law practice in Cleveland, O., as a partner in the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. With Owen J. Roberts (q.v.), he was appointed by President Coolidge, in 1924, under a joint resolution of congress, special counsel to take charge of the litigation growing out of the famous naval oil reserve leases made by Albert Bacon Fall, secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Harding. In the course of the litigation, one of the most noted ever undertaken by the U. S. government, Messrs. Pomerene and Roberts have secured the cancellation of the leases, in which enormous deposits of petroleum, estimated to contain 635,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil, underlying public lands in California and Wyoming, the latter tract being

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known as Teapot Dome, were turned over for exploitation to oil companies controlled by Edward Laurence Doheny and Harry Ford Sinclair; over $27,000,000 in cash has been recovered and paid into the U. S. treasury; tankage and other improvements made by the defendant companies and 1,500,000 barrels of stored fuel oil, of a total value of $16,800,000, have been decreed forfeited to the government; and Fall, Doheny and Sinclair have been indicted and tried on criminal charges in connection with the transactions. Both Sinclair and Doheny were acquitted of charges of fraud but Sinclair was sent to prison for jury shadowing and contempt of the senate, and Fall was convicted of accepting a bribe and sentenced to pay a fine of $100,000 and to serve one year in prison. Mr. Pomerene is a director of the Guardian Trust Co. and the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., of Cleveland, O., and the Royal Union Life Insurance Co. In 1909 he organized the Commercial and Savings Bank at Canton, O. He is a member of the council of the American Law Institute, of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce (director), the Union Club of Cleveland and the Canton Club of Canton, O. He is a past exalted ruler of the Canton lodge of Elks. Mr. Pomerene received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Mt. Union College, O., in 1913, Miami University in 1921, Wooster (O.) College in 1919 and Kenyon College in 1924. The Ohio delegation to the Democratic national convention in 1928 presented him as its candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Pomerene was married, June 29, 1892, to Mary Helen, daughter of Louis Valentine Bockius, of Canton, O.

**WILLIAMS, Edward Mason,** manufacturer, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 9, 1871, son of Edward Porter (q.v.) and Mary Louise (Mason) Williams. His father was co-founder of the Sherwin-Williams Co., paint manufacturers. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1893, and began his business career as a factory laborer in the Sherwin-Williams Co. in 1893, serving in the office and as a laboratory assistant during the next year. In 1895 he was superintendent and treasurer of the Walter H. Cottingham Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Canada. Two years later he returned to the Sherwin-Williams Co., and in 1899 became manager of the railway sales department. He was made a director of the Sherwin-Williams Co. in 1903, and although he retired from active work in 1914 to devote his entire time to educational and philanthropic interests, he was appointed in 1916 a member of the executive and finance committees of the board of directors. During 1904–13 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Electric Railway Manufacturers Association. Mr. Williams' philanthropic activities have been numerous. His introduction to civic and educational work began in 1900, when he was elected a director of the Children's Fresh Air Camp. He served as president of the board of directors of the Children's Fresh Air Camp, 1905–12; was chairman of the Child Welfare Council in 1910–12, and vice-chairman of the committee on benevolent associations of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 1911–12. In that capacity he assisted in organizing the Federation of Charities and Philanthropies, which united the resources of the leading benevolent institutions in Cleveland, and was later used as a model by other cities. He was a member of the city charter commission in 1913, and in the following year was an organizer and first vice-president of the Morris Plan Bank. His most important service to the city of Cleveland has been accomplished in connection with the board of education, of which he has been a member since 1914, and president since 1919. Faced with the twofold problem of keeping abreast of rapidly changing pedagogic methods, and providing equipment and teaching staff for an equally rapidly changing and growing city, Mr. Williams succeeded so well in the task of administration that today Cleveland is conceded by educational authorities to possess one of the best public school systems in the United States. The first junior high school was organized in 1914 and today there are twenty such schools, each housed in its own building. Equipment and teaching staff are provided in whole or in part in a number of special institutions, including trade schools and detention homes for boys and girls; a school for crippled children, with a fleet of motor trucks to carry the children between their homes and the school; special classes for mental defectives and for children of exceptional ability; and an extension high school offering a complete college preparatory course at night, for those unable to attend the regular day classes. In 1927 arrangements were made between the board of education and Western Reserve University for the joint control and operation of a teacher-training institution, the Cleveland School of Education, which provides a three-year course for elementary school teachers and a four-year course for teachers in junior and senior high schools. The board also secured the cooperation of the Cleveland public library to establish libraries in all junior and senior high schools and in some elementary schools. The board, during Mr. Williams' presidency, has completed a large building program, expending more than $20,000,000 for that purpose, and today Cleveland is able to offer each school child "standard" room and equipment. Mr. Williams has regularly pursued in recent years a policy of purchasing building sites in advance of the need for such sites, thus securing future land requirements at what will ultimately prove a great saving. The land is administered, meanwhile, by a bureau of rental and leasing, which maintains it under lease, wherever possible, until it is required for school use. As a final achievement of Mr. Williams' leadership, the Cleveland board of education has been firmly established in the public confidence, and has almost completely freed itself from party control. In 1922 he was appointed a trustee of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University and he has been a member of the joint conference committee of Western Reserve University and the Cleveland School of Education since 1924; in 1926 he was elected a trustee of Cleveland College. He is a director of the Play House, a civic little-theatre, and a member of the executive committee of the Cleveland conference for educational cooperation. In 1927 he was appointed civilian aid to the secretary of war for the National Military Training Camps Association in Ohio. He is a member, in Cleveland, of the Union, Tavern, Chagrin Valley Hunt, and Cleveland clubs; the Eastern Point Yacht Club of Gloucester, Mass.; the Yale and University clubs of New York, and the National Geographic So-

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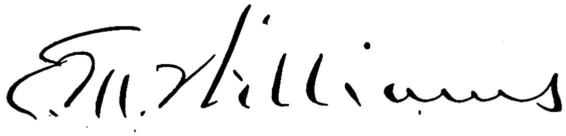

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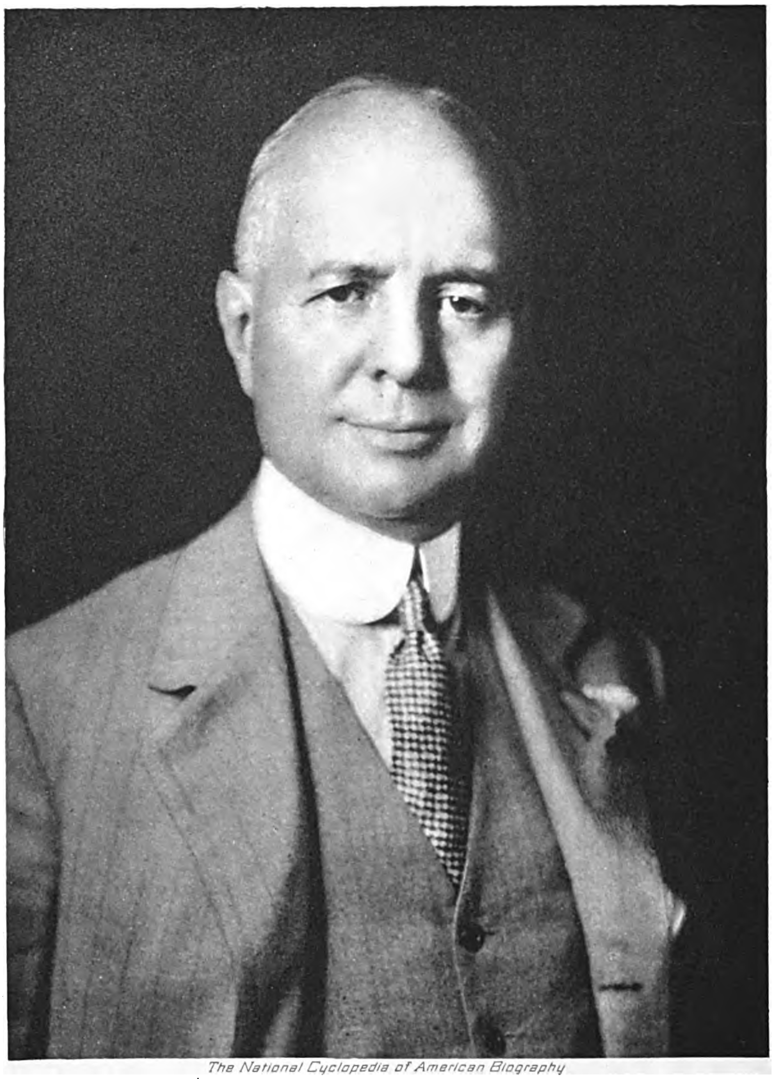

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ciety. He is a Presbyterian and affiliated with the Old Stone Church of Cleveland, of which he is a trustee. He was married, Oct. 11, 1899, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Atwater Raymond, of Cleveland, and they have four children, Hilda, Madeleine, Mary Raymond and Edward Porter Williams.

**BORDEN, Bertram Harold,** capitalist, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1868, son of Matthew Chaloner Durfee and Harriet M. (Durfee) Borden, grandson of Richard and Abby W. (Durfee) Borden and a descendant of Richard Borden, who came from Kent, England, in 1635 and settled in the Providence plantations. Mr. Borden attended private schools in New York city and at the age of twenty entered business in the dry-goods commission firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., in which he was associated with his father. In 1895 he was elected treasurer of the American Printing Co. of Fall River, Mass., established in 1835 by members of the Borden family, of which his father was president. The company operates cotton printing mills which at the time of their establishment had a weekly production capacity of 2200 pieces and now (1930) have a capacity of 100,000 pieces weekly. He was also elected assistant treasurer of the Fall River Iron Works Co., cotton-cloth manufacturers, which was established by his father in 1889. In 1910 the firm of M. C. D. Borden and Sons was organized in New York city to serve as selling agents for the American Printing Co., the members being M. C. D. Borden and his two sons, Bertram H. and Howard S. Borden. Upon the death of his father in 1912 Bertram became senior partner of this firm, as well as president of the American Printing Co. and the Fall River Iron Works Co., and in 1918 the cloth mills of the latter company became a part of the American Printing Co., Mr. Borden retaining the presidency of the consolidation. In 1923 the commission house of M. C. D. Borden and Sons was incorporated under the laws of New York and Mr. Borden became its president. The American Printing Co. established a complete unit of its cotton-cloth mills at Kingsport, Tenn., in 1925, and this unit, which was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as a subsidiary of the company, produces 185,000 pounds of cloth weekly and gives employment to 800 people. In 1918 Mr. Borden organized the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York city, the first attempt made to form such a cooperative body in that city, and was its first president. In 1926 he was a member of a group of cotton manufacturers who met at the suggestion of Secretary Hoover to discuss the problems of the cotton industry and as a result the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York city was formed to create more satisfactory business conditions through cooperation and education of the buying public. Mr. Borden has since been a member of its executive committee and a director. He is also a director of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, Bank of the Manhattan Trust Co., Federal Union Insurance Co., Globe Indemnity Co., Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Merchants' Association of New York, Mortgage Bond Co., Prudential Insurance Co., Riverbrook Realty Co. and of the Star Insurance Co. and a trustee of the Union Square Savings Bank. His clubs include the Church, Merchants (president, 1923–24), New York Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, Union and Union League of New York city and the Automobile Club of America. He has a summer home at Rumson, N. J., where he is president of the board of education, and he is a governor of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. He is an Episcopalian in creed. He was married, Jan. 23, 1896, to Mary Lavinia, daughter of William H. Owen, of New York city.

**GATEWOOD, Dr.,** surgeon, was born at Stockport, O., Oct. 11, 1887, son of Wesley Emmet and Annie L. (Pierrot) Gatewood. (He was not given a Christian name and never adopted one.) He was graduated at Ohio State University, A.B. in 1907 and A.M. in 1910, and at Rush Medical College, M.D. in 1911. While an undergraduate in medicine, he was assistant in physiology at Ohio State University, 1908–10, and assistant in histology at Starling Medical College, 1908. Dr. Gatewood began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1914 in association with Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan and has limited his practice to general surgery. He was as-

sistant in surgery at Rush Medical College, 1915–19; instructor, 1919–23; assistant clinical professor, 1923–29, and has been associate clinical professor of surgery in Rush College of the University of Chicago since 1929. He is associate surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago; attending surgeon to the Highland Park Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Municipal Contagious Hospital of Chicago. During the World war, he held the rank of lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army and served as a member of the advisory examining board. Dr. Gatewood has been a frequent contributor to current surgical literature, and is the author of "Achlorhydria in gall-bladder disease" (Jour. A. M. A. vol. 81); "Analysis of results obtained in gastric surgery" (Surgical Clinics of North America, vol. 5); "Plastics of the Face

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and Jaw" (Surgical Clinics of North America, vol. 7) and "Experimental Observations on the Growth of Long Bones," with Bernard P. Mullen (Archives of Surgery, vol. 15). He is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, Cook County Medical Society, American College of Surgeons, Chicago Surgical Society, Western Surgical Association and the American Surgical Association. He was married at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 27, 1923, to Esther, daughter of Andrew W. Harper, and their children are: Emmett Harper, Esther Helen and Mary Jean Gatewood.

**GORDON, Neil Elbridge,** chemist, was born at Spafford, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1886, son of William James and Ella C. (Mason) Gordon. He was educated at Homer Academy, Homer, N. Y., and Syracuse University, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1911 and M.A. in 1912. He began his teaching career in Baltimore, Md., the following year and, devoting his spare time to graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, received there the degree of Ph.D. in 1917. He was assistant professor of chemistry at Goucher College, Baltimore (1917–19); professor of physical chemistry (1919–21) and head of the department of chemistry (1921–28) at the University of Maryland. In the latter period, 1921–28, he was state chemist in Maryland, and had

under his direction the execution of laws governing the manufacture and sale of stock foods, fertilizers and lime. Since 1928 he has been professor of chemical education at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1924 he organized and is editor of the "Journal of Chemical Education," a monthly periodical. He is author of "Project Study of Chemistry" (1925), "Introductory College Chemistry" (1926) and "Introductory Chemistry," a high school text (1927); "College Chemistry" (1928) and "Record Book for Introductory Chemistry" (1928). He is a member of the American Chemical Society (chairman, committees on chemical education and prize essays), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, and the Sigma Xi and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church and he finds recreation in music. He was married, June 29, 1915, to Hazel A., daughter of Thomas G. Mothersell, of Copenhagen, N. Y., and has two children: Fortuna Lucille, and Neil Elbridge Gordon, Jr.

**REICHART, Joseph Anthony,** banker, was born in New York city, May 29, 1888, son of Aurel M. and Frederica (Freund) Reichart. He began his business career in the employ of the National Bank of Commerce of New York. Later he was an assistant to the manager of the New York office of the National Cash Register Co. and was associated in an executive sales capacity with the Packard Motor Car Co. of New York during 1916–19. Turning to investment banking, he accepted an offer to become vice-president of the firm of Clarence Hodson & Company, investment bankers, of New York, established in 1893. He was vice-president until 1925, when he succeeded Col. Hodson as president. When Mr. Reichart joined Clarence Hodson & Company, two of its companies, the Beneficial Loan Society and another group later known as Industrial Bankers of America, Inc., had made substantial progress in the industrial loan business. Perceiving a wide and increasing demand for credit service such as these companies were rendering, he devoted his energies to the raising of capital on a large scale and developing a national selling organization to market participating bonds and stocks to the investing public. Clarence Hodson & Company were the first of the investment bankers to recognize the principle that the bondholder who makes possible the formation of profitable enterprises through the use of his money is entitled to receive in addition to guaranteed interest a proportionate share of the profits. With the additional capital raised under Mr. Reichart's management, the industrial loan corporations in the Hodson group received an impetus which made them the leaders in their field. In 1921 Collateral Bankers, Inc., was established and in 1922 the American Loan Co., conducting a similar business, was purchased outright and added to the Hodson group. In the period 1920 to 1928 the business of the Beneficial Loan Society increased from $3,500,000 to $16,000,000; that of Industrial Bankers of America, from $150,000 to $8,500,000; and of American Loan Co. from $2,500,000 (in 1922) to $6,000,000. A consolidation of these industrial loan companies, completed in May, 1929, under the title Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., controls more than 260 subsidiary companies. This group renders loan service in many of the industrial cities in the United States and in 1928 made 336,068 individual loans, aggregating $46,000,000. In connection with the business, an outstanding development, originated by the Hodson associates, was the establishment of the Beneficial Operating Bureau, a central management organization which manages and coordinates the operations of the subsidiaries in the Hodson group and to which the phenomenal growth of the Hodson industrial loan corporations is due. Besides be-

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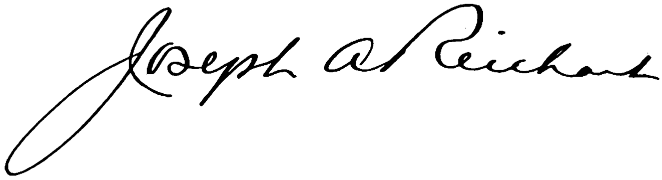

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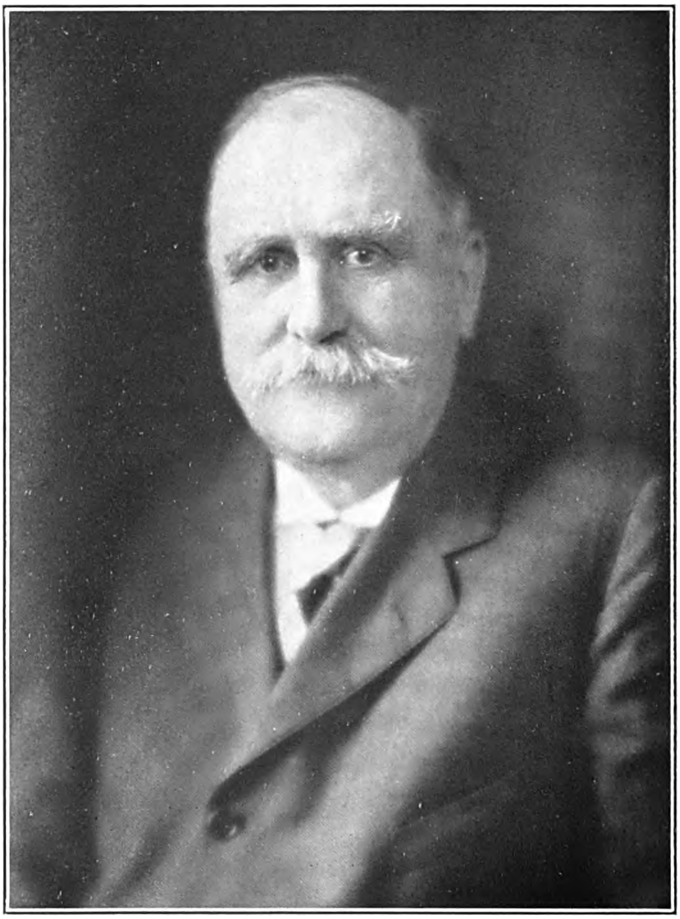

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Eugene N. Foss

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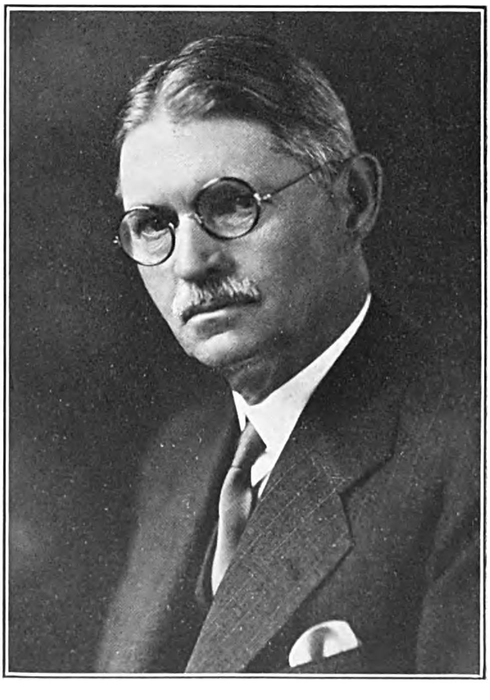
ing president of Clarence Hodson & Company, Mr. Reichart is a director of Collateral Bankers, Inc., Guaranty and Indemnity Insurance Co., National Industrial Bankers, Inc., Bankers National Life Insurance Company and a number of other corporations. He is a member of the Downtown Athletic Club, the North Hempstead Country Club and the Plandome Field and Marine Club. He has contributed numerous articles to the leading financial publications of the country. He was married, June 23, 1915, to Mary, daughter of George Kammerer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOSS, Eugene Noble,** forty-fifth governor of Massachusetts (1910–13), was born at West Berkshire, Vt., Sept. 24, 1858, son of George Edmund and Marcia Cordelia (Noble) Foss, and a descendant of John Foss, an Englishman, who was granted land in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1657. From John Foss the line is through William, Josiah, Josiah, Samuel and George Edmund Foss. His boyhood was spent in St. Albans, Vt. where he attended the local academy and matriculated at the University of Vermont but left college at the end of his sophomore year to study law with his uncle. Despite his undergraduate withdrawal the university awarded him the degree of A.B. in 1901 and that of LL.D. in 1912. His first business experience was as salesman for the St. Albans Manufacturing Co., of which his father was manager. He was so successful in selling the company's patent lumber dryer throughout the West that he attracted the attention of Benjamin F. Sturtevant, the manufacturer of mill machinery, who placed young Foss in charge of the manufacturing department (1882). Two years later he became treasurer and general manager of the business and upon the death of Mr. Sturtevant in 1890 the business was incorporated as the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of which he was elected president. Under his direction the B. F. Sturtevant Co. attained a commanding position in the New England trade, becoming one of the largest manufacturers of blowers, electric fans and ventilating apparatus in the United States. Branches were established throughout the United States and Canada and an extensive foreign trade was acquired. In 1901 he consolidated a number of independent mill machinery manufacturers into the Becker-Brainerd Milling Machine Co. and was president of that corporation. He has been president also of the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Co. of East Boston, Mass., the Burgess Cotton Mills of Pawtucket, R. I., the Maverick Cotton Mills of East Boston, which he organized and built, and the Bridgewater Water Co. Upon his first election to public office in 1910 Mr. Foss resigned his connections with these companies and in later years has confined his activities to personal enterprises including his position as the executive head of the Sturtevant company. Early in his career he became interested in politics, first as a Republican, but having been converted to the policy of reciprocity and the downward revision of the tariff, he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1909 but in the following year was elected to congress from the fourteenth Massachusetts district, turning a Republican majority of 14,250 into a Democratic majority of 5,640. In 1910 he was elected governor of the state by a plurality of 36,000 which the year before was Republican by 110,000. His administration of three terms was one of exceptional accomplishments. The legislature passed through his initiative bills providing for a presidential primary, popular election of U. S. senators, direct nomination of state officers, limitation of campaign expenses, a minimum wage law, workingmen's compensation law, pensions for state and Boston city employees and a $5,000,000 appropriation for state highways. A strong advocate of prohibition, Gov. Foss secured 1,000 signatures of noted Americans to a petition to the U. S. senate to submit to the states the question of the eighteenth constitutional amendment. Gov. Foss was married, June 12, 1884, to Lilla, daughter of Benjamin F. Sturtevant (q.v) and they have four children: Benjamin Sturtevant, Noble, Esther, wife of George Gordon Moore, and Helen, wife of William W. Hobbs.

**SMITH, Fred Louis,** architect, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1862, son of Mortimer L. and Nellie M. (Fowler) Smith. He was educated in the public schools and studied architecture in the office of his father, a prominent Detroit architect, with whom he was associated in practice until 1896. He became vice-president of



the firm of Field, Hinchman & Smith, architects and engineers, in 1903, and since 1906 has been president of its successor, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls. Mr. Smith ranks among the leading architects of Detroit and his firm has designed some of the principal business structures of that city, including the Penobscot, Union Trust, Bell Telephone, J. L. Hudson Co. and Fyfe buildings. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Michigan Society of Architects, the National Town and Country Club, the Grosse Isle Golf and Country Club and the Detroit, Detroit Athletic and Detroit Boat clubs. Mr. Smith

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was married (1) Jan. 19, 1886, to Jennie M., daughter of Alvan Dodge, of Detroit, who died in 1912; and (2) July 18, 1917, to Edith A., daughter of A. S. Robertson, of Jamestown, N. Y. He is the father of five children: Florence E., wife of William J. Smith; Alice D., Esther F., Mortimer L. and Fred Louis Smith, Jr.

**BEARDSLEY, Frank Grenville,** clergyman, was born at Ovid, Mich., Nov. 9, 1870, son of Grenville Sterling and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Beardsley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Beardsley, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1635, later settling at Stratford, Conn. From him and his wife Marie, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Abigail Dayton; their son Josiah and his wife Mary Whitmore; their son Benjamin and his wife Thankful; their son Whitmore and his wife Dolly Beard; their son Everett and his wife Olive Peters; and their son Leonard Everett and his wife Nancy Cranmer, who were the grandparents of Frank G. Beardsley. He was graduated at Western (now Coe) College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1894 with the degree A.B. and at Illinois Wesleyan University, with the degrees A.M., 1896, and Ph.D., 1897. He studied theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago, and he graduated with

the degree of B.D. at Oberlin (O.) Theological Seminary in 1900. Ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1897, he served as pastor at Salem, Ia., during 1898–1900; Rock Rapids, Ia., 1900–02; Greenwood church, Des Moines, Ia., 1902–04; and Harlan, Ia., 1904–08. For one year he was professor of theology at the Talladega (Ala.) Theological Seminary, after which he held pastorates in Kansas City, Kan., 1909–14, Keokuk, Ia., 1914–17, and Aurora, Ill., 1917–22. He is now minister of the Fountain Park Church, St. Louis, Mo. He was a trustee at large, Illinois Congregational conference, during 1917–22, and secretary of the executive committee, Missouri Congregational conference, 1922–27; and has several times been a delegate to the national council of his denomination. He is president of the Camp Jackson Union Soldiers' Monument Association and a member of the American Society of Church History, the American Numismatic Association, the International Brotherhood of Magicians, the Masonic fraternity and the I.O.O.F. During 1925–28 he was chaplain of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is now its president. He is author of "History of American Revivals" (1904, 3d edition, 1926), for which he was awarded the George Wood prize and gold medal by the American Tract Society in 1905; and of "Christian Achievement in America" (1908), "The Builders of a Nation, a History of the Pilgrim Fathers" (1921) and "The Miracles of Jesus" (1926). Kansas City University conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1912. He was married, Dec. 22, 1896, to Mary Evanna, daughter of Levi Parker Riddell, a merchant of Webster, Ia., and they had seven children: Frank G., Mary E., Martha Lydia, Margaret Theodosia, Theodore Sterling, Edith Allene and Whitmore Everett Beardsley.

**CLOW, William Ellsworth,** manufacturer, was born at Industry, Pa., Sept. 23, 1860, son of James Beach and Matilda Jane (Ross) Clow; grandson of Samuel Culbertson and Sophia Hull (Lusk) Clow; great-grandson of James Beach and Nancy (Culbertson) Clow; and great-great-grandson of James Fitz-James Clow, the founder of the family in America, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America about 1765. He was the first quartermaster on Gen. Washington's staff, equipped and commanded Clow's regiment of dragoons, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. James Beach Clow served on Gen. McCall's staff during the civil war and at its close organized the firm of Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., manufacturers of wrought iron pipe. William Ellsworth Clow, after receiving a public school education at Allegheny City, Pa., began his business career in 1876 as telegraph operator with his father's firm, later going into business as a manufacturer's agent in Chicago, Ill. In 1878 he established a manufacturing business in Chicago and soon afterwards his father joined him, the firm name being James B. Clow & Son. The business was incorporated in 1894, of which the father was president until his death in 1908, when the son succeeded him in that office. The company manufactures cast-iron pipe, waterworks, plumbing, heating, steam and gas supplies and interior marble and slate work. It has a present capitalization of $1,750,000 and a surplus of $4,131,890. The principal manufacturing plants are located at Chicago, Ill., Newcomerstown and Coshocton, O., and Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Clow is affiliated with the Presbyterian church and, politically, is a member of the Republican party. He holds membership in the Chicago, Commercial, Onwentsia, Union League, Saddle and Cycle and Shore Acres clubs. He was married at Allegheny City, Pa., June 1, 1882, to Margaret Mevey, daughter of Dr. William Sarver, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children: William Ellsworth, Jr., Kent Sarver and Martha Mevey Clow, wife of Donald Boynton Douglas.

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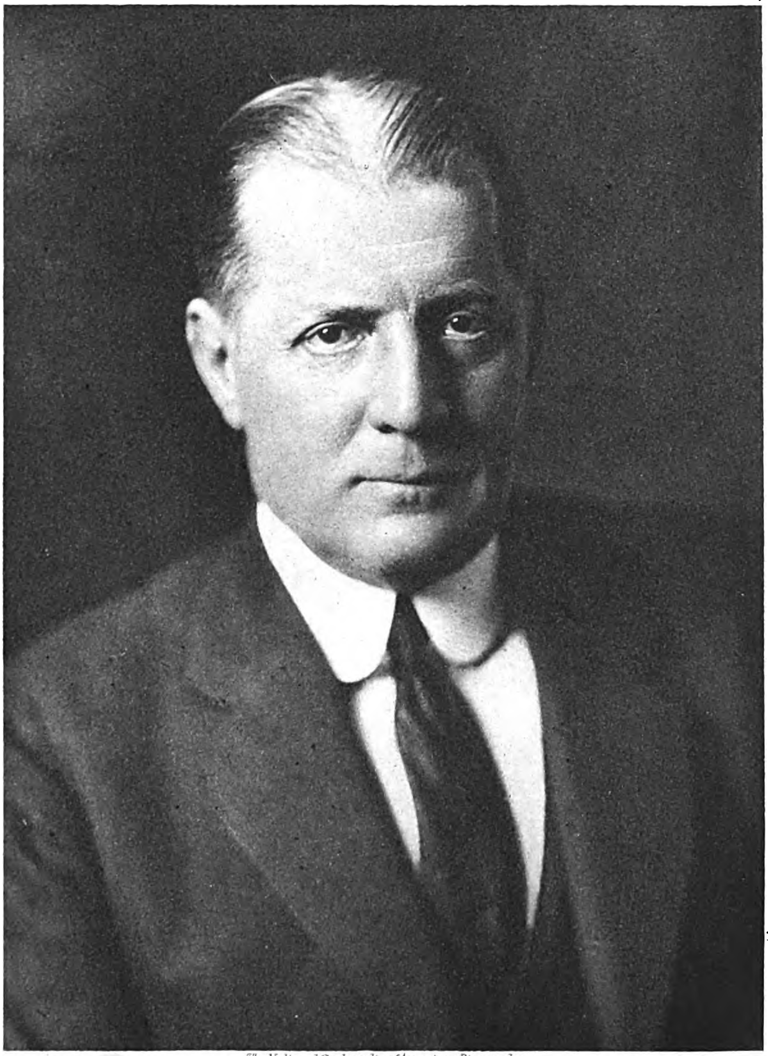

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

William E. Clow

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

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**TAPLIN, Charles Farrand,** lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Dec. 13, 1879, son of Charles Grandy and Frances (Smith) Taplin. His father was vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio at the time of his death in 1922. Mr. Taplin was graduated Ph.B. at Western Reserve University in 1901 and LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1904, and since the latter year has been engaged in the practice of law in Cleveland, O., being at the present time a member of the firm of Taplin & Fillius. For several years his practice has been limited largely to the legal work of a number of coal companies and railroads operating in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In recent years he has been a central figure in a notable struggle for control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, an important key railroad in Ohio, a contest involving various proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The contest was initiated when, after purchasing control of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railway in 1923, Mr. Taplin and his associates conceived the idea of building an extension of the railroad to connect it with the Western Maryland railway at Connellsville, Pa., which would supply the missing portion of a direct route from Baltimore, Md., to the Great Lakes via the Western Maryland, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. In pursuance of this plan Mr. Taplin purchased control of the common and preferred stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie in the open market, only to find that three trunk lines, the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and "Nickel Plate," had acquired the prior lien stock and, due to its failure to pay dividends, were about to assume control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie by electing a majority of its directors, a step which required the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Taplin, in behalf of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, filed a petition of intervention in this interlocking directorate plan and eventually accomplished its defeat. In the meantime he petitioned the commission to proceed against the trunk lines for violation of the Clayton act in acquiring the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which is a competing line. In this also Mr. Taplin was successful, the commission in 1929 issuing an order directing the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and "Nickel Plate" railroads to divest themselves of their stock in the Wheeling & Lake Erie. Meanwhile he petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission, on behalf of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, for the right to acquire control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Western Maryland, and to construct the 38-mile Connellsville extension, thus making possible a coast-to-lakes line. The applications for control of the Wheeling and the Western Maryland have been held in abeyance pending a decision concerning a proposed consolidation of various important eastern railroads, but authority to build the Connellsville extension was granted and it is now (1930) under construction. In 1924, after purchasing the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railway, Mr. Taplin and his associates separated the railroad and its controlled property, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., and merged the latter with the Meadow Lands Coal Co., controlled by Mr. Taplin, to form the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. Mr. Taplin is director and general counsel of the North American Coal Corp., vice-president and general counsel of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co., director and treasurer of the Inland Coal & Dock Co., director and counsel of the Powhatan Mining Co., Standard Island Creek Coal Co., United Coal & Dock Co., Wellman Bronze Co., Pursglove Coal Mining Co., Wilson Transit Co., the Collieries Co., and a director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co. He is a member of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Union, Mid-Day, Canterbury Golf, Cleveland Tennis and Racquet, Aintree and University clubs, of Cleveland. He is a trustee of Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Cleveland Heights. Mr. Taplin was married, Sept. 8, 1908, to Elsie, daughter of Benjamin Whitley Holliday (M. D.), of Cleveland. They have two sons, Charles Farrand, Jr., and Benjamin Holliday Taplin.

**DOWLING, Victor James,** jurist, was born in New York city, July 20, 1866, son of Denis and Elisa Fierlants (Faider) Dowling. His father emigrated from Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland, to New Orleans, La., in 1843 and later settled in New York. He was graduated A.B. at Manhattan College in 1883, receiving the A.M. degree from that institution five years later. He studied law at New York University law school where he won the first prizes for the best written and best oral examinations and was graduated LL.B. in 1887. He practiced in New York city with William Q. Titus, in the firm of Titus & Dowling, until 1905. He was elected to the state assembly in 1894 and was state senator for two terms. He was elected a justice of the New York supreme court in 1904 and has continued on that bench to the present time, having become an associate justice of the appellate division, first department, in 1910 and presiding justice of that department Jan. 1, 1927. Among the notable cases which came before him was the

second trial of Harry K. Thaw for killing Stanford White, in 1908. He possesses a profound knowledge of the law with a facility in interpreting and construing it and a sympathetic understanding of human nature. His decisions and opinions have been models of legal reasoning and impartial and fearless. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers Association; also of the Modern Historic Record Association (former president), the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (ex-president), and the Manhattan Club (ex-president). Justice Dowling is a Roman Catholic in his religious affiliation and is a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, and the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of the United States. The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Manhattan College in 1906, New York University in 1908, Fordham University in 1911 and the University of Notre Dame in 1917. He is a commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre (1908), knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (1916), commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium (1919), commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy (1928), commander of the Order of the Cross of Merit of Hungary (1928), and officer of the Legion of Honor of France (1929). He has also received the grand cross of the Order of St. Lazaire of Jerusalem (1929), being grand prior of the order in the United States; was made papal secret chamberlain of the sword and cape in 1927 and received the papal medal "Pro Bene Merite" in 1928. Justice Dowling was married, June 16, 1891, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Michael Ford, of Middletown, Conn., and has three daughters: Dorothy, wife of Daniel Daly, Natalie and Victoria Dowling.

**GLASGOW, Ellen Anderson Gholson,** author, was born in Richmond, Va., Apr. 22, 1874, daughter of Francis Thomas and Anne Jane (Gholson) Glasgow, granddaughter of Robert and Catherine (Anderson) Glasgow, and great-granddaughter of Arthur Glasgow, of Scotch descent, who came to America from Ireland in 1766 and settled on Green Forest plantation in Rockbridge county, Va. Her father was for many years a director of the Tredegar Iron Works, in Richmond. She is wholly a product of Virginia, and heredity and environment have governed the range and plane of her literary work, though not her viewpoint. Her cultural equipment was chiefly self-acquired, delicate health in her youth having interrupted her education at a small private school which she had attended irregularly. As a girl she was attracted to verse, wrote an entire novel which she refrained from submitting to a publisher and destroyed, and contributed articles to periodicals. For several years she pursued the study of physical science and political economy, which afforded her imaginative work a scientific basis and developed her poetic sense of things into a concreteness of form rarely found in the work of women. The literary quality and bold originality of her first book "The Descendant" (1897), written before she was twenty and published anonymously, determined her rank as an author. It was followed by "Phases of an Inferior Planet" (1898) and "The Voice of the People" (1900), in which her use of realism stood out as remarkable at a time when Virginian writers ordinarily romanticized the Old Dominion. Localism operated to set the historical and provincial backgrounds of her stories, but she subjected their treatment to a national breadth of view. Her novels approach an epic proportion in their presentation of a well-defined period reaching from the civil war to the World war and its effects. Every progressive movement in the South has been touched upon in them, and she has written with penetration and discernment on the unceasing conflict between progress and reaction. In this strife, essentially one between democracy and aristocracy contending for supremacy, her sympathies have turned from a Virginia enslaved by crumbling traditions. Her novels have been described as a tonic to those in the South who have undertaken the task of redeeming the impoverished soil of some sections, cleansing politics, or stimulating Southern thought. She has peopled them with a procession of diverse personalities, though seemingly of the same types, of the Virginia of yesterday and today. Her common theme has been the fleeting and illusory substance of love in a world in which she senses the profound interdependence of man and nature. She sees the South without the veil of what she calls evasive idealism, yet she finds romance springing from reality and the ideal in the baldest fact. The quality of her thinking is direct and clear and expressed in a concise, lucid and attractive style. She writes out of her own convictions with a consistency of purpose and continuity of plan, breadth of vision, an unmistakable ethical consciousness, ready humor and exceptional wit. Her books, besides those mentioned, are "The Freeman and Other Poems" (1902); "The Battleground" (1902), translated into German; "The Deliverance" (1904); "The Wheel of Life" (1906); "Ancient Law" (1908); "The Romance of a Plain Man" (1909); "The Miller of Old Church" (1911); "Virginia" (1913); "Life and Gabriella" (1916); "The Builders" (1919); "One Man in His Time" (1922); "The Shadowy Third" (1923); "Barren Ground" (1925); "The Romantic Comedians" (1926) and "They Stooped to Folly" (1929). Miss Glasgow is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Colonial Dames of America, the Woman's and Country clubs of Richmond, and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York city.

**HUDSON, Manley Ottmer,** law professor and publicist, was born in St. Peters, Mo., May 19, 1886, son of David Ottmer and Emma (Bibb) Hudson. He was graduated A.B. at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., in 1906 and spent the following year in graduate study at Harvard University, receiving the M.A. degree from William Jewell College in 1907. He was then assistant in history at both Harvard University and Radcliffe College, and at the same time studied law at Harvard law school, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1910. He received the degree of S.J.D. from Harvard law school in 1917. He was professor of law at the University of Missouri during 1910–19; returned to Harvard as assistant professor in 1919 and was professor of law during 1921–23; since then he has been Bemis professor of international law at Harvard. Prof. Hudson was secretary of the Missouri Peace Society in 1912–19 and of the Missouri Children's Code Commission in 1915–17. After the United States entered the World

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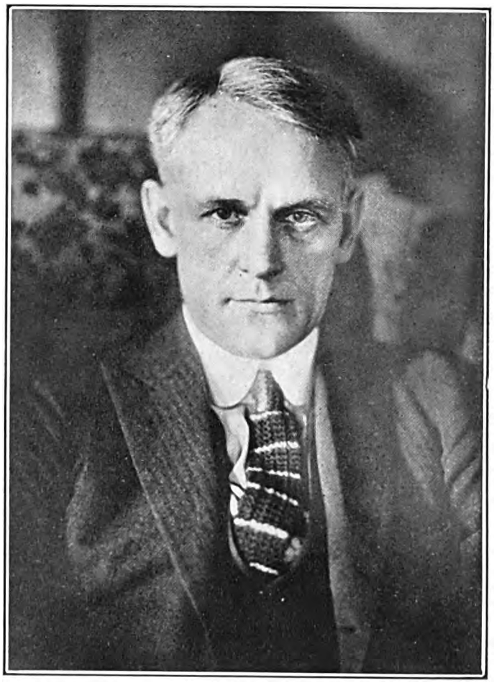
war he was attached for a time to the office of the solicitor of the U. S. department of state, and in the fall of 1917 was associated with the inquiry conducted by Col. Edward M. House (q.v.) relative to the terms of peace. As a special assistant in the department of state he participated in the work of the Versailles peace conference in 1919, being attached to the international law division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and serving as a member of the commissions on ports, waterways and railways, new states and the protection of minorities, and on the reply to the German counter-proposals. He was a member of the secretariat of the League of Nations during 1919–21 and during the summers of 1922—26 inclusive. He acted as legal adviser to the International labor conferences in Washington in 1919, Genoa, 1920, and Geneva, 1924; to the International conference on obscene publications in Geneva, and the International conference on Russian refugees, Geneva, 1922. During January-April, 1920, he was a special assistant at the American embassy in Paris. Prof. Hudson has been a steadfast advocate of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice, and has written and lectured extensively on that subject. He was a member of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, 1922–27; president of the Massachusetts state branch of that association 1923–25; and is a member of the Geneva Institute of International Relations. He was Schiff Foundation lecturer at Cornell University in 1925; lecturer in the Academy of International Law at The Hague (1925) and reader in the University of Calcutta (1927). He edited the "Missouri Law Bulletin," 1914–17, and has been editor of the "American Journal of International Law" since 1924. He is the author of "The Permanent Court of International Justice and the Question of American Participation" (1925); "Prospects for International Law in the 20th Century" (1925); "The Next War" (1925); "Current International Cooperation" (1927), and "Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice" (1927). For three years, 1916–19, he was a member of the commission on uniform laws for the state of Missouri, and was secretary of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws during 1918–19. He is a trustee of the World Peace Foundation and the Margaret C. Peabody League of Nations Trust; a member of the American Society of International Law, the International Law Association, the American and Missouri bar associations, Kappa Sigma fraternity; the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and the Harvard clubs of New York and Boston.

**WEAGANT, Roy Alexander,** engineer, was born at Morrisburg, Ont., Canada, Mar. 29, 1881, son of William Henry and Annie Gynne (McMartin) Weagant, grandson of Henry Lewis and Mary (Brown) Weagant, great-grandson of John Gunter and Elizabeth (Schwerdtfeger) Weagant. John Gunter Weagant, a native of Bremen, Germany, and a graduate of the University of Goettingen, came to the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century and later became a clergyman of the English church in Canada. Mr. Weagant was educated at Stanstead College and McGill University, Canada, being graduated at the latter with the degree of B.S. in 1905. After two years in the service of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., he came to the United States in 1907 and for a few months was associated with the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., and later with the De Laval Steam Turbine Co. He was in the employ of the National Electric Signaling Co. during 1903–13, and in the latter year became assistant engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. In 1915 he was made chief engineer of the company and placed in charge of all manufacturing operations. When he assumed the direction of this department of the business it was being operated on a small scale and with-



out profit. In four years, at the close of 1919, he had developed it to the point where its operations showed a net profit of $5,000,000. He was consulting engineer of the Radio Corporation of America in 1920–24, vice-president and chief engineer of the De Forest Radio Co., 1924–25, and since 1925 has been engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer. Mr. Weagant ranks among the foremost radio engineers of the country and has received more than thirty patents in the United States and foreign countries on his contributions to the development of the radio science. Of these patents, issued over a period of seven years, 1917–24, the most important is for a method of reducing static interference. From it have been developed all present-day methods of long distance radio reception. This invention was explained in a paper, "Reception Through Static and Interference," read before the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1919 and subsequently published in the "Proceedings" of that society. Mr. Weagant is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was a director of the former in 1914 and was awarded its Liebmann

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memorial prize in 1920. He is a member of Zion Episcopal Church of Douglaston, L. I. He was married in Montreal, Canada, Dec. 8, 1906, to Isobel Louise, daughter of Charles Reichling, a noted Canadian violinist. They have one son, Carl Lewis Weagant.

**EVANS, Helen (Schliemann),** educator, was born at Princeton, Ill., Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of Julius Ludolph and Matilda (Kahlbrock) Schliemann. Her father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States about 1852, settling at Princeton, Ill. Mrs. Evans received her early education in the union schools of Princeton, Ill., was graduated in 1880 with honors at Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn., and was for two years a student at Northwestern University. Beginning in 1880 she taught for a number of years in the rural schools of Minnesota and North Dakota until ill health caused her to seek a period of rest. She settled in California following her husband's death in 1917, and graduated from the teachers' department of the University of California in 1920. She resumed her teaching career first at El Centro and since 1921 at Brawley, Calif. While teaching in the latter school she conceived and founded the School World-Friendship League,

which has since been incorporated with Mrs. Evans as its president. The league has for its purpose the encouragement and fostering among children of the ideal of perpetual world peace. To achieve this purpose the league is organized in units, one for each age group, beginning with the pre-school child and continuing through college. The activities of each unit are adjusted to its age group, being composed of daily lessons on world friendship, appreciation studies of foreign countries, correspondence with children of other lands, oratorical and recitation contests, individual study of world conditions and such special organizations as the League of Nations and World Court, debates and lectures. The league also hopes to be especially helpful to children of foreign-born parents and to the parents themselves. It recognizes no distinction or discrimination of race, color or nationality and permits no sectarian or religious discussion in its meetings. Many units, each consisting of a teacher and the pupils in her classroom, have already been established, Mrs. Evans' own efforts in behalf of this work being enthusiastically supported by others. She is the author of games for children and of a number of songs. She was married at Fargo, N. D., Jan. 1, 1885, to Rev. Walter Allen Evans, who died Aug. 8, 1917. Mrs. Evans is the mother of one son, Homer Whitmore Evans, of Arlington Heights, Ill.

**GRASSELLI, Thomas Saxton,** manufacturing chemist, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 14, 1874, son of Caesar Augustin and Johanna (Ireland) Grasselli. His father (1850–1927) continued the business of the Grasselli Chemical Co. which was established in 1839 by his father, Eugene Ramiro Grasselli, and after incorporating it under its present name continued to develop it until it became nationally known as a manufacturer of heavy chemicals. Following his graduation at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1893, Thomas Grasselli began his business career with the Grasselli Chemical Co., and has continued without interruption in the service of that company to the present time. In order to equip himself for executive responsibility he worked in all departments of the business and through a sequence of promotions became second vice-president in 1904, first vice-president in 1911, and succeeded his father as president of the company in 1916. During his administration the Grasselli Chemical Co. has steadily extended the scope of its operation and the volume of its business. Through the acquisition of the Burton Powder Co., in July, 1917, the company entered upon the manufacture of explosives and due to the suspension of dyestuffs imports from Europe during the World war, it also began the manufacture of dyes and intermediates. In 1928 the Grasselli company was merged with the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. and was succeeded by a Delaware corporation of the same name, of which Mr. Grasselli was made president. During the period 1916–28, the company's capital and surplus grew from $30,000,000 to $71,000,000. Under the terms of the merger the company's explosive plants were placed under the explosive division of the duPont organization and the chemical plants of the duPont company at Philadelphia, Newark and Paulsboro, were put in charge of the Grasselli Co. It manufactures acetic, chromic, formic, lactic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids; arsenic, alum, alumina hydrate, aluminum sulphate, ammonia chloride, barium, cadmium, pigment colors, glauber's salt, hypo-sulphite of soda, acetate of lead, lithopone, silicate of soda, and arsenate of lead and zinc. Its factories are located at Cleveland, Canton, Toledo, Lockland and Niles in Ohio; Grasselli, N. J.; New Castle and Beaver Falls, Pa.; East Chicago and Fortville, Ind.; Weirton, W. Va.; Wurtland, Ky. and Birmingham, Ala. It has zinc plants at Terre Haute, Ind., Meadowbrook, W. Va., and fertilizer plants at Gadsden, Dothan and Birmingham, Ala., and owns zinc ore,

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Gustave Fast.

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iron pyrites and coal deposits. Its employees number from 3,700 to 4,000 persons. Mr. Grasselli is a director of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co. He served in the Ohio national guard during 1893–98 and was a captain in the 1st Ohio cavalry in the Spanish-American war. In recognition of the personal achievements of Mr. Grasselli, whose great-grandfather was a native of Italy, and also in acknowledgment of the assistance he has given to Italians in America, King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1921 and that of knight commander of the same order in 1925. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Union, Kirtland, Country, Mid-Day and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs of Cleveland, and the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal Golf Club. He was married, May 29, 1899, to Emilie, daughter of Henry Smith, of Rock Island, Ill., and they have three children: Caesar Augustin II, Thomas Fries and Harry W. Grasselli.

**FAST, Gustave,** mechanical engineer, was born at Christinehamn, Sweden, May 18, 1884, son of Johan Peter and Marie Charlotte (Swenson) Fast. He decided to follow the profession of his father, who was for many years an engineer with the Royal Swedish railway, and was graduated at Chalmers Technical College, Gothenburg, with the degree of M.E. in 1903. His engineering studies were continued at the London City and Guild Technical College after which he practiced his profession in London and Birmingham, England, for five years. He came to the United States in 1910, and after one year as designing engineer for the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., established himself as consulting engineer in New York city. Here he applied himself to designing an improved form of gearing of the planetary herring-bone type and in 1913 invented the Fast turbo-gear, which utilized for the first time a double helical internal gear. The device (patented Feb. 27, 1917) proved so valuable that in 1915 he organized the Turbo-Gear Co. of Baltimore, Md., to manufacture it and was president and general manager of the company for two years. In 1917 this company was consolidated with the Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., of which Mr. Fast was consulting engineer until 1925. In 1918 he invented the Fast flexible coupling which is manufactured under license by the Bartlett Hayward Co., of Baltimore. This is basically a new invention in flexible shaft couplings, deriving its flexibility from mechanical design rather than from flexibility of material; it was patented Oct. 26, 1920. The principle consists of two spur gears fitted to the ends of the misaligned shafts which engage the internal gears of a floating sleeve; the shafts and sleeve revolve as one unit, allowing the connecting sleeve lateral and angular freedom. Mr. Fast has been consulting engineer of the Bartlett Hayward Co. since 1920. He is one of the leading authorities in the power transmission field. His inventions, characterized by their simplicity, include a compound cycle oil engine and fuel pump (patented, 1916), which combines a two-cycle with two four-cycle elements, thus making the compression as well as the expansion in two stages; an automatic cork feeder (1916); four different gearing inventions, patented respectively in 1913, 1917, 1919 and 1921; six inventions on couplings, patented respectively in 1920, 1921, 1928, and three in 1927; and a gas scrubber, patented in 1929. He is the author of "The Modern Design of Centrifugal Pumps" (1911); "The Fast Turbo-Gear" (1918); and "Flexible Couplings" (1923), which were originally read as papers before various engineering societies. He also contributed the section on gearing in "Marine Engineers' Handbook," edited by Commander Stirling, U. S. N. (1918). During the World war he granted a license to the U. S. navy to utilize his inventions in gearing. Installations were made in the submarine patrol "Eagle" boats, Mr. Fast himself acting as consulting engineer in executing designs for these boats and in supervising their construction at Detroit, Mich., during 1918. In 1929 the Franklin Institute awarded him the John Price Wetherill medal. His favorite forms of recreation are yachting, fishing and hunting. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Brooklyn Engineers' Club, American Society of Swedish Engineers, and the Annapolitan and Cedar Island clubs of Annapolis, Md. He was married twice: (1) in New York city, Oct. 14, 1911, to Helena Axelson, from whom he was divorced; and (2) in Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1929, to Christiane Ganna Kjaergaard.

**LAFOLLETTE, Robert Marion, Jr.,** U. S. senator (1925—), was born in Madison, Wis., Feb. 6, 1895, son of Robert Marion and Belle (Case) LaFollette. His father (q.v.) was a governor of Wisconsin and U. S. senator from that state for twenty years. His mother, the daughter of Anson T. Case, was graduated at the law department of the University of Wisconsin, LL.B. in 1885 but did not practice. She is said to have been the first woman graduate in law in the United States. She was an active worker for the Women's Suffrage Amendment and a regular contributor to "LaFollette's Magazine," founded by her husband. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city and Washington, D. C., and entered the University of Wisconsin but on account of ill health was unable to complete the course. In 1919 he became his father's private secretary and political manager, serving in that capacity until the latter's death in 1925. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Wisconsin during 1920–24 and vice-chairman of the national executive committee which had charge of his father's campaign for the presidency on the Progressive ticket in 1924. Following the death of the elder LaFollette he was elected to serve out his unexpired term in the U. S. senate and in 1928 was re-elected for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1929. He was the youngest man elected a U. S. senator in the country's history except Henry Clay. Sen. LaFollette is a member of the committees on manufactures (chairman), finance, foreign relations, Indian affairs and mines and mining, and he has been particularly interested in tax and tariff legislation, and also in the merchant marine and the Muscle Shoals and Boulder dam projects. He served on the special committee which investigated the senatorial elections in Illinois and Pennsylvania in 1926 and returned reports against the seating of the victorious candidates, Messsrs. Smith and Vare. He has sponsored resolutions providing for senate investigations of the relations between the United States and Latin America and of the

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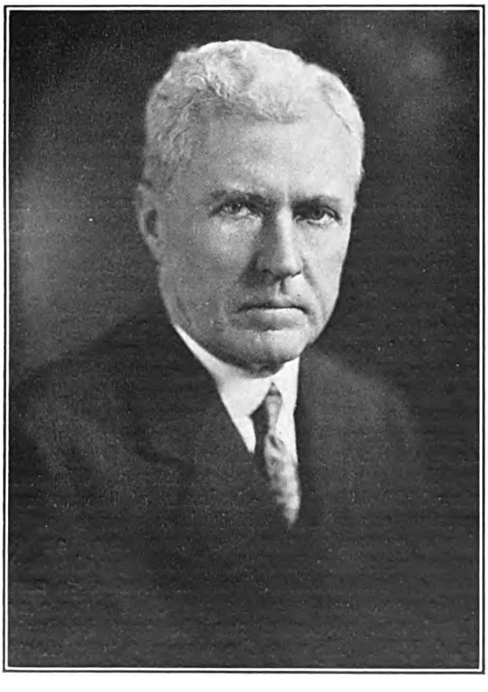
causes of unemployment in the United States; commending the limitation, by precedent, of the presidential tenure to two terms; recommending that the Federal reserve board admonish member banks to curb speculative loans, and requiring the Federal trade commission to institute proceedings against the alleged "Bread trust"; also bills providing a shorter working day on Saturdays and establishing a system of longevity pay for postal employees. He is president of the publishing company of "The Progressive," which was combined with "LaFollette's Magazine."

**McCULLOCH, Frank Hathorn,** lawyer, was born in Winnebago county, Wis., Jan. 14, 1863, son of Hathorn and Charlotte (Brown) McCulloch, grandson of John Hathorn and Sarah F. (Wells) McCulloch, and great-grandson of Hathorn, a native of Wigtown county, Scotland, who came to St. John's, N. B., in 1802, and the following year settled at Albany, N. Y. Mr. McCulloch was graduated LL.B. at the Union College of Law (now Northwestern University Law School), Chicago, Ill., in 1886, was admitted to the Illinois bar and began the practice of his profession in Chicago with Eugene E. Prussing. Since 1900 the firm name has been McCulloch &



McCulloch, his wife being a partner. With his wife he is joint author of "McCulloch and McCulloch on Will Contests in Illinois" (1929). He has been for many years counsel for Illinois Merchants Trust Co., and its predecessors in Chicago, and during the World war was counsel for the fuel and forage division of the quartermaster corps, later of the division of purchase, storage and traffic, of the general staff. He is a member of the Illinois state and Chicago bar associations and the Law, Union League, Iroquois and City clubs of Chicago. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. McCulloch was married, June 30, 1890, to Catharine, daughter of Abraham M. Waugh, of Rockford, Ill. They have four children: Hugh Waugh, Hathorn Waugh and Frank Waugh, lawyers, and Catharine McCulloch, wife of Charles Cranston Spray.

**FORT, Frank Thomas,** surgeon, was born at Adairville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1871, son of Thompson Ewing and Victoria Elizabeth (Beauchamp) Fort. He was graduated at Adairville College, Ky., in 1890 and received the degree of M.D. in 1895 at the Louisville Medical College. In 1905 he matriculated in the University of Berlin, taking post-graduate work in surgery and surgical pathology. He first practiced medicine in Paducah, Ky., in 1895 and two years later was appointed assistant surgeon to the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and resident surgeon at that company's hospital. In 1899 he moved to Louisville, Ky., becoming district surgeon of the Illinois Central railroad and during 1900–08 was professor of practical anatomy and operative surgery at the Louisville Medical College. In 1909 he was made visiting surgeon at the Louisville City Hospital, a position he held for seventeen years. During 1913 he spent four months in the surgical clinic of Dr. John B. Murphy at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and in 1914 attended a meeting of the American College of Surgeons in London as a guest of the Royal College of Surgeons. During 1916 he was on active duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., as medical reserve officer to assist in examining Kentucky state militiamen for service on the Mexican border. Early in 1917 he was commissioned captain in the medical corps and detailed to examine physicians for army service. Promoted to major later in the year, he was stationed first at Ft. Riley, Kan., as chief of the surgical service base hospital; later, in 1918, at Camp Travis in San Antonio, Tex., as chief of the surgical service and still later at the Edgewood arsenal, Md., as chief of the surgical service and senior medical officer of the base hospital. He was honorably discharged from service in 1919 and has since continued the practice of surgery. Dr. Fort published in 1914 in the "American Surgical Journal" an article recording his impressions of thirteen hospital clinics that he inspected while visiting London in that year, beside many papers on surgical topics which have been published at various times. In 1922 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the medical officers reserve corps, U. S. A. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, Southern Surgical Association and a member of the Jefferson County and Kentucky Medical associations, Southern Medical and Surgical Association, Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin and the American Association of Railway Surgeons (president 1916). He is also a member of the Pendennis, Kentucky and Louisville Country clubs, the Alpha Alpha and Phi Chi fraternities, and the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. Dr. Fort was married, June 4, 1919, to Elizabeth Adele, daughter of Charles H. Brown of Baltimore, Md. They have one child, Charles Brown Fort.

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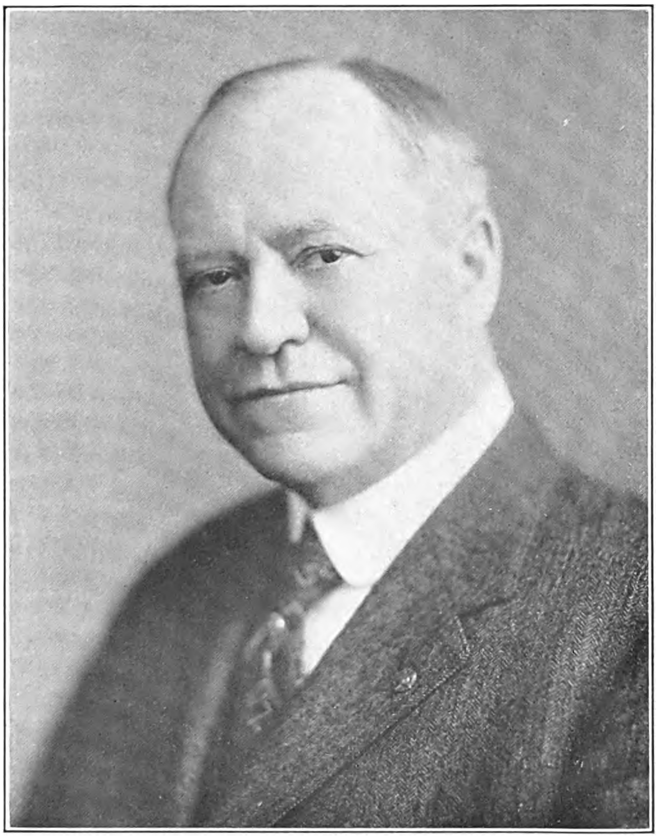

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Frank T. Fort.

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C. Edward Magnusson.

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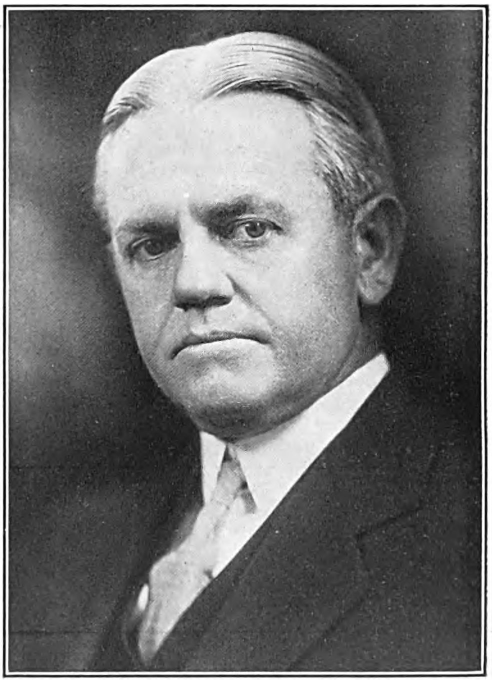
**MAGNUSSON, Carl Edward,** electrical engineer, was born at Harris, Minn., Sept. 29, 1872, son of Sven and Maria Christina (Stendahl) Magnusson. He was graduated at the University of Minnesota, with the degree of B.E.E. in 1896, his thesis "Factory Illumination" winning a gold medal and a cash prize. Having received a scholarship in physics, he took a post-graduate course at his alma mater and in 1897 received the degree of M.S. Two more years were spent in post-graduate study for his Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. In 1905 the University of Minnesota conferred upon him the professional degree of Electrical Engineer. He was professor of physics at the University of New Mexico, 1901–03, and at the New Mexico School of Mines, 1903–04. Since 1904 he has been a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, as associate professor of electrical engineering, 1904–06 and professor and head of the department of electrical engineering since 1906. During 1917–21 he was acting dean and from 1921 to 1929 dean of the college of engineering. The establishing in 1917 of an engineering experiment station of which he is director was largely due to his efforts. At various times during his summer vacations Dr. Magnusson has engaged in other activities to broaden his knowledge of and experience in electrical science. He worked in the laboratories of the General Electric Co., under Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, in 1911–12, and in the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in 1917. He was consulting engineer for the American Nitrogen Products Co. in 1917–18 and engaged in consulting work for the General Electric Co. during the summers of 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929. He is the author of "Alternating Currents" (3d ed., 1926); "Electric Transients" (2nd ed., 1926); and "Direct Currents" (1929). He is identified with many tests and reports on important engineering projects and has contributed some forty papers to scientific journals of this and foreign countries. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Institute of Electrical Engineers (vice-president, 1920–21); member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Association of University Professors, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Mathematical Society, the Foreign Policy Association, the Society of the Sigma Xi, and the Tau Beta Pi and Chi Phi fraternities. During 1923–26 he was president of the University of Washington Research Society and in 1924 he was a member of the American committee to the First World Power Conference at London, England. He was married, at Denver, Colo., June 10, 1913, to Elva Cooper, a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, of Milwaukee, Wis., and has two sons, Philip Cooper and Edward Fenimore Magnusson.

**SNYDER, R. Garfield,** physician, was born at Thamesville, Ontario, Canada, June 27, 1881, son of the Rev. Adam I. and Jessie (Wright) Snyder. His father was a Methodist clergyman. After completing his preparatory training in the Ontario public schools he entered Toronto University Medical College at the age of eighteen and was graduated from that institution in 1904 with the degree of M.B. He began his professional career as an assistant to Doctor J. Currie Smith at Barrie, Ontario, but a year later, desiring to correct the deficiencies of his medical education, he entered Grace Hospital in Toronto for a year of hospital training. It was with this same desire in mind that he went to New York city in 1906 and entered City Hospital as an interne, thus beginning an association that continued for nineteen years. After spending two years as an interne, he served for three years as assistant pathologist (1908–11), four years as assistant attending physician (1911–15) and ten years as attending physician (1915–25). He also served as instructor in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and clinical pathologist at the Vanderbilt clinic, in 1911–13. When the United States entered the World war he volunteered for service in the medical corps of the U. S. army and was stationed successively at Lakewood, N. J.,



Camp Meade, Md., and Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He spent the greater part of the time at Camp Meade where he was chief heart specialist on the special examining board. At the close of the war he held the commission of captain. While serving as assistant attending physician at the City Hospital in New York, Dr. Snyder became impressed with the lack of accurate knowledge concerning the diagnosis, classification and treatment of the various types of arthritis and in 1916 he began to investigate the possibility of improving the therapeutics of this disease. An early line of investigation led him to study the intravenous use of various vaccines and the first report was published in the "Archives of Internal Medicine" in 1918. Subsequent investigations have been discussed in "Clinical and Roentgenologic Study of High Colonic Irrigations as Used in the Therapy of Subacute and Chronic Arthritis" (in collaboration with Dr. S. Fineman), published in The American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium

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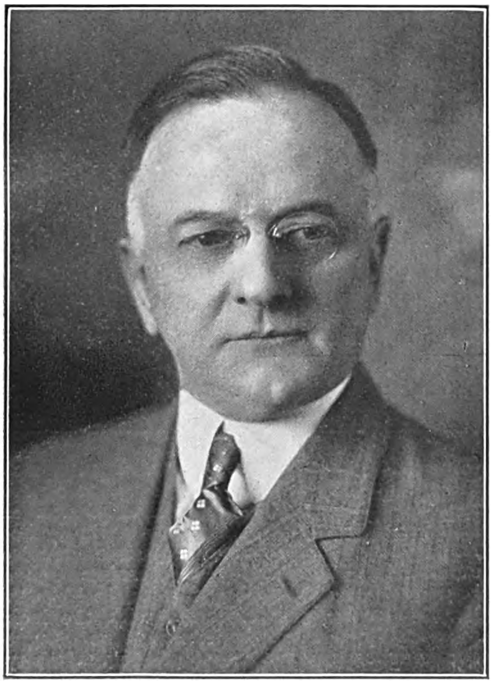
Therapy, Vol. XVII, No. 1. Dr. Snyder has confined himself almost exclusively to arthritic disorders in latter years, having charge of the arthritic clinic at the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, 1925–29. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1917. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, New York Society of Practical Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, the Canadian Society, Canadian Club, Toronto University Club (president 1920–21), and Engineers Country Club of Roslyn, L. I. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 16, 1917, to Teresa O'Neil; they have four children: Marie, Jean, Teresa and John Snyder.

**HINEBAUGH, William Henry,** lawyer, was born at Marshall, Mich., Dec. 16, 1868, son of Peter Jackson and Henrietta (Keim) Hinebaugh. Mr. Hinebaugh was educated at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich., and at Albion (Mich.) College. He then took up the study of law and, having been admitted to the Illinois bar in 1893, he established himself in the practice at Ottawa, Ill. In 1900 he was appointed assistant state's attorney of La Salle county and served until 1902; he was then elected judge of the La Salle county court, which office he continued to fill until 1912. During this period he also served as chairman



of the Republican county central committee of La Salle county, 1908-12, and as president of the State Association of County and Probate Judges of Illinois. During 1912-14 he was a member of the 63rd congress, representing the 12th Illinois district. Following the late President Roosevelt, when the latter formed the Progressive party, Mr. Hinebaugh was elected chairman of the national Progressive committee, in 1913. During 1916-22 he served as assistant attorney-general in La Salle county, under Edward J. Brundage, at that time attorney-general of Illinois. In 1907 Mr. Hinebaugh was one of the organizers of the Central Life Insurance Co., at Ottawa, Illinois, of which he has served as general counsel, during 1907–25, and as president and general counsel since April, 1925. The company was moved to Chicago in 1923, where it erected an office building on Michigan Avenue. It has enjoyed a steady growth since its establishment, its total business in force, in 1928, amounted to $60,000,000, with assets amounting to $9,000,000. Mr. Hinebaugh served as secretary and chairman of the legal section of the American Life Convention during 1922-24, and was elected chairman of that organization's financial section in October, 1927. During the World war he was a member of a legal advisory board. His clubs include the Hamilton, Lake Shore Athletic, Press and Birchwood Country clubs, all of Chicago. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1894, to Alice E., daughter of James Hoover, of Buffalo, and has two daughters: Martha P., wife of Walter S. Fruland, and Mildred A., wife of George C. Drew.

**KLINGMANN, Theophil,** psychiatrist, was born in Lodi, Mich., July 3, 1868, son of Stephen and Caroline (Diehr) Klingmann. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1890 with the degree of Ph.C. and then entered the medical school of the university where he received his medical degree in 1892. A general practice of medicine was established in Bay City, Mich. During 1894–96 his medical education was supplemented by work at the University of Berlin and the University of Leipzig and on his return he began to specialize in nervous and mental diseases. He was appointed pathologist to the Michigan State Hospital for the Insane in 1899 and was instructor in neurology and psychiatry at the University of Michigan medical school during 1905–20. Thereafter he was chief of the department of neuropsychiatry at the St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Ann Arbor, and he is a director of the Mercywood Psychiatric Hospital. In the World war he was an instructor in neuropathology to officers in training at the state psychiatric hospital in Ann Arbor. He is a regular contributor to the medical journals and his scientific articles include: "Case of Multiple Cerebrospinal Sclerosis of a Special Anatomical Form with a History of Pronounced Family Defect" (1900); "Biology Studied with Reference to Pathology: a Delicate Test for Toxic States of the Blood" (1900); "The Position of the Study of Psychopathology in the Pathological Department of the Michigan State Hospital for the Insane" (1900); "A Contribution to the Pathology of the So-Called Functional Neuroses" (1901); "Amnesic Cerebral Automatism in Epilepsy, with Report of Three Cases" (1907); "Facial Hemiatrophy: Statistical Review of Etiological Factors and Pathogenesis. Report of a Case with Morphological Stigmata" (1907); "Adiposis Dolorosa" (1908); "Extramedullary Spinal Cord Glioma" (1910); "Visual Disturbances in Multiple Sclerosis: Their Relations to Changes in the Visual Fields and Ophthalmoscopic Findings. Diagnostic Significance. Report of Twelve Cases" (1910); "Congenital Facial Asymmetry" (1910–11); "A Case of Postoperative Hemiplegia with Cerebral Hernia"

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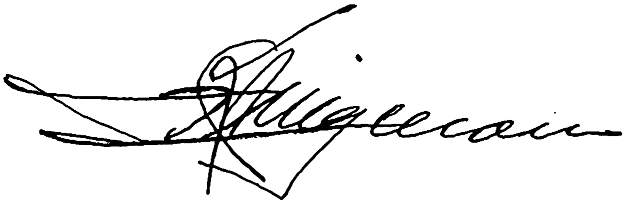

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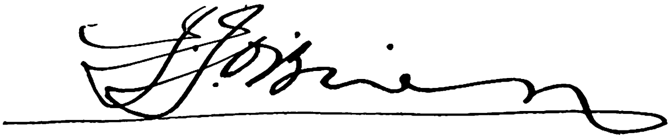

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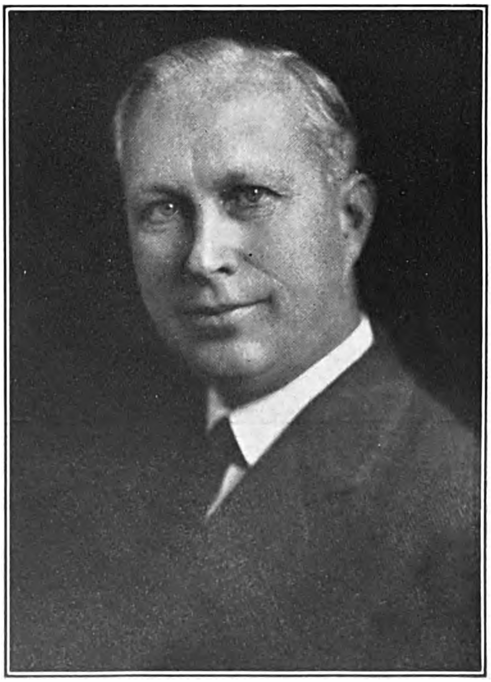
(1911–12); "Traumatic Epilepsy: A Report of Four Cases Following Cerebral Concussion: Surgical Treatment with Recovery" (1912–13); "The Histogenesis of Multiple Sclerosis" (1919). Dr. Klingmann was a special delegate to the International Congress of Psychiatry and Neurology at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1907 and to the congress held at Ghent, Belgium, in 1913. He was also appointed by the governor of Michigan as delegate to the meeting of the alienists and neurologists of the United States in Chicago, 1918. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Congress of Internal Medicine, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, Detroit Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society, Washtenaw County Medical Society, Michigan Academy of Science and the American Medical Authors' Association. He was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., July 3, 1920, to Helene Elizabeth, daughter of Robert I. Judson and they have one son, Theophil Klingmann, Jr.

**O'BRIEN, John Joseph,** financier, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2, 1869, son of James and Bridget (Long) O'Brien. His education was received in the parochial and public schools of Chicago and at business college. His first position was that of bookkeeper with the Pullman Co., whose service he entered at the age of eighteen. Two years later he entered the Chicago office of the United Edison Manufacturing Co., later absorbed by the Thomson-Houston Co., which in turn became one of the components of the General Electric Co. in 1892. He was in charge of accounting in the Chicago office of the General Electric Co. when he joined Col. H. M. Byllesby (q.v.) in 1902, in founding H. M. Byllesby & Co. He was treasurer and general auditor of the company for years while it established its reputation as public utility financiers, engineers and operators, and built up and developed modern properties in Minneapolis, St. Paul. Louisville, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Mobile, Pueblo, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Tacoma, Stockton, San Diego and many other cities. Upon the death of Col. Byllesby in 1924, Mr. O'Brien became president of the company. In little more than a quarter of a century the Byllesby organization has become one of the leading investment corporations of the United States, controlling one of the largest groups of electric and gas companies under a single management. These companies operate properties which supply utility services in 1500 cities and towns situated in twenty states of the union. The combined annual gross earnings of the companies amount to approximately $150,000,000 and the total assets exceed $1,054,000,000. In addition to being president of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Mr. O'Brien is president of Byllesby Engineering & Management Corp., Standard Gas & Electric Co. and Philadelphia Co., and is also an officer or director of Standard Power & Light Corp., Duquesne Light Co., Equitable Gas Co., Pittsburgh Railways Co., Northern States Power Co., Louisville Gas & Electric Co., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., Southern Colorado Power Co., Pacific Gas and Electric Co., The California-Oregon Power Co., Market Street Railway Co., Mountain States Power Co., and the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co. He is a member of the Union League, Mid-Day and Lake Shore Athletic clubs of Chicago; the Bankers, Lawyers and Recess clubs of New York city, and the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Ky. Mr. O'Brien possesses a combination of penetrating analytical ability and an energetic, cheerful, friendly personality. In the development of the Byllesby organization, his specialty has consisted in planning financial structures and securing the cooperation of investment banking houses. Mr. O'Brien was married in 1890 to Julia Hoy, who died in 1895. He has one child, Mrs. Katharine J. Carbaugh.

**CARROLL, Walter Cockrill,** industrialist, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1876, son of James Albert Holland and Molly Pierce (Cockrill) Carroll. He prepared for college at the University School, Baltimore, and was graduated B. A. at Princeton University in 1900. He entered the Harvard Law School in the fall of that year and in 1901 divided his studies between the law school and the graduate department. In March, 1902, Mr. Carroll entered the service of the American Sheet Steel Co., at Vandergrift, Pa., starting in the chemical laboratory and later working in the open-hearth, bar mill, sheet mill and other departments. He was transferred to the sales department and served



as district sales manager in Detroit, Mich., 1902–03. In January 1904 the American Sheet Steel Co. and American Tin Plate Co. were consolidated and he served as assistant district sales manager of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. at San Francisco, Calif., 1904–06. He was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to the district sales manager in that city and two years later was made assistant general manager of sales of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., general offices, Pittsburgh, Pa., holding that position until 1921 when he became vice-president

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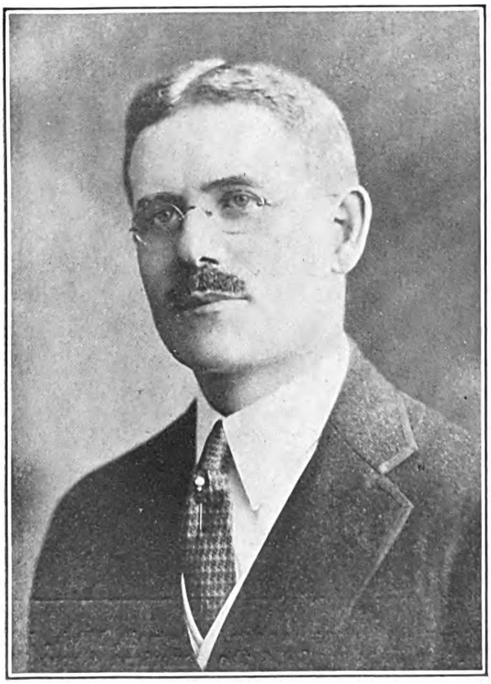
of the Inland Steel Co., Chicago. Elected president of the National Association of Sheet & Tin Plate Manufacturers and chairman of the sheet steel trade extension committee in August, 1927, he resigned his position with the Inland Steel Co. and returned to Pittsburgh, Pa. In January, 1928, Mr. Carroll, having been elected president of the Oil Well Supply Co., assumed his new duties in the general offices of that company at Pittsburgh. Mr. Carroll is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, American Iron and Steel Institute, Princeton Engineering Association and the University, Duquesne, Fox Chapel Golf and Princeton clubs, Pittsburgh; the Racquet, University and Harvard-Yale-Princeton clubs, Chicago, and the Nassau Club of Princeton, N. J. In the World war, Mr. Carroll served on the subcommittee on sheet steel of the War Industries Board. He is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. He was married, Sept. 18, 1902, to Edith, daughter of Howard Ashley Gibbs, of Springfield, Mass., and they have four children, Walter Cockrill, Jr., Katherine, wife of Edward Standish Bradford, Jr., Mary Edith and Florence Carroll.

**MONRO, Hugh Reginald**, banker and manufacturer, was born at Orangeville, Ont., Canada, June 18, 1871, son of Fisher and Agnes (Crawford) Monro. His father was founder and editor of the "Orangeville Advertiser." Following a public school education he began his business



career with the lithographing firm of Cosack & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., with which he was associated until 1896, when he organized the Niagara Lithograph Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he has since been vice-president. In 1899 he moved to New York city and in 1903 organized the Kaumagraph Co., of which he was president until 1927, when he became chairman of the board of directors. The Kaumagraph Co. operates a unique business as manufacturers of merchandise identifying processes and as designers of trade marks. It is the only business of its kind in the world and it operates branch factories in England and Canada. Originally invented for applying trade-marks to textiles, "Kaumagraph dry transfers," the name of its principal product, are now made in a variety of forms and are used in many lines of industry. They are extensively employed, for example, in marking textiles, garments, hosiery, hats, linens for hotels, hospitals, restaurants and clubs, bedding, leather goods, tennis balls, and many other forms of merchandise. In every type of Kaumagraph transfer the design, trade-mark or name which it is desired to stamp upon any article, is imprinted upon a thin slip of paper; the paper is placed face downward on the article and pressed with a hot iron, the imprint being thus transferred from the paper to the merchandise. The mark may be made either temporary or permanent, according to the type of transfer used. Various irons and many other mechanical appliances for using the transfers have been developed by the company's engineers. A lithographic service department, in which labels, tickets and package wrappers, embossed seals, etc., are made; a trade-mark design and registration service; and a department for the design of special machines for applying the transfers, are also part of the company's equipment. In addition to the above positions he is president of the Montclair (N. J.) National Bank and the Penman Realty Corp., and vice-president of the Monro-King & Gremmels Realty Corp.; director of the Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co. (Montclair), the Guardian Life Insurance Co., and the Eighth Avenue Association (New York city). In educational and religious activities, he is president of the Stony Brook School and the Stony Brook Assembly; the former a preparatory school for boys, the latter a summer religious assembly, both having headquarters at Stony Brook, Long Island. He is also treasurer of the National Bible Institute, trustee of the International Council of Religious Education; chairman of the North American section of the World's Sunday School Association, vice-president of the American Tract Society, president of the New Guinea Evangelization Society, and treasurer of the John Milton Foundation for the blind. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the St. Andrew's Society, the Academy of Political Science, the National Republican Club and the Upper Montclair Country Club. He is a frequent contributor to religious and other periodicals. Mr. Monro was married, April. 27, 1893, to Florence Adelle, daughter of James Bean, of South Byron, N. Y., and has two children: Hugh Reginald, Jr., and Dorothy Adelle Monro, wife of William Leslie Dill, Jr.

**WILLIAMS, Alford Joseph**, aviator, was born in New York city, July 25, 1894, son of Alford Joseph and Emma Elizabeth (Madden) Williams. He was graduated A.B. at Fordham University in 1914 and played professional baseball for two seasons with the New York National League team. When the United States entered the World war he enlisted in the aviation branch of the navy, and after the usual flight training at Bay Shore, Long Island, and Pensacola, Fla., was employed as instructor at the latter field. He received his designation as a naval aviator Nov. 10, 1918, was commissioned ensign in 1918

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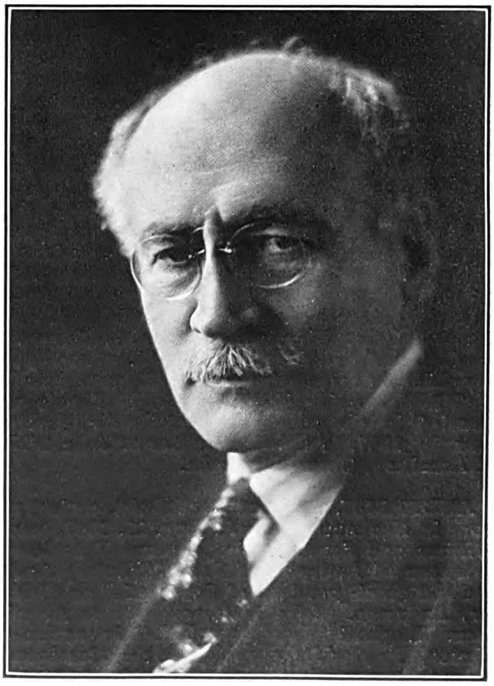
and lieutenant in 1924. He was test pilot at Hampton Roads, Va.; was attached to the torpedo plane division of the Atlantic fleet during the winter of 1921–22 and went to the naval air station at Anacostia, D. C. in 1923. In that brief period he made noteworthy contributions to the knowledge of aviation and to safe flying, and won recognition as one of America's most efficient flyers. The first inverted flight tests in an N-9 seaplane were made by him in April, 1919, demonstrating that by the proper handling of the controls it is possible to put planes of this type in any position and then recover from it. Thereafter rules for the correct manipulation of controls were evolved and accidents due to the inability of student flyers to recover from an inverted position practically ceased. In 1921 he voluntarily conducted tests to determine the reason so many pilots of HS type seaplanes failed to recover from tail spins. In about 300 hours of flight, during which he executed twenty-five hazardous spins, he demonstrated that a tail spin in that type of craft need not result in a crash and designated the proper control procedure which has eliminated most of the accidents from such cause. He has rendered a valuable service in improving the visibility of high speed planes. In a series of inverted flight tests made in December, 1927, he obtained, with the aid of recording instruments, the first definite load factors for all forms of inverted flights and maneuvers, the report of which has been made standard text for navy training and civilian aeronautical schools. In the course of these tests he completed the outside loop (for the first time), the inverted loop, the inverted tail spin and the vertical figure "S." Lieut. Williams has participated in many air races and at the international air meet in St. Louis, Mo., in 1923 won the Pulitzer trophy with a speed of 243.6 miles per hour, for 200 kilometers. In November, 1923, he established a world's record for airplane speed at 266.6 miles per hour, which has been exceeded by foreign pilots but is still the American speed record. The U. S. navy's Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded him in 1929. He was married, July 3, 1926, to Florence Wright, daughter of Samuel Hawes, of Bainbridge, Ga.

**RICHARDSON, Ernest Gladstone,** M. E. bishop, was born at St. Vincent, West Indies, Feb. 24, 1874, son of Jonathan Cadman and Dorothea Ann (Davison) Richardson. His father was a Wesleyan minister. He was educated in private schools at St. Vincent and Nassau; the high school of Harrison College in Bridgetown, Barbados, and Dickinson College, Pa., at which he was graduated A.B. in 1896. In that year he entered the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was appointed to his first pastorate in Wallingford, Conn. In 1899 he received his master's degree from Yale University. He had charge of a New York pulpit for eleven years, and was pastor of churches in Bristol, Conn., in 1910–13, and Brooklyn, New York, 1913–17. In the latter year he became superintendent of the Brooklyn North District of the New York East Methodist Conference, and in 1920 was elected bishop by the delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Des Moines, being assigned to the Atlanta, Ga., area. He is a manager of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, and the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, a director of the New York Methodist Educational Society, and a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He holds the honorary degree of D.D. of Wesleyan University (1913), and that of LL.D. of Dickinson College (1920). Dr. Richardson was married, Apr. 21, 1897, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of John Wesley Isenberg, of Altoona, Pa., and has had three children: Hallam Maxon Richardson; Marion, wife of Schach A. Steenberg; and a daughter who died young.

**McKENZIE, Robert Tait,** physician and sculptor, was born in Almonte, Ont., Canada, May 26, 1867, son of the Rev. William and Catherine (Shiells) McKenzie. He was graduated A.B. in 1889 and M.D. in 1892 at McGill University, Montreal, and then served for a year as interne in the Montreal General Hospital. In 1893 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the McGill Medical School, later also lecturer on anatomy and for ten years (1894–1904) was medical director of physical education. Since 1904 he has been director of the department of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and since 1907, professor of physical education and physical therapy. During the World war Dr. McKenzie served in England with the rank of major in the R.A.M.C. at Aldershot and Heaton Park command depot and



in hospital inspection in England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada, his work being largely for the reconstruction of disabled men. Throughout his career he has contributed many articles on his specialty—physical training—to popular and scientific journals. They include "Helps in Teaching the Running High Jump" (1890); "Rugby Football in Canada" (1892); "Therapeutic Uses of Exercise in Education" (1894); "Regulation of Athletic Sports in Colleges" (1894); "Notes on the Examination and Measurement of Athletes" (1896); "The Art of Breathing" (1897);

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"Physical Training of the Seven Ages"; "The City and Fresh Air" (1910); "Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit" (1911); "Value of Exercise in Treating Certain Cases of Acquired Inguinal Hernia"; "Constructive Patriotism" (1912); "Influence of Exercise on the Heart" (1913); "Non-Military Preparation for National Defense" (1914); "The Functions and Limits of Sports in Education" and "The Athlete in Sculpture" (1928). The last was an address delivered before the International Congress on Physical Education and Sport at Amsterdam. His "Reclaiming the Maimed" is a comprehensive handbook of physical therapy, adopted by the surgeon general of the U. S. army for reconstruction hospitals and is largely used in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. He is the editor of a series of textbooks on physical education, of which six volumes have been issued (1930). In addition to his professional activities, Dr. McKenzie has shown marked talent as a sculptor. Beginning as a hobby, he has designed many figures in the round and in high and low relief, as well as medals and portrait plaques which would do credit to our foremost artists. The best of them are "The Sprinter" (1902); "The College Athlete" (1903); "Supple Juggler"; statues of Rev. George Whitefield, Edgar Fahs Smith, Dean Andrew F. West and Gen. James Wolfe; and a Scottish-American war memorial in Edinburgh. Dr. McKenzie has exhibited at the Societé des Artistes Francaise, and the Royal Academy, and was represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, when he received a silver medal, and at the international expositions of Brussels and Buenos Ayres, in 1910. In 1928 he was elected academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art and also received the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts (A.E.D.) from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the American Medical Association; and a member of the American Physical Education Association (president, 1912–15) and the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges (president, 1901–04). The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by McGill University in 1921. Dr. McKenzie was married in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1907, to Ethel, daughter of John O'Neil of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

**ANDERSON, Abraham Archibald**, artist, was born in Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 11, 1847, son of William and Sarah Louise (Ryerson) Anderson, grandson of Andrew and Jane (Cadmus) Anderson and great-grandson of John and Jane (Schuyler) Anderson. John Anderson came to America from England and was killed in action at Easton, Pa., while serving in the Continental army in the revolutionary war. Mr. Anderson's father, a man of literary and scientific ability, was a civil engineer and later a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church. The son obtained his academic education at the Columbia College Grammar School and under private tutors in Europe. Having developed a strong artistic talent he resolved to make art his profession and began his studies under the painter, Alexandre Cabanel, in Paris. Subsequently, he was a pupil of Leon Bonnat, Ferdinand Cormon, Godin, the sculptor, and Raphael Collin. While in Paris he founded in 1890 the American Art Association as a means of cooperation and intercourse for American artists in Paris. He was its president until his return to the United States in 1912, when he was elected honorary president for life. Mr. Anderson shows his versatility as an artist by his wide choice of subjects, but has probably achieved his greatest success in portraiture work, which is distinctive for its grace, dignity and intellectuality. His best known portraits are those of Thomas A. Edison, Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Wanamaker, Gov. John Griggs of New Jersey, Bishop Cleveland Coxe, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. E. D. Morgan, H. B. Claflin and Charles Stewart Smith. The outstanding example of his idealistic paintings is a splendid three-panel scriptural composition entitled "Neither Do I Condemn Thee," illustrating the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, which attracted much attention at the Paris Salon of 1898. His "The Convalescent" and "The Morning After the Ball," owned by Thomas A. Edison, should also be mentioned. His paintings as a whole are characterized by an originality of conception and a mastery of the harmony of color. A disciple of the old school of painters, he holds that real art is founded on truth; the artist's mission in life is to make the world a more beautiful place to live in; and the impressionists by striving for originality have merely succeeded in being eccentric because their art is not founded on truth. Mr. Anderson designed and built the Beaux Arts building in New York city, containing forty studio suites. It includes his own studio which has been described as the "strangest, most bizarre sanctum the heart of an artist could desire." It is the repository for the many rare and exquisite art objects he has gathered on his travels to all parts of the world. An ardent huntsman, he has owned a ranch in Wyoming for many years and was instrumental in having created in 1902 the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, comprising an area of 9,500 square miles within the states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, the first large forest reserve in the United States. President Roosevelt appointed him special forest superintendent with jurisdiction over the entire region and authority for the policing of the grounds, the protection of game and the general administration of the reserve. The Yellowstone reserve was the first important project of its kind and all other national forest reserves were patterned from it. He wrote an account of it in "The Yellowstone Forest Reserve" (1927). In recent years Mr. Anderson has also taken an active interest in aviation. Since 1925 he has been vice-president of the Aerial League of America and in 1927 his generosity made possible the acquisition of 400 acres of land, for one of the world's largest airports at Richmond, Va. He was first president of the Campfire Club of America; a founder and vice-president in 1901 of the Portrait Society of America and is president of the Hunters' fraternity, a member of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, New York Chamber of Commerce, New York Zoological Society and New York Academy of Sciences. He was married, June 15, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Milbank, a banker of New York city, and had two children: Dr. Eleanor Milbank, wife of Frederick Campbell; and Milbank Anderson.

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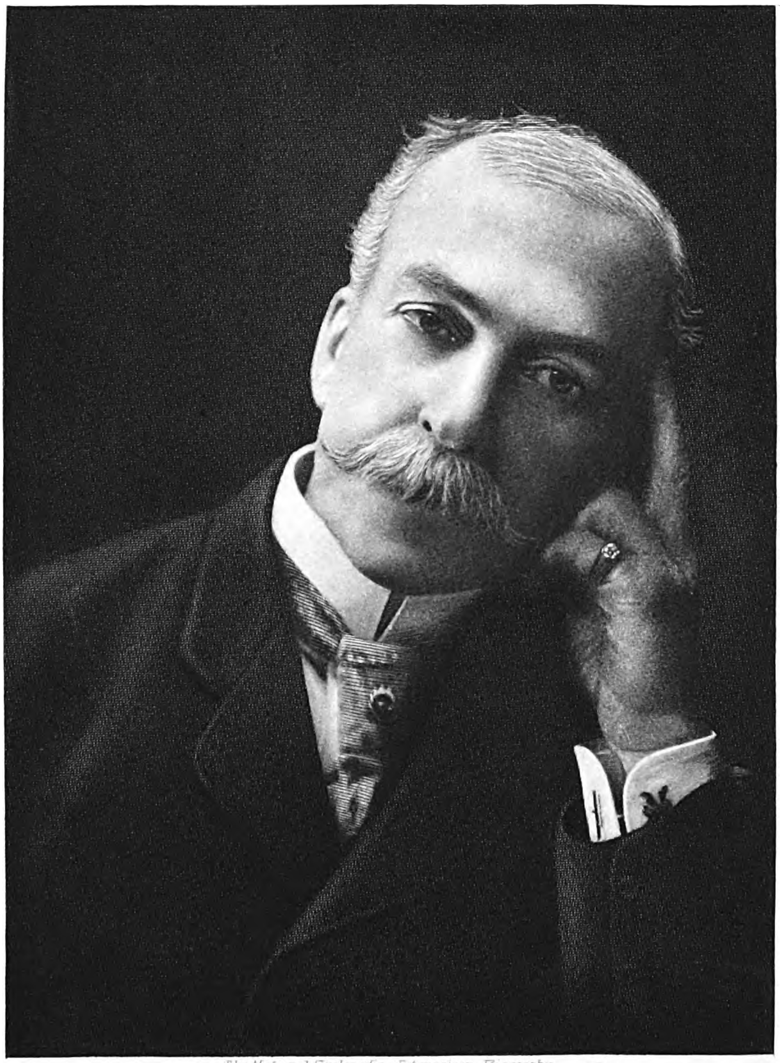

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

A. A. Anderson

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Chas. W. Spooner

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**SPOONER, Charles Willett**, consulting engineer, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 16, 1880, son of Joseph Willett and Mary Louisa (Powers) Spooner. He is a descendant of William Spooner, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Plymouth, Mass., later moving to Dartmouth, Mass. From him the line is through Samuel and Experience (Wing) Spooner; Daniel and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Spooner; Wing and Eunice (Stevens) Spooner; Joel (his wife is not known); Charles and Mary (Wood) Spooner, who were the grandparents of Charles Willett Spooner. Wing Spooner, the great-great-grandfather, served in the French and Indian war and in recognition of this service was commissioned a captain in Col. Sparhawk's regiment in 1776. Mr. Spooner was graduated B.S. in civil engineering at the University of Michigan in 1906, his engineering experience dating from 1900 when he was engaged as rodman with a surveying party in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In 1904–05 he served as draftsman, computer and designer on reinforced concrete bridges in the city engineer's office, Grand Rapids, Mich., and gathered data for a report on flood protection for that city. During 1905–06 he served as instrumentman on Huron river topographical surveys and later as a draftsman in the making of maps of this survey and in designing the Jackson prison cell block. He served with Gardner S. Williams, consulting engineer, as draftsman, chief of a party on hydrographic surveys, and principal assistant engineer, 1906–11, and during the last three years of that period he was engaged in hydraulic studies, mainly on water power and flood protection. He was assistant to Henry E. Riggs, civil engineer and professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan, in 1911–12 and during the next five years, 1912–17, was associated with Profs. Riggs, Henry C. Anderson and Mortimer E. Cooley, members of the University of Michigan faculty, in evaluating public utilities. In 1917 he became senior partner of the firm of Spooner & Merrill, consulting engineers, of Chicago and Grand Rapids; the firm was incorporated in 1927 and Mr. Spooner is now its sole owner. Since 1917 he has engaged in general consulting work, especially in report work for hydraulic developments and studies, involving water power and valuation reports and rate studies for public utilities. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Association of Engineers, Michigan Engineering Society, Grand Rapids Engineering Society, Chicago Engineers Club and Sigma Xi. His clubs include the Peninsular and University of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Mid-Day, Press and University clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Spooner was married at Brookline, Mass., Apr. 14, 1910, to Emily Ambler, daughter of Ezra Treat Clark, a civil engineer, of Springfield, Mass., and they have four children, Charles Willett, Jr., Mary Powers, John Clark and Helen Fuller Spooner.

**CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, Hobart Chatfield**, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 24, 1865, son of Henry Hobart and Adelaide (Chatfield) Taylor. His first American ancestor in the paternal line was William Taylor, who settled at Marlboro, Mass., in 1635, the line of descent being through William 2nd and Sarah (Larkin) Taylor; Ebenezer and Mary (Banister) Taylor; Asa, a Revolutionary soldier, and Sarah (Williams) Taylor; Asa and Alma (Otis) Taylor; and John Otis and Harriet (Eames) Taylor, Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's grandparents. His father was a manufacturer of threshing machines and a director of numerous corporations. The change in the surname was made by virtue of a court decree in 1893 in compliance with the terms of the will of his uncle, Wayne Chatfield. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1886 and after traveling for two years he entered journalism, establishing in Chicago in 1888 a weekly political and literary periodical called "America." He was co-editor, with Reginald deKoven, Slason Thompson and Harry B. Smith, of this publication until 1892, when he sold his interest in it. He resided in Europe in 1890–92 and during that period was special correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News." Returning to Chicago he was consul for Spain in 1892–94, and a member of the

Spanish commission to the World's Columbian exposition in 1893; as such he served as attendant upon the Infanta Eulalia of Spain on her visit to Chicago in that year. Since then Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has devoted his time chiefly to writing and to travel. He is the author of "With Edge Tools" (1891); "An American Peeress" (1893); "Two Women and a Fool" (1895); "The Vice of Fools" (1896); "The Land of the Castanet" (1898), a volume of travel sketches in Spain; "The Idle Born" (1900); "The Crimson Wing" (1902); "Molière, a Biography" (1906); "Fame's Pathway" (1909); "Goldoni, a Biography" (1913); "Chicago" (1917); "Cities of Many Men" (1925); and "Tawny Spain" (1927). He has also contributed many articles to the leading literary magazines of the United States. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor was given the degree of Litt.D. by Lake

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Forest University in 1913 and he has received the following foreign decorations: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and officier de l'Instruction Publique, of France; chevalier of Saints Maurice and Lazarus and the order of the Crown, Italy; chevalier of the order of Isabella the Catholic, Spain; officer of the order of the Crown, Belgium; chevalier of the order of St. James, Portugal; and officer of the order of the Bust of the Liberator, Venezuela. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, England, and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (vice-president, 1914–15), Society of Midland Authors (president, 1915–18), American Historical Society, the Authors' club of London, England, and the Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor was married (1) June 19, 1890, to Rose, daughter of Senator Charles Benjamin Farwell (q.v.), of Chicago; she died in 1918 and he was married (2) June 23, 1920, to Estelle (Barbour) Stillman, daughter of George Harrison Barbour (q.v.), of Detroit, Mich. He has four children: Adelaide, who married Hendricks Hallett Whitman, Wayne, Otis and Robert Farwell Chatfield-Taylor.

**NYE, Gerald Prentice,** U. S. senator (1926–), was born in Hortonville, Wis., Dec. 19, 1892, son of Irwin Raymond and Phoebe Ella (Prentice), Nye and a descendant of Benjamin Nye of Bidlenden, Kent, England, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1635. His father was a well-known journalist and political writer in Wisconsin. The son, following his graduation at the Wittenberg, Wis., high school in 1911 became manager and later proprietor of the "Hortonville Review." In 1914 he went to Creston, Ia., as editor and manager of the "Daily Plaindealer" and a year later accepted a position on the staff of the Des Moines, Ia., "Register and Leader." In the same year he purchased the Fryburg, N. D., "Pioneer," which he conducted until 1919 when he sold it and became publisher of the Griggs County "Sentinel-Courier," a weekly, at Cooperstown, N. D. He was in charge of this newspaper until November, 1925, when he was appointed to the U. S. senate to succeed Sen. Ladd, deceased. Opposition to his appointment arose both in and out of congress on the ground that it was unconstitutional and the senate committee on privileges and elections to which his credentials were referred, reported against their acceptance, but by a close vote of the senate he was seated in January, 1926. In the following February he was nominated for senator by the Republican state convention and at a special election June 30, 1926, was elected to fill the unexpired term. At the regular election in the following November he was elected for the full term beginning Mar. 4, 1927. As an editor Sen. Nye was active in the political life of the state and community. As a champion of the interests and welfare of agriculture, he became one of the leaders in the non-partisan league movement in North Dakota and on entering the senate associated himself with the so-called "farm bloc" in that body, taking an active part in the effort to pass the McNary-Haugen bill for the relief of agriculture in the 69th congress. Believing that the United States should pursue as far as possible a course of non-interference in the affairs of other nations he voted against the resolution of 1926 proposing that the United States should join the Permanent Court of International Justice. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Presbyterian church. He was married June 22, 1916, at Bayfield, Wis., to Anna Margaret, daughter of D. Munch of St. Joseph, Mo., and has three children, Marjorie Eleanor, Robert Gerald and James Irwin Nye.

**DOCK, George,** physician, was born at Hopewell, Pa., Apr. 1, 1860, son of Gilliard and Lavinia Lloyd (Bombaugh) Dock, grandson of William and Margaret (Gilliard) Dock and great-grandson of Philip and Elizabeth (Killian) Dock. He was educated at the Harrisburg (Pa.) Academy and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. After serving as interne on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. in 1884–85, he engaged in graduate medical study in Europe during 1885–87, and again in 1893 and 1897, studying chiefly in Germany. In 1887–88 he was assistant in the clinical laboratory and the medical dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania under William Osler and John H. Musser. He was then professor of pathology and clinical medicine in the Texas Medical College and Hospital and physician to the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex. 1888–91. There he did important work in the study of the parasites of malaria and amebic infection, of leprosy and appendicitis. As professor of medicine in the University of Michigan and physician to the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich, 1891–1908, he organized practical instruction in all the clinical branches; developed a large medical service where there was practically none before; and carried on researches in diseases of the blood, trichomonas infection, goiter and exophthalmic goiter, coronary arteries, cancer, ductless glands, vaccination and smallpox. In 1908–10 he was professor of medicine in Tulane University, and physician to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La., making investigations in hookworm disease, pellagra and amebiasis. Here, as later in St. Louis, he introduced improvements in the study of clinical medicine. In 1910–22 he was professor of medicine at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and medical director of the University and Barnes hospitals. In addition to his teaching and research work he took part in organizing public lectures on health and disease; investigated and wrote on medical cults; assisted the physicians of the school board in perfecting the routine for the vaccination of school children, and took an active part in converting the St. Louis medical library into the library of the St. Louis Medical Society. Since 1922 he has practiced medicine in Pasadena, Calif. as a member of the staff of the Los Angeles General and St. Vincent's hospitals and the Barlow Sanatorium in Los Angeles, and the Pasadena Hospital and Las Encinas Sanitarium in Pasadena. He is president of the Barlow Medical Library of Los Angeles. His practice is confined to consultation work in internal medicine. In 1898 as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, he made extensive laboratory examinations at Camp Sternberg, Chickamauga, Ga., and with Dr. Charles F. Craig proved that the camp fever in the army was chiefly typhoid and not malaria as was generally supposed, and made observations that finally disproved the idea of a typhomalarial fever. In the World war period among other duties he gave medical examinations to

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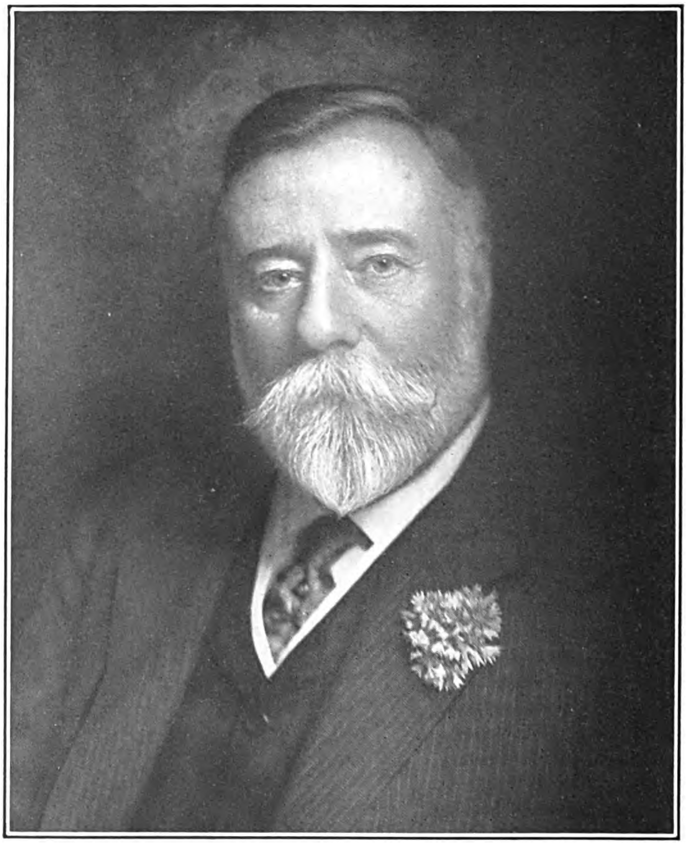

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Marsden J. Perry

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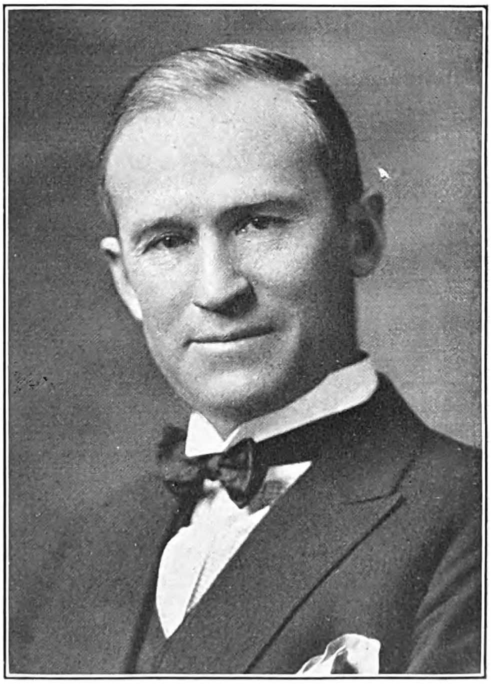
over 3,000 applicants for air service. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1895 and that of Sc.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He is the author of: "Outlines for Case Taking" (1902, 1913, 1921); "Hookworm Disease," with C. C. Bass (1910); "Diseases of the Ductless Glands" in Osler's "Modern Medicine" (3rd ed., 1925–27) and editor of "Diseases of the Heart" in "Nothnagel's System" (1908), and many articles on medicine and medical education and practice. Dr. Dock attended the International Medical congresses in Moscow, 1897, Buda-Pest, 1909, London 1913, reading papers in the medical section, and the International Congress on Tuberculosis in London in 1901. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Association of American Physicians (president 1917), American Medical Association, American Society of Tropical Medicine (president, 1923), California State Medical Association, American College of Physicians, and Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Association. He is a member of the Athletic Club of Los Angeles; Surf and Sand Club of Hermosa Beach, Calif., Twilight, Valley Hunt and University clubs of Pasadena, Calif., and was a charter member of the Catholepistemiad Club of Ann Arbor. Dr. Dock finds his chief recreation in gardening, botany and geology and in exploration and photography. He was twice married; (1) July 5, 1892, to Laura, daughter of Maj. Marcus McLemore, of Galveston, Texas, and had two sons; George, Jr., and William Dock, M. D.; (2) Oct. 17, 1925, to Miriam, daughter of George L. Gould, of Topsfield, Mass.

**PERRY, Marsden Jaseal,** financier, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Nov. 2, 1850, son of Horatio Nelson and Malvina (Wilson) Perry. He is a descendant of Anthony Perry, one of the original settlers of Rehoboth. In 1881 Mr. Perry organized in Providence, R. I., the American Ring Traveler Co., of which he was president until 1889, and in 1882, through the acquisition of the Fall River (Mass.) Electric Lighting Co., he became a pioneer in the electric lighting industry. With two associates he purchased the Narragansett (R. I.) Electric Lighting Co. in 1884 and the Union street railroad of Providence soon afterwards. Starting in 1895, when he and his associates constructed the interstate railroad, extending from Pawtucket, R. I., to Attleboro, Mass., Mr. Perry undertook the development of an interurban electric railway system which in ten years comprised practically all of the lines in Rhode Island, many of them extending into Massachusetts. In 1881 Mr. Perry became a director of the Bank of America, then a relatively small institution with assets of not more than $250,000. Its name was changed to the Union Trust Co. of Providence in 1894, and it is now (1930) one of the leading financial concerns of Rhode Island, with assets in excess of $30,000,000. Mr. Perry has been a member of its board of directors continuously for nearly fifty years. He was also for many years a director and chairman of the board of the Norfolk Southern railroad and is now a director of the General Electric Co., the American Screw Co., and the Nicholson File Co. Mr. Perry is widely known as a collector of Chinese porcelains and of Shakespeare antiquities. His home in Providence is one of the best examples of colonial architecture in Rhode Island and it contains a famous collection of Chippendale and Sheraton furniture. He is a member of the Brook Club of New York and the Squantum Club of Providence.

**HORNER, Charles Francis,** lyceum manager, was born at Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 1, 1878, son of William and Martha A. (Barron) Horner, and grandson of Joel Horner of New Jersey, whose father migrated from England. His father, a ranchman, merchant and clergyman, served a term in the Nebraska legislature, and was in the Federal army during the civil war. The son was a student at the University of Nebraska during 1898–99 and subsequently studied law. He taught in public schools during 1894–97 and in 1900; was engaged in the real estate and abstract business and as cattle ranchman during



1900–05 and in 1906 was a Chautauqua worker at Lincoln, Nebr. Since 1907 he has been manager and president of the Redpath-Horner Chautauquas; since 1908 manager and president of the Redpath-Horner Lyceum Bureau, of Kansas City, Mo., and during 1919–23 he was president of the Midland Lyceum Bureau, Des Moines, Ia. He became owner of the Central Lyceum Bureau in 1911 and since 1917 has been president of the Horner-Witte Concert Bureau, booking international musical artists. In 1914 he was the founder and president of the Horner Institute of Fine Arts, Kansas City, a school of music, drama and allied arts. In 1926 he offered the school to the public and it was merged with the Kansas City Conservatory. It is now functioning as the Horner Institute-Kansas City Conservatory, of which he is president. The conservatory is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country and has 4,000 students. During 1916–28 he served as president of various country banks in Kansas and Colorado. In addition

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he was owner and editor of the Olathe (Kans.) "Register," 1921-27. In 1912 and 1916 he was director of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic national headquarters, Chicago, Ill., and in 1917 director of the speakers' bureau and member of the war loan committee of the U. S. treasury department, a joint post which he retained until the close of the war. At the same time he was a member of the speakers' committee and of the executive committee of the American Red Cross National Speakers' Bureau; the advisory committee, speakers' division, committee on public information; and the military entertainment council, war department. Mr. Horner is author of "Speaker and the Audience" (1922) and "Life of James Redpath" (1926). He is a member of the Union League Club, of Chicago, Ill.; the National Press Club, of Washington, and the Masonic fraternity. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Horner was married, Aug. 24, 1904, to Jessie, daughter of James Ridway, of Curtis, Nebr., and they have three children: Kathleen, Eleanor and Bryan Horner.

**McCAIN, William Ross,** underwriter, was born at Monticello, Ark., Oct. 15, 1878, son of William Simonton and Eliza (Chesnutt) McCain. He is a descendant of Hugh McCain who came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, prior to the revolutionary war, settling first in Pennsylvania and later in Mecklenburg county, N. C. From Hugh McCain and his wife, Jane Davis, the line descends through their son William, a revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Eleanor Johnson; their son Hugh Johnson and his wife, Matilda Moore; and their son William Ross and his wife, Margaret Strong Simonton, the grandparents of William Ross McCain. He was educated at Washington and Lee University and at the University of Arkansas, where he was graduated A.B. and A.M. in 1898. He read law under the direction of his father, a successful attorney of Little Rock, Ark., and was admitted to the bar in 1904. Three years later he became special agent for the Home Fire Insurance Co., conducted by A. B. Banks & Co., of Fordyce, Ark., and in 1909 he formed a similar association with the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. In 1911 he entered the service of the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, as special agent, and served it in that position until 1919 when he was made assistant secretary. He became secretary in 1923 and was elected vice-president and secretary in 1927. Mr. McCain was president of the South Eastern Underwriters' Association and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the University, Hartford Golf (director) and Civitan (president 1920) clubs of Hartford. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational denomination. He was married, Apr. 11, 1917, to Dorothy May, daughter of Harry H. Foster, a lumberman, of Little Rock, Ark. They have two children: Elizabeth and William Ross McCain.

**NORTON, William Tully,** engineer, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 20, 1880, son of William Tully and Harriet Reid (Haller) Norton. His original American ancestor, John Norton, came from London, England in 1651 and settled at Branford, Conn., the line descending from him through John, Gideon, Stephen, Stephen, 2nd, and John Cole Norton, Mr. Norton's grandfather. He was graduated at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, with the B.S. degree in 1903, and for two years following was experimental engineer at the Olds Motor Works, Detroit, Mich. During 1907-10 he was executive engineer of the E. R. Thomas Motor Co. and its successor, the Chalmers Motor Co., having charge of experimental engineering and the development of new models. As chief engineer and production manager of the Selden Motor Vehicle Co., Rochester, N. Y. (1911-17), he was in entire charge of the design and production of motor trucks. In the spring of 1916 Mr. Norton served on the technical committee of the quartermaster corps, U. S. army, which framed the motor vehicle specifications for the army and later in the same year spent several months in England and France observing the operation and requirements of motor trucks in military use under war conditions. In the summer of 1917 he was in charge of the chassis design of the war department Class B military cargo trucks, later known as the famous army Liberty trucks, in Washington, D. C., and in the fall of that year supervised the construction of the first of these trucks at the Selden factory in Rochester, N. Y., the truck being completed in ten days. He then drove it to Washington and delivered it to the quartermaster general of the army. Subsequently the U. S. government ordered 20,000 trucks built from this design. In 1918 Mr. Norton went to France under a special war department contract as technical adviser to the chief of the motor transport corps of the A. E. F. Upon his return to the United States at the end of the World war he was appointed chief engineer of the motor transport corps, occupying this position until 1922 when he resigned. He was then chief engineer of the L. M. Axle Co., Cleveland, O., in charge of design, heat treating and sales

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W. Tully Norton.

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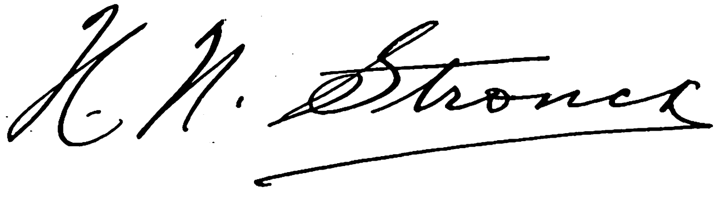


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management. Since 1923 he has been engaged privately in consultation work on automotive equipment, mostly of a private character, for large corporations and banking institutions. He has invented a number of devices in automotive equipment, patents of which were assigned to companies by whom he was employed. His most important invention, however, a six wheel heavy cargo truck, in which the four wheels placed together under the rear end are drivers, is being patented in his name. Such a truck permits heavy loads to be carried over soft roads, it allows the use of smaller and therefore cheaper pneumatic tires, attains greater speed and tests have proven it practically impossible to cause the truck to skid in wet weather. Mr. Norton is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is an Episcopalian in his religious creed. He was married in Cleveland, O., Feb. 22, 1905, to Mildred French, daughter of George French Williams, a mechanical engineer.

**STRONCK, Hubert Nicholas,** industrial engineer, was born at Le Mars, Ia., Feb. 24, 1892, son of Michael and Helen (Loutsh) Stronck. He was a student at the Armour Scientific Academy with the class of 1909, and was graduated E.M. at the Colorado School of Mines in 1913. During 1913–15 he was a member of various consulting engineering staffs, and upon settling in Chicago in 1915 entered the engineering firm of Benedict, Boyle & Stronck. In succeeding years he served as vice-president of the Illinois Engineering & Audit Co., 1917; as organizer, secretary and chief of operations of the Kenfield Lamoreaux Co., 1918–20; as general manager of the Gerrard Mfg. Co., Cicero, Ill., and director of the Haynes Corp., Chicago and New York, 1920–21; and as vice-president of the Corporation Maintenance & Service Co., 1921–24. Since 1924 he has been senior partner of H. N. Stronck & Co. of Chicago, bank consultants. He has specialized in research work in the problem of bank management and in that field has been retained as counsel by a number of banking institutions, among them the First National Bank of Detroit, Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla., Foreman National Bank of Chicago, Liberty Central Trust Co. of St. Louis, American National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and American Founders Group of New York. He is special counsel to the United States comptroller of the currency, by whom he was appointed in 1929 director general of a nation-wide study on banking conditions. He has also been technical adviser to various committees of the American Bankers Association. He is the author of "Bank Administration" (1929), and many articles which have been published in "Bankers Monthly" and the "Journal" of the American Bankers Association. He is a member of the Society of Industrial Engineers (former president, Chicago chapter), Western Efficiency Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Chicago City Club. He was married in Chicago in 1917, to Clare Hoffman, and they have two sons, Hubert Nicholas Stronck, Jr., and Gerald David Stronck.

**HENIUS, Max,** chemist, was born at Aalborg, Denmark, June 16, 1859, son of Isidor and Emilie (Wasserzug) Henius. He received his preliminary education at Aalborg Latin school; was for three years a student in chemistry at Polytechnic University, Hanover, Germany, and was graduated at the University of Marburg, Germany, with the degree Ph.D., in 1881. In that year he came to America, and in 1886 joined with Dr. Robert Wahl in forming the firm of Wahl & Henius, analytical and consulting chemists, at Chicago. From this evolved the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, incorporated in 1903, and changed in 1917 to the Wahl-Henius Institute. In connection with the institute, mainly devoted to the fermentation industries, the American Brewing Academy was opened in 1891. Mr. Henius was director and secretary of these institutions, and in 1918 he became president of Wahl-Henius Institute. He is joint author of "Wahl-Henius Handy Book of the Brewing, Malting and Auxiliary Trades" (1901, 1908). He is the inventor of various brewhouse apparatus and equipment, and his "Art of Brewing" is covered by a U. S. patent under date of 1909. He has always supported thorough Americanization of immigrants to this country. He served as director, vice-president and president of the Chicago Public Library; as president of the Jacob A. Riis League of Patriotic Service; and as a member of the National Chemists' Defense Coun-

cil. He is a fellow of the Chemical Society, London, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Chicago Academy of Science, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the National Historical Society, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Institute of Brewing, London, the Society of Chemical Industry, London, and the Dania, Press, and Chicago Library clubs of Chicago. He served as a judge at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; was a delegate to the first International brewers' congress, Brussels, 1910; was general director of the American Exposition of brewing

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machinery, materials and products, at Chicago, 1911; and secretary-general of the second international brewers' congress, in connection with the international barley and hops prize exhibition at Chicago, 1911. He was president of the committee and chairman of the Independence Day celebration at Aarhus, Denmark, in 1909, and was one of the founders of the American National Park at Rebild, Denmark, in 1912, donated to Denmark by American citizens of Danish descent. He is a knight of the order of Dannebrog (Denmark), and was made commander in 1911. In 1925 he received the gold merit medal of Denmark. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1883, to Johanne Louise, daughter of Emil Theodore Heiberg, of Aalborg, Denmark; they have three children: Henry Robert, Emil Theodore, and Gerda Henius Holmes.

**WILFLEY, Xenophon Pierce,** lawyer and U. S. senator, (1918), was born in Audrain county, Mo., Mar. 18, 1871, son of James Franklin and Sarah Rebecca (Pindall) Wilfley. His father, a farmer, was an active worker in church and civic affairs; his mother was a daughter of Evan Shelby Pindall, who moved from West Virginia to Missouri and built the first brick house in Monroe county in the late fifties. After completing his preparatory training in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Wilfley entered Central College, Fayette, Mo., where he was graduated A.M., in 1896. His professional studies were made in the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, leading to the degree of LL.B. and admission to the bar, in 1899. He began practice in the office of his brother, Judge L. R. Wilfley, St. Louis and has continued in the same city to the present time with success and distinction. He is now senior partner of the firm of Wilfley, Williams, McIntyre & Nelson. In addition to various offices of trust and importance, Mr. Wilfley served as chairman of the board of election commissioners of St. Louis, from February, 1917, to April, 1918. Then he was appointed by Gov. Gardner to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate, occasioned by the death of Senator William Joel Stone and he served a brief period from Apr. 30 to Nov. 5, 1918 with ability and credit, declaring his position unequivocally on the floor of the senate on all important questions. He was unsuccessful in running for another term. Mr. Wilfley is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Missouri State Bar Association, having been president of the latter, in 1925. He is one of the board of three trustees of Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, and Chairman of the Board of Curators of Central College, Fayette, Mo. He is vice president of the Board of Finance of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, an organization to administer the fund for the maintenance of superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans. In 1923, his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the University, Bellerive and Noonday clubs of St. Louis. He was married, Oct. 28, 1908, to Rosamond, daughter of J. A. Guthrie, a banker of Mexico, Mo. They have two daughters, Mary Ellen and Rosamond Guthrie Wilfley.

**DAVISON, George Willets,** banker, was born at Rockville Center, L. I., Mar. 25, 1872, son of Robert Anthony and Emeline (Sealey) Davison, grandson of Tredwell and Phoebe (DeMott) Davison, and a descendant of Robert Davison, a native of England, who settled in North Hempstead, L. I., about 1760. He received his preparatory education at the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Wesleyan University in 1892, and LL.B. at New York University in 1894. After his admission to the New York bar, he began to practise in the office of Lowry, Stone & Auerbach, but in 1896 he formed a partnership with Judge A. N. Weller of Brooklyn under the style, Weller & Davison. For two years (1897–98) he served as assistant district attorney of Queens county, N. Y.; and in 1899 was appointed district attorney to fill the unexpired term of Col. William J. Youngs. In 1900 he was a member and secretary of the commission on the revision of the Greater New York charter, which was subsequently adopted by the legislature. Later he transferred his interest largely to financial affairs in connection with some of the larger corporations in New York city. In 1912 he was elected vice-president of the Central Trust Co. of New York, and after 1918, when it formed a merger with the Union Trust Co., he continued as vice-president of the new organization, the Central Union Trust Co. In 1919 he became president of the company, an office which he still holds, and during this period the Central Union Trust Co. has expanded into one of the leading financial institutions in New York city. In 1919 its capital, surplus and undivided profits amounted to $29,843,000 and its total resources were $284,000,000; by 1928 these figures had increased to $55,162,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits and $402,000,000 total resources. In 1929, as a result of negotiations which he conducted for his institution, a merger was arranged between the Central Union Trust Co. and the Hanover National Bank. He is president and director of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Co. and a member of the board of directors of the Discount Corporation, Wabash Railroad Co., Ann Arbor Railroad Co., Virginian Railway Co., Third Avenue Railway Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Servel, Inc., Sloss, Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Manati Sugar Co., Continental Insurance Co., Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Niagara Fire Insurance Co., American Writing Paper Co., New York Investors, and McKesson and Robbins. He is president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan University and treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of the Woman's Hospital of New York. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and of Phi Beta Kappa, honor fraternity. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Dickinson College in 1912. He is a member of Greenwich Country, University, Racquet and Tennis, Recess, Piping Rock, Grolier and Round Hill clubs and the Down Town Association of New York city, and of the Alpha Delta Phi, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He was married Apr. 24, 1895, to Harriet R., daughter of Jesse G. Baldwin of Middletown, Conn.

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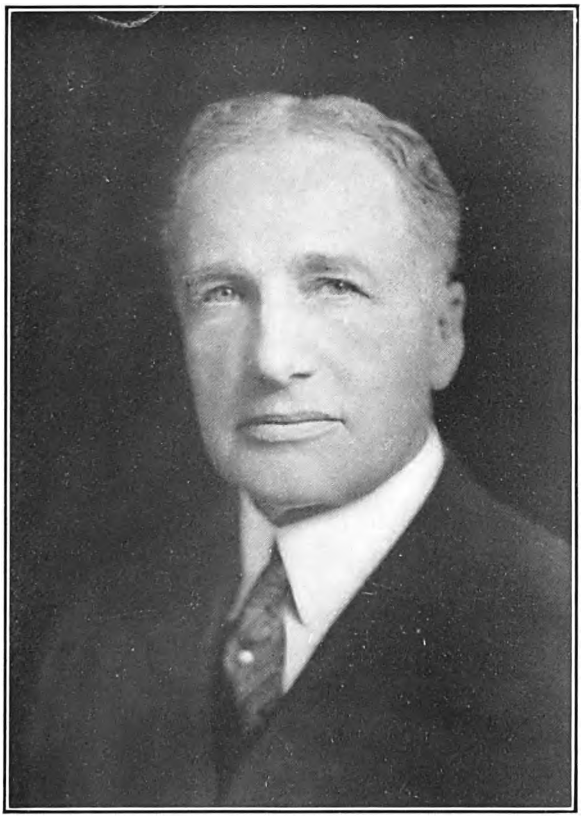

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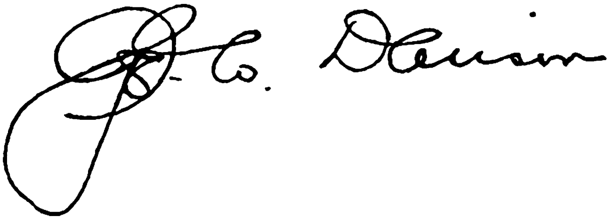

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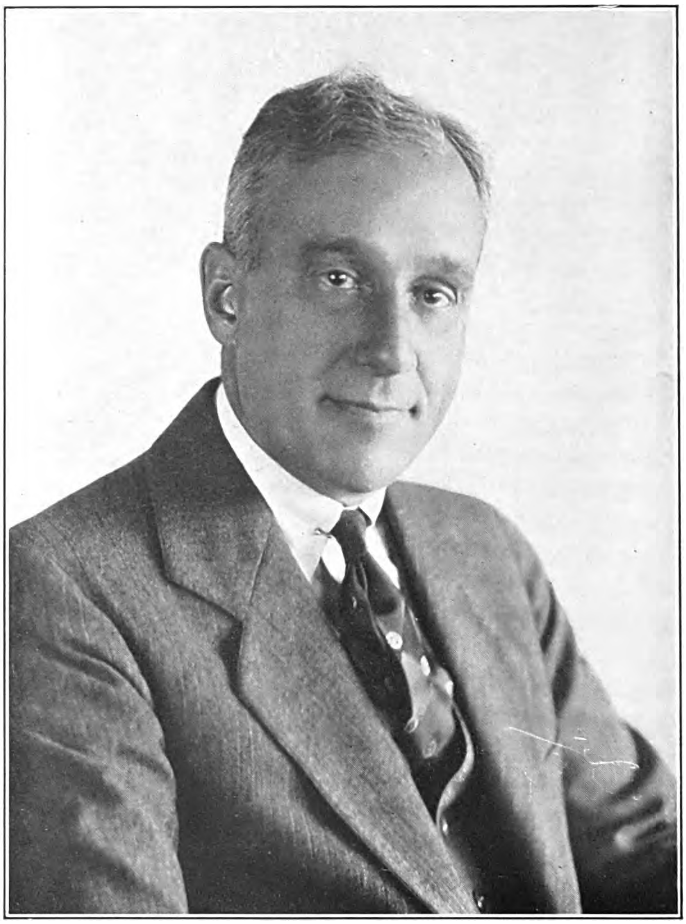

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**SEAMAN, Harold Hibbard,** manufacturer, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8, 1879, son of William Stuart and Kate Darling (Hibbard) Seaman. Mr. Seaman was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1900 and for nine years thereafter was associated with the Electric Storage Battery Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., working in various branch offices throughout the country and becoming manager of the southern office in Atlanta, Ga. In 1909–10 he was assistant manager of the electrical division of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. of New York. He resigned this position in 1910 after the death of his father who was president of W. S. Seaman & Co., manufacturers of furniture and automobile bodies, and returned to Milwaukee to join his brother, Irving Seaman, in taking over his father's business. This company had originally been founded in 1846 by Alonzo Durato Seaman, Harold Seaman's grandfather, as A. D. Seaman & Co. to manufacture furniture and interior woodwork. When the elder Seaman died, William succeeded to the business, changing the name to W. S. Seaman & Co. and continued the manufacture of furniture. The development of the automobile created a demand for wooden bodies and taking on this new line in 1908, it was not long before the making of automobile bodies became the largest part of the business. Harold H. Seaman was chosen to succeed his father as president of the W. S. Seaman Co. in 1910, which at that time did an annual business of $225,000. The demand for automobile bodies was so great that in 1919 the company was reorganized for that service exclusively, the name being changed to the Seaman Body Corporation; a half interest was sold to the Nash Motors Co. and thereafter it confined its output to Nash bodies only. Mr. Seaman continues to be president of the corporation. Its volume of production grew from 9,125 bodies in 1922 to 120,000 in 1928 and its present income is $28,000,000 per annum. A total area of 1,140,000 square feet is contained in the Seaman plant and it employs an average of 4,500 men throughout the year. In 1926 Mr. Seaman formed the Seaman-Dunning Corp., of Pine Bluff, Ark., where the lumber used in the manufacturing of bodies is procured, seasoned, and cut to its final dimensions before being shipped to the factory in Milwaukee, thus utilizing cheap electrical power and reducing the freight bills to one-eighth the cost of shipping the raw lumber. Mr. Seaman is president of the Seaman-Dunning Corp. and is a director of the Nash Motors Co. and the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Milwaukee, Town, Milwaukee Country, University, Fox Point and Milwaukee Athletic clubs and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married, April 10, 1912, to Maude, daughter of Cartwright Eustis, of New Orleans, La.

**SOLIS-COHEN, Myer,** physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1877, son of Jacob da Silva and Miriam (Binswanger) Solis-Cohen. His father (q.v.) was a famous laryngologist and his maternal grandfather, Isidor Binswanger, a well-known merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia. Dr. Solis-Cohen was graduated A.B. in 1897 and M.D. in 1900 at the University of Pennsylvania and after serving as interne at the Philadelphia General Hospital for a year began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1901. He has specialized in internal medicine and pediatrics. He was instructor in physical diagnosis in the school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, 1903–06, and has been assistant professor of medicine in the graduate school of medicine of that institution since 1921 and lecturer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania since 1922. He is also pediatrist to the Jewish Hospital (director of its research laboratory, 1916–27), Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives and to Mt. Sinai Hospital, and was visiting physician to the Chestnut Hill Home for Consumptives, 1903–18. In the World war he served as captain, U. S. army medical corps, at base hospital No. 59, Rimaucourt, France, and at field hospital No. 37, at Recey-sur-Ourcq, and with the 78th field artillery at Baigneux-les-Juifs. He is now a major in the medical reserve corps. Dr. Solis-Cohen has contributed extensively to medical journals and is the author of "The Family Health" (1910); "Girl, Wife and Mother" (1911); "Mother and Child" (1930); and of the article on "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" in Sajous' "Analytical Cyclopedia of Practical

Medicine." He was one of the first to point out the menace of latent diphtheria, 1907, and of diphtheria carriers, 1909, and discovered the "Xiphosternal crunching sound" (1903) of the heart. He invented a coagulometer, 1908; described a new method of administering tuberculin, 1920; and originated the pathogen-selective culture method, 1921. He also presented a new conception of focal infection and of how to combat it with vaccine in 1924, and with George D. Heist and Solomon Solis-Cohen he devised a method of measuring the bactericidal power of whole blood in 1918. Dr. Solis-Cohen is a member of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, American Association of Immunologists, American Association of Teachers of Diseases of Children, Philadel-

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phia College of Physicians, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia Pediatric Society, and Medico-Legal Association. He also belongs to the Military Order of the World war, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, American Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Medical, Physicians' Motor and the Army and Navy clubs of Philadelphia. Dr. Solis-Cohen is a trustee and one of the founders of Congregation Beth El and was president of the Philadelphia Y.M.H.A. He was married, Feb. 11, 1925, to Rosebud Lotta, daughter of Isaac Teschner, of New York, and they have a daughter, Kathie Teschner Solis-Cohen.

**NORRIS, Charles Gilman,** author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 23, 1881, son of Benjamin Franklin and Gertrude Glorvina (Doggett) Norris. His father, a wholesale jeweler in Chicago, was head of the firm of B. F. Norris, Alister & Co., and his mother attained distinction as an actress. Frank Norris (1870–1902), author of "McTeague" and other outstanding novels, was his brother. The family removed to San Francisco, Calif., where Charles attended the Lowell high school, and then entered the University of California at Berkeley. After his graduation as Ph.B. in 1903 he entered the publishing field, with which he remained associated during his earlier career, first as assistant editor of "Country Life in America" in New York city in 1903–05. He was circulation manager of the Southern Pacific railroad's house journal, the "Sunset Magazine," in San Francisco in 1905, and then spent another period in New York as art editor of the "American Magazine" in 1907–12 and as assistant editor of the "Christian Herald," 1912–14. In 1917 he joined the reserve officers' training camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y., was commissioned captain of infantry, and assigned to the 153d depot brigade at Camp Dix, N. J. with the rank of major, from which he resigned after the armistice. He has been engaged in independent authorship since 1915, when his first novel "The Amateur" appeared. His subsequent books are "Salt" (1917), "Brass" (1920), "Bread" (1923), "Pig Iron" (1925), "Zelda Marsh" (1927) and "Seed" 1930. He has also written two plays, both of which were produced by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, "The Rout of the Philistines" (1922) and "A Jest of Robin Hood" (1929). Mr. Norris has been classed as a sociological historian whose avowed aim is to make his readers reflect upon the social issues he analyzes. He has a vein for developing fictional themes as a basis for a criticism of modern American life, the interacting factors of which he studies with a balanced and detached view and a fine observation of detail. The themes he has so far presented for solution embrace the effects on human relationships of modern college education, modern phases of the marriage problem, the conflicting calls of business and home for women, and of industrialism. He builds his fabric in a straightforward, exhaustive manner, slowly piling up an accumulation of detail, and brings to the section of life he pictures a sober, sensible man's visualization of spiritual values or of their absence. Sincere, thorough and competent, he never assumes the role of cynic or satirist, and scoffs at nothing, being too earnest to be humorous. His achievement lies in compelling the respect and in holding the interest of his readers by a dogged seriousness of mind which overlays all his writings, and which appears to have been the determining quality that led him to authorship. He is a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the Players, Lambs and Dutch Treat clubs of New York city, and of the Bohemian and Family clubs of San Francisco. His creed is Episcopalian and his politics Republican. Mr. Norris was married, Apr. 30, 1909, to Kathleen, daughter of James Alden Thompson, a banker, of Mill Valley, Calif., and they have a son, Frank Norris, 2d. As Kathleen Norris, his wife is widely known for her stories and novels.

**NORRIS, Kathleen [Thompson],** author, was born in San Francisco, Calif., July 6, 1880, daughter of James Alden and Josephine (Maroney) Thompson, of Irish-American descent. She was reared at Mill Valley, a few miles outside the city of San Francisco, and educated chiefly under private teachers and by her parents. Their deaths when she was nineteen threw upon her the burden of bringing up and supporting a family of brothers and sisters, and she found employment in San Francisco as a bookkeeper, saleswoman, school teacher and librarian. Meantime she turned to the study of writing and for a few months attended a special course on story construction at the University of California. Following a period spent in Red Cross relief work in San Francisco after the earthquake of 1906, she was employed as a reporter by the "San Francisco Call" which stimulated her developing writing talent. In 1909, with independent authorship as her goal, she went to New York city, where she sought recognition from the magazines as a writer of fiction. Her first stories appeared in 1910 in the New York "Telegram," the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "American Magazine," where one called "Mother" attracted nation-wide attention. Subsequently she enlarged this short story to novel size, and its publication in 1911 established her repute in authorship. It was serialized through the "Ladies' Home Journal," and in book form quickly ran to twenty-five editions, or a sale of 900,000 copies. Mrs. Norris' other books are: "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne" (1912); "Poor Dear Margaret Kirby" (1913); "Saturday's Child" (1914); "The Story of Julia Page" (1915); "The Heart of Rachael" (1916); "Martie, the Unconquered" (1917); "Undertow" (1917); "Josslyn's Wife" (1918); "Sisters" (1919); "Harriet and the Piper" (1920); "Beloved Woman" (1921); "Certain People of Importance" (1922); "Butterfly" (1923); "The Callahans and the Murphys" (1924); "Little Ships" (1925); "The Black Flemings" (1926); "Hildegarde" (1926); "The Sea Gull" (1927); "Barberry Bush" (1927); "The Fun of being a Mother" (1927); "My Best Girl" (1928); "Beauty and the Beast" (1928); "The Foolish Virgin" (1928); "Home" (1928); "Storm House" (1929); "Red Silence" (1929); "Mother and Son" (1929); "Passion Flower" (1930); "The Lucky Lawrences" (1930), and "Beauty in Letters" (1930). These stories reveal a close and faithful observation of the inconsequential lives of average people, who form the bulk of her large reading public, and to the conventional structure of her stories she applies an experienced craftsmanship and an unerring understanding of popular psychology. Her assurance of touch, control of material, and deftness of

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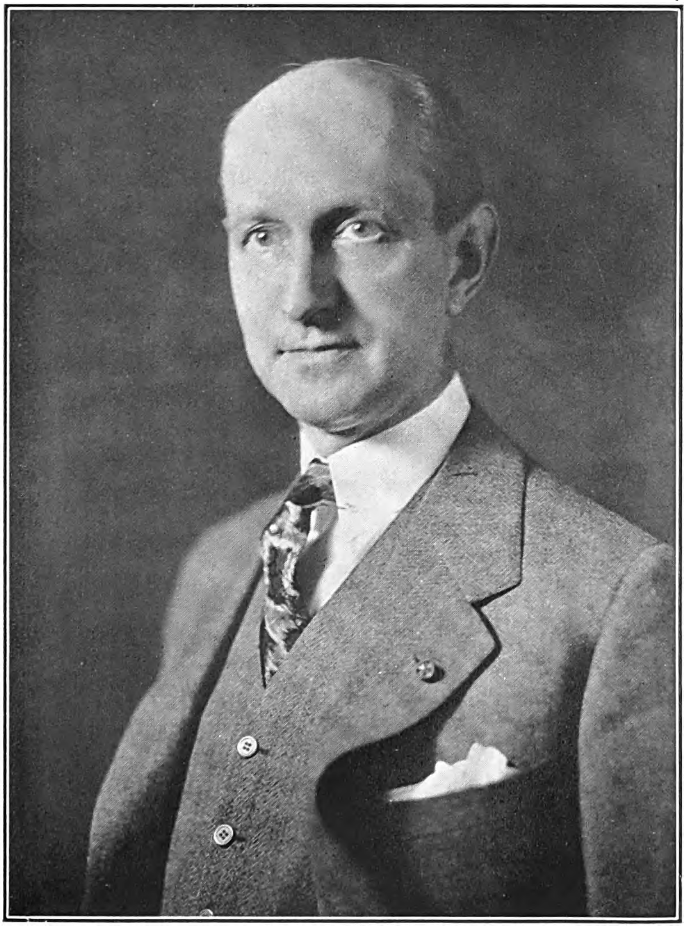

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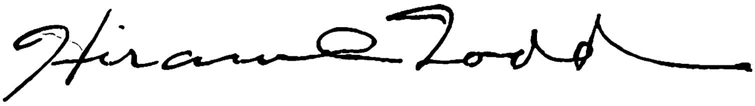

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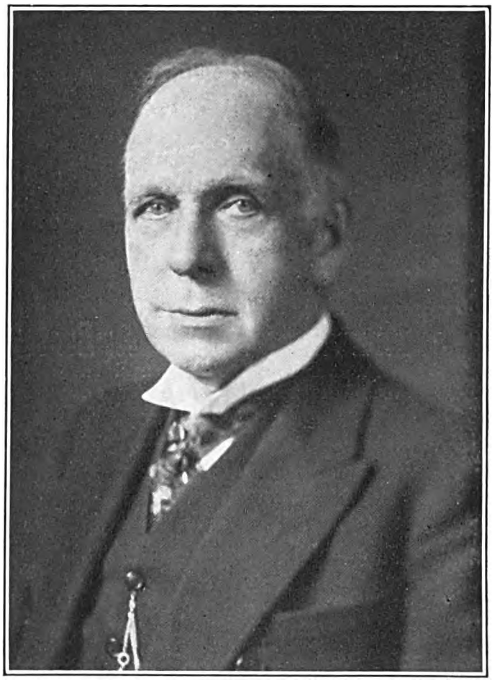
atmospheric phrase show her mastery of all the tried devices that produce best sellers. Critics credit her with having achieved a manner of writing that virtually compels the uncritical attention of a reader once he has entered her enchanted territory. She has recorded her own career in "Noon" (1925), an autobiographical sketch. Her creed is Roman Catholic. She was married in New York city, Apr. 30, 1909, to Charles Gilman Norris, the author, and of three children has a surviving son, Frank Norris, 2nd.

**NICHOLS, Herbert Lewis,** engineer, was born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 18, 1886, son of Burt Hooker and Nellie Hough (Smith) Nichols. His earliest known American ancestor was John Nichols who settled at Halifax, Vt., in 1780. Mr. Nichols was graduated Ph.B. at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1907 and began his engineering career in the generating plant of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. In 1908 he engaged in electrical construction work for the St. Joseph Lead Co. at Flat River, Mo., and for several months worked in the Chicago testing laboratory of the Western Electric Co. He designed electric power plants for Sargent & Lundy in 1909, and during 1909–13 was purchasing engineer of public utility properties and valuation engineer for H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago. In 1914 he was valuation engineer for Norton & Bird of that city and in the next year maintained a private practice as consulting engineer. Mr. Nichols was president of the Southern Minnesota Gas & Electric Corp. and manager of the River Falls Power Co., with headquarters at Albert Lea, Minn., in 1916–19, and a partner in William L. Ross & Co., Inc., investment bankers of Chicago, 1920–26. Since 1927 he has served as president of Nichols, Terry & Co., Inc., investment bankers of Chicago and New York city. This company specializes in creating public utility holding companies by purchasing separate properties and grouping them into operating units. Bond and stock syndicates are then organized to provide the public financing necessary for the development of the companies. Mr. Nichols is vice-president of the National Gas & Electric Corp., Federated Publications, Inc., Central Carolina Telephone Co. and Southeastern Telephone Co.; and director of the American Commonwealth Power Corp. He is a member of the Union League, Midland, Oak Park, and Brookwood Country clubs of Chicago and the Yale Club and Downtown Athletic Club of New York city. Politically he is a Republican, and is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, Ill. He was married, June 14, 1911, to Burchette Florence, daughter of Emmett Curran McCormick, of Farmington, Mo., and they have five children: Herbert Lewis, Jr., James Goodyear, Betty Brooks, Lucie Florence and David Curran Nichols.

**ELLIOTT, George Robert,** surgeon, was born at Sennett, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1855, son of John and Jane (Johnston) Elliott. Dr. Elliott received his pre-medical education at Cornell Unisersity, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with the degree of M.D. in 1881. After several years of hospital work he began the practice of medicine in New York. During the early years of his professional life, Dr. Elliott devoted a large portion of his time to the study and teaching of pathology and studied much in Europe, chiefly in Vienna. He was lecturer on pathology and orthopedic surgery at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine until 1896. During his histo-pathological work at Post-Graduate, he was for several years associated with Dr. Charles L. Dana teaching the microscopical anatomy of the central nervous system. He is professor of clinical orthopedic surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, attending orthopedic surgeon at St. Francis and St.



Joseph's hospitals, and consulting orthopedic surgeon to Montefiore Hospital. He has contributed numerous articles dealing chiefly with pathology and orthopedic surgerv to various medical journals. Among these should be mentioned the following studies of arthritis: "The Present Status of Chronic Multiple Arthritis with Special Consideration of Infection as an Etiological Factor" (1916); "X-ray Study of Gastrointestinal Findings in Multiple Arthritis" (1912); "Arthritis-Urica—The Relationship of its Findings to Those of Certain Other Types of Chronic Multiple Arthritis" (1915); "Contribution to Spinal Osteo-Arthritis Involving the Cervical Region" (1926); and other monographs as follows: "Rigid Spine: a study with report of five cases illustrating the different types" (1906); "Fracture of the Odontoid Process of the Axis with Intermittent Pressure Paralysis" (1912). One of his earliest publications was "A Complete Microscopical Report of General Grant's Malady Establishing Completely the Diagnosis of Epithelial Cancer." Dr. Elliott is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Orthopedic Association, the Psi Upsilon Club and charter member of the Physicians Art Club. He takes recreation in painting and sculpture.

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**REPPLIER, Agnes**, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 1, 1858, daughter of John George and Agnes (Mathias) Repplier, of French descent. She received her education in private schools and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Torresdale, Pa., where she was under the influence of French ideals and acquired that language as part of her training. Her later studies were augmented and colored by long sojourns abroad, which added a rich store of material to her bookish background as a student of belles lettres. French influences in her European contacts, as in her educational environment, also contributed to accentuate her Gallic temperament and training revealed in the literary qualities of her work. Her place in literature is among the small group who have specialized in the light essay and made that vehicle their own. She has written leisurely for cultivated people on topics chiefly drawn from books, with no conscious assertion of genius or with any message to deliver. Her manner is urbane and unaffected and she has an informal method by which her themes are heightened in interest by recitals of entertaining episodes, witty observations, pithy quotations and epigrams and allusions that take for granted the understanding of a cultured reader. A spontaneous vivacity and brilliance also sometimes illumine her critical vein and raise it to a high level of distinction, especially on literary subjects. She has been as well versed in social intercourse as in belles lettres and to her surveys of human life has applied the viewpoint of a Roman Catholic traditionist who is skeptical of modern progress as a help to real living. Her writings therefore reveal an unresponsiveness to Western realism and veritism and an intense mistrust of liberalism and contemporary tendencies in general. As a critic of the morals and manners of the new age, she has decided convictions thereon and has voiced them emphatically. Her critical work is temperamental rather than scientific and is not a product of system or methodical analysis. She has been compared with Henry James as a "critic of flashes," but flashes that often illuminate an entire landscape. As summed up by Fred Lewis Pattee, "her work must be classed with that of Lamb, of Loti and of Hearn, as work peculiarly personal, work that makes its appeal on account of the surcharged individuality behind it." Her publications are "Books and Men" (1888); "Points of View" (1891); "Essays in Miniature" (1892); "Essays in Idleness" (1893); "In the Dozy Hours" (1894); "Philadelphia—The Place and the People" (1898); "Varia" (1898); "The Fireside Sphinx," a study of the cat (1901); "Compromises" (1904); "In Our Convent Days" (1905); "A Happy Half-Century" (1908); "Americans and Others" (1912); "The Cat" (1912); "Counter Currents" (1915); "Points of Friction" (1920); "Under Dispute" (1924); "Pere Marquette" (1929); and a compilation, "A Book of Famous Verse" (1892). In her active years Miss Repplier lectured frequently throughout the country. She holds the honorary degree of Litt.D. of the University of Pennsylvania (1902), of Yale (1925), of Marquette University (1928) and of Columbia University (1929), and the Laetare medal of the University of Notre Dame (1911).

**BUNN, Charles Wilson**, lawyer, was born at Galesville, Wis., May 21, 1855, son of Romanzo and Sarah (Purdy) Bunn. His father, a noted Shakespearean scholar and jurist, was U. S. district judge for the western district of Wisconsin during 1877–1905. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Bunn, of English descent, who was a landowner at Nantasket, Mass., in 1642. Mr. Bunn was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1874, and LL.B. in 1875. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and began the practice of his profession at La Crosse, in association with Angus Cameron and Joseph W. Losey under the name of Cameron, Losey & Bunn, which later became Losey & Bunn. In 1885 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and formed a partnership with James W. Lusk under the firm name of Lusk & Bunn, later changed to Lusk, Bunn & Hadley, and finally to Bunn & Hadley. Mr. Bunn continued in general practice until 1896 when he became associated with the Northern Pacific Railway Co. as general counsel. He was subsequently appointed vice-president and general counsel for the Northern Pacific lines. Mr. Bunn has also served since 1888 as a faculty member of the law school of the University of Minnesota. As a lawyer he has taken part in numerous important litigations, including: In re Ida Louisa Pierce (44 Wis. 411); Van Steenwyk vs. Washburn (59 Wis. 483); Washburn vs. Van Steenwyk (32 Minn. 336); Kettle River Railroad Co. vs. Eastern Railway Co. (41 Minn. 461); Hospes vs. North West Manufacturing & Car Co. (48 Minn. 174); Stearns vs. State of Minnesota (179 U. S. 223); Fairbank vs. United States (181 U. S. 283); Northern Pacific Railway Co. vs. Adams (192 U. S. 440); Northern Securities Co. vs, United States (193 U. S. 197); Ex Parte Young (209 U. S. 123); Interstate Commerce Commission vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co. (216 U. S. 538); Minnesota Rate Case (230 U. S. 352); Northern Pacific Railway Co. vs. North Dakota (236 U. S. 585); and Northern Pacific Railway Co. vs. Department of Public Works State of Washington (268 U. S. 39). He is the author of "Jurisdiction and Practice of the Courts of the United States" (3d ed. 1927). Mr. Bunn is a member of the Minnesota and Somerset clubs of St. Paul. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Aug. 9, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Mons Anderson, of La Crosse, Wis., and they had four children: Helen, Samuel A., Donald Charles and Charles Bunn.

**MOORE, John Monroe**, bishop of the M. E. church, South, was born at Morgantown, Ky., Jan. 27, 1867, son of Joseph Alexander and Martha Ann (Hampton) Moore, grandson of Obadiah and great-grandson of William Moore, of Irish descent. He was graduated at Lebanon (O.) College in 1887 with the degree of A.B. After teaching for four years he took postgraduate courses in mathematics and philosophy at Yale and in 1894 studied one semester at the University of Leipzig under the preceptorship of Wilhelm Wundt, the distinguished psychologist, and one semester at the University of Heidelberg under Kuno Fischer, the historian of philosophy. While in Yale he was a teacher in the Hillhouse High School and in 1895 received the degree of Ph.D. He returned from Europe with the expectation of continuing in the teaching profession, but having been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nov. 26, 1887, and ordained a deacon

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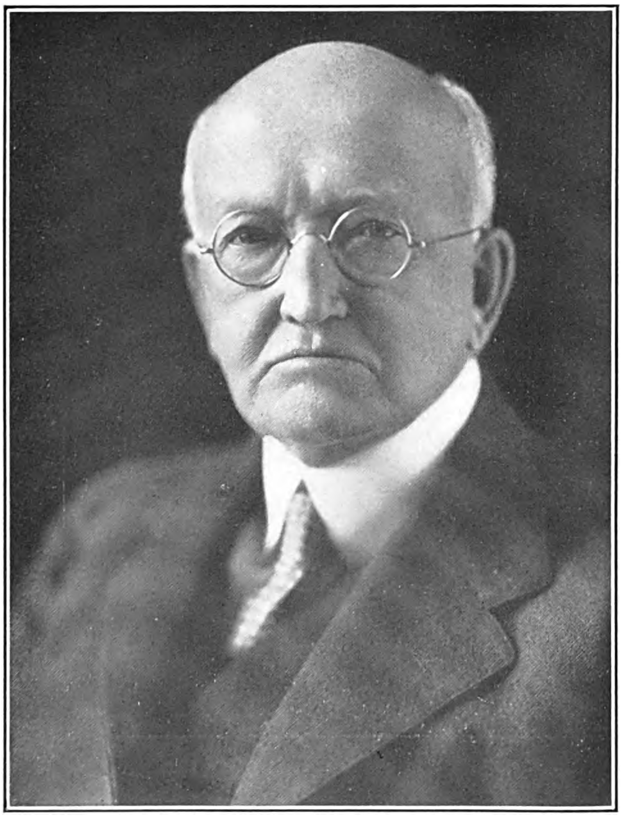

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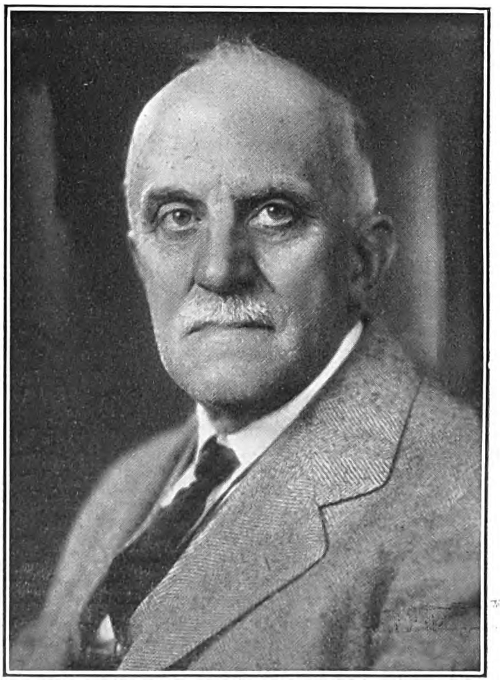
while at Yale in 1894, he decided to follow the ministry. For ten years he held the following pastorates: Marvin Church, St. Louis, Mo. (1895–98); Travis Park Church, San Antonio, Tex. (1898–1902); and First Church, Dallas, Tex. (1902–06). For three years he was managing editor of the "Christian Advocate," the general organ of the M. E. church, South, and in 1908 made a trip around the world to study missions, writing a series of letters on his findings to the "Christian Advocate." He was minister of St. John's Church, St. Louis, in 1909–10, and in the latter year was elected secretary of home missions for his church, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. He was elected bishop of his church by the general conference in 1918 and his first assignment was to the episcopal district in Brazil with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. During 1922–26 he was bishop in charge of eastern Texas and all of Oklahoma, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex. Since 1926 he has been in charge of the episcopal district in the west half of Texas and all of New Mexico, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex. Dr. Moore is the author of "Etchings of the East" (1908), "The South Today" (1917), "Brazil—An Introductory Study" (1920), and "Making the World Christian" (1921); and has compiled the "Little Hymn Book" (1912) and "Worship in Song" (1918). He served as a member of the joint hymnal commission that prepared the standard hymnal of the Northern and Southern Churches; and since 1914 he has been a member of the joint commission on the unification of the M. E. church and the M. E. church, South; he was a member of the general conferences of 1906, 1914 and 1918; he attended the Lausanne world conference on faith and order in 1927. He is now secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Central College, Missouri, in 1908, and by Yale University in 1925. He was married, Mar. 25, 1901, to Bessie, daughter of the Rev. Buckner Harris, of San Antonio, Tex., a Methodist minister.

**MacQUOID, Charles Wight,** banker and broker, was born in New York city, May 13, 1862, son of William Atkins and Elizabeth Deane (Hook) MacQuoid and grandson of Robert and Phoebe MacQuoid. The founder of the family in America was William MacQuoid, who, coming from Devonshire, England, in 1640, settled in Maine. Mr. MacQuoid was educated in the public schools of Westfield, N. J., and began his business career in 1878 as office boy in an insurance office in Wall street, New York city. A year later he entered the well-known banking and brokerage house of William Heath & Co., where he remained two years, becoming cashier of the firm of A. H. Combs & Co. He remained there for fourteen years, after which he was identified with the firm of John M. Shaw & Co., later being made junior member. In 1889 Mr. MacQuoid bought a seat on the New York stock exchange and in the following year formed the brokerage firm of C. W. MacQuoid & Co. This firm was succeeded by MacQuoid & Coady, of which he was president until he retired in 1929. He is an independent in politics and was for several terms mayor of Roselle, N. J. He is president of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. As a member of St. Luke's (P. E.) church of Roselle, Mr. MacQuoid was senior warden and lay reader for twenty years, and contributed to it a building lot, an altar, an excellent organ and a $50,000 parish house. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, Union League, New York Stock Exchange and Luncheon clubs of New York and the Deal (N. J.) Golf Club. He was married, Oct. 17, 1893, to Mary Frances, daughter of Miller F. Moore, and has two children, Helen and Charles Wight MacQuoid, Jr.

**PENNY, George Barlow,** musician and educator, was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., June 30, 1861, son of Rev. Joshua and Sarah Jeanette (Barlow) Penny. He received a musical education at Syracuse University and in New York city, and was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1885. After serving for two years as professor of music at Girton College and Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., 1885–87, he was called to the State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., to establish a school of music, which he conducted until 1890. He then organized the school of fine arts of the University of Kansas and served as its dean until 1903. In the latter year he organized the school of fine arts at Washburn College, of which he was dean for



three years, and served as municipal organist at the Topeka (Kans.) auditorium, 1904–06. He returned to the east in 1907 and was dean of the Rochester (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music, 1907–10; dean of the Institute of Musical Art, Rochester, N. Y., 1910–20; and since 1920 he has been professor of the history and literature of music and music appreciation at the Eastman School of Music. As dean of the Institute of Musical Art he established a four-year university course with diploma, public school courses, an organ course and courses in appreciation. After the institute had reached an enrollment of 600 students under his leadership it was pur-

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chased by George Eastman and presented to the University of Rochester in 1920, becoming the Eastman School of Music. Two years later Mr. Eastman endowed and equipped the school with a fund of $12,000,000. Prof. Penny organized and conducted for several years the Topeka (Kans.) Choral Society of 200 voices, and later the Rochester (N. Y.) Oratorio Society of 200 voices. He has written a number of anthems for church choirs. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of the University and Cornell clubs of Rochester, N. Y. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Prof. Penny was twice married (1), at Wimbledon, England, to Jessie Smith, who died in 1889, leaving one son, Carl Park Penny, and (2), Jan. 6, 1891, to Beulah Ray, daughter of Judge Robert Fulton White of Tarrytown, N. Y. Their son, Vernon Kellogg Penny, was killed in France during the World war.

**WILSON, Hugh Robert,** diplomat, was born at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 29, 1885, son of Hugh Robert and Alice (Tousey) Wilson. He was educated at the Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., Yale College (A.B. 1906), and the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris, France. After traveling a year he was employed in various capacities by his father's firm of Wilson Brothers, a wholesale men's furnishing house in Chicago, and in 1911 became private secretary to Edwin V. Morgan, the American minister to Portugal. Having decided to enter the diplomatic service he passed the usual examinations and was appointed secretary of the legation at Guatemala. Two years later he became second secretary of the embassy at Buenos Aires. During the World war Mr. Wilson was secretary of the embassy at Berlin and later in Vienna, and when the United States entered the conflict was transferred to Berne. For a short time after the war he was attached to the department of state in Washington. Early in 1920 he returned to Berlin with the American Commission which represented the United States while a peace treaty was being negotiated to end hostilities with Germany. His duties were those of counselor to the embassy. He was counselor of the embassy at Tokio, for two years and in March, 1924, returned to Washington to be chief of the division of current information of the state department, which prepares news items for the press and furnishes information to officials of the department. He also became a member of the executive committee of the foreign service personnel board and in March, 1925 was made its chairman. Mr. Wilson was appointed minister to Switzerland to succeed Hugh Gibson and presented his credentials in June, 1927. In that position he was a member of the preparatory commission for the conference on the limitation of armaments held at Geneva in 1927 and was secretary-general of the conference itself. In the same year Mr. Wilson was the official representative of the United States with Chauncey G. Parker and Norman F. Titus at the third general conference of the League of Nations on communications and transit. The covenant of the League of Nations provides that member nations shall secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members. An invitation to the United States to join the first conference was refused. At the second conference in 1923 Lewis W. Haskell was sent to act as an unofficial observer for the United States. But at the third conference in 1927 Mr. Wilson and his colleagues were made official representatives. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington. He was married, April 23, 1914, to Katherine Bogle of Ann Arbor, Mich., and had one son, Hugh Robert Wilson, Jr.

**PERKINS, Herbert Farrington,** manufacturer, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 18, 1864, son of George Augustus and Sarah Elizabeth (Farrington) Perkins. His father was professor of natural science at Roberts College, Constantinople, at the time of the son's birth. The family descends from Edmund Perkins of Upton, England, who came as a child with his mother to Ipswich, Mass. and married Susanna Hudson. From them the line is through Edmund and Mary (Farris) Perkins; William and Elizabeth (Palfrey) Perkins; William and Abigail (Cox) Perkins; and La Fayette and Dorcas (Abbot) Perkins, who were the grandparents of Herbert Farrington Perkins. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1887. He was in the employ of the National Malleable Castings Co., of Chicago, Ill., for eleven years, first in the factory and later as assistant treasurer. In 1899 he entered the service of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. to organize and develop its purchasing department and served as purchasing agent until the company was merged into the International Harvester Co. in 1902. He organized the purchasing department of the latter and became operating manager of its steel and lumber properties in 1906. These were organized as the Winconsin Steel Co. and the Wisconsin Lumber Co. with Mr. Perkins president of both. Later he became division manager, supervising in addition to the steel and lumber companies the purchasing department, both European and American, and the fiber department. He visited Ecuador in 1910 and Russia and Germany in 1911 and 1912 to study foreign metallurgical conditions. He was made vice-president in charge of manufacturing in 1919 and first vice-president in 1922, retaining supervision of the Wisconsin Steel Co. and the Wisconsin Lumber Co. In 1929 he was elected president of the International Harvester Co., to succeed Alexander Legge (q.v.), who had resigned to become chairman of the newly created federal farm board. He represented the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Pres. Wilson's first national industrial conference in 1919. Mr. Perkins has been a director at various times of the Continental National Bank, the Chicago Trust Co. and the Morris Plan Bank, of Chicago, and is vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Personal Loan & Savings Bank, formerly the Morris Plan Bank. He is a member and trustee of the Chicago Ethical Society, and member of the Chicago, Cliff Dwellers, The Tavern, University and Yale clubs of Chicago. His hobby is the study and collecting of etchings. He was married, Dec. 14, 1892, to Margaret Dana, daughter of Franklin Harvey Head, of Chicago and they have four children: Franklin Head, Helen, wife of Francis McMaster Knight, Margaret, wife of Earle F. Bliss and Elizabeth Perkins.

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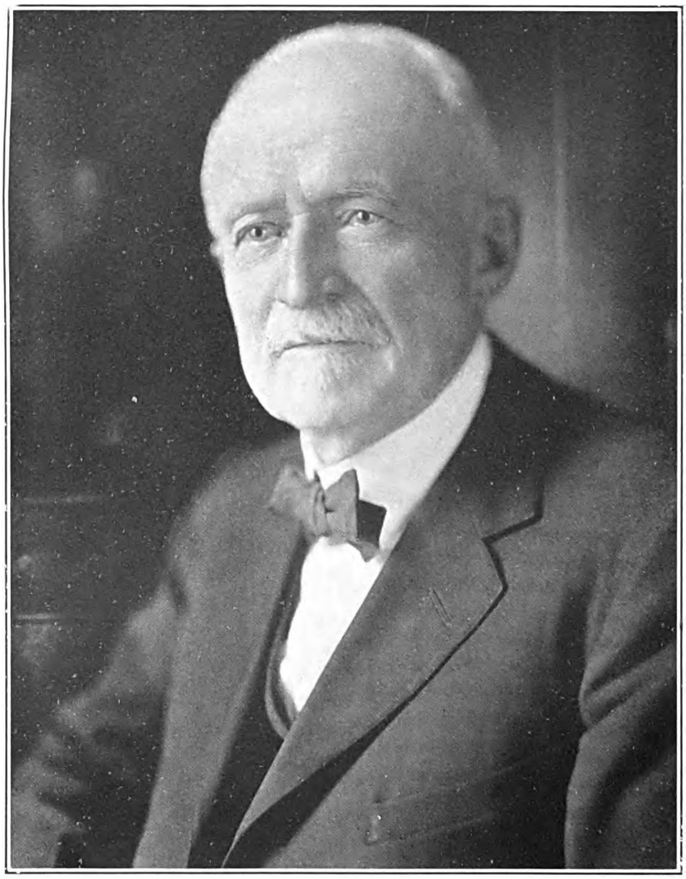

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**SHEDD, Charles Banks,** capitalist, was born at Michigan City, Ind., June 18, 1846, son of Joshua Rundle and Susan M. (Darling) Shedd. His earliest American ancestor was Daniel Shedd, a representative of an ancient English family, who settled at Shedd's Neck, near Quincy, Mass., about 1640. By the paternal line, he is also eighth in descent from Rev. Henry Dunster (q.v.), first president of Harvard College. His father, a native of Pepperell, Mass., was a merchant of Michigan City, which at one time seemed likely to become the metropolis of the West, but in 1847 he removed to Chicago, then just beginning to lead in population and commercial influence, and there he died in 1854. Mr. Shedd removed with his mother and two brothers to Oberlin, O., in 1855, and there received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated A.B. at Oberlin College in 1868. Then returning to Chicago, he engaged in the book and stationery trade with Cobb, Pritchard & Co., and a year later entered the banking house of Jacob R. Shipherd & Co. Subsequently he was made manager of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, which enjoyed the distinction of being the only bank in the city not burned out in the great fire of 1871, and able to open for its regular business, and meet all obligations on the day after the fire. Later he became manager of the Wabash Avenue-22nd Street branch of the State Savings Bank, the largest institution of its kind in the city, located in the south district which for a time promised to become the business center of Chicago.

In 1876 he joined, as a partner, his brother in the ice business conducted as E. A. Shedd & Co., which eventually became the largest and most important in Chicago, and was incorporated as the Knickerbocker Ice Co. This corporation purchased, in 1885, the business of twelve other leading concerns, and Mr. Shedd continued as secretary and treasurer of the consolidated concern, until 1898, when it was sold to eastern capitalists, and later reorganized as the Consumers' Co. Meanwhile, from time to time, he became interested in other commercial, industrial and financial enterprises; having been a dominant factor in the inception of the Alaska Central (now Alaska Northern) railroad, completed by the U. S. government; the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric railroad; in coal and iron interests in the Birmingham, Ala., district, and in Central America coffee. He is a trustee of Oberlin College, and was president of the Shedd Family Association at the time of the dedication of a beautiful monument which it erected at Shedd's Neck, near Quincy, Mass., in 1916. Mr. Shedd is an authority on the glacial geology of Chicago and vicinity, also on drainage in the south part of the city. He is largely interested in providing an adequate harbor on Lake Michigan, sufficient to accommodate all ocean traffic, following the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway now pending. According to the harbor plans prepared by Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, under the auspices of the Chicago Commercial Club, this improvement will provide direct connection with ample railroad facilities. It will provide direct ocean transportation for two-thirds of the year, with all interior river navigation, and connect directly with all the 250,000 miles of railroads centering and ending in Chicago. Politically, Mr. Shedd is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago. He is a member of the Union League and Flossmoor clubs, Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in out of doors sports. He was married, Oct. 11, 1888, to Margaret Booth, daughter of Franklin Dwight Cossitt, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, the founder and builder of La Grange, Ill., and a descendant of René Cossitt, who came from France to Granby, Conn., in 1710 and was married to Lucretia Frances James Malone, a descendant of Alfred the Great of England. Mr. Shedd is the father of one son, Charles Cossitt, engaged in the iron and coal industry at Birmingham, Ala.; and three daughters, Katharine Darling wife of Addison Ballard Bradley; Lillian Malone, wife of Preston Albert Wells, and Margaret Edward, wife of Paul Crerar McPherson, all of Winnetka, Ill.

**SWAIN, George Randall,** electrical engineer, was born at Newark, N. J., Jan. 7, 1872, son of George Briant and Mary Isabella (Wildrick) Swain. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1894, with the degree of E.E. and served as assistant electrician with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., of New York, 1895–97, and special agent for the New York & New

Jersey Telephone Co., 1897–1902. A growing interest in finance gradually replaced his engineering interests and during 1920–25 he was Newark manager for the New York investment house of Colyer & Atkins. In 1925 Mr. Colyer, having previously purchased Mr. Atkins's interest, retired, and Mr. Swain opened an office in Newark as manager for Edward B. Smith & Co., a New York brokerage house, in the Newark district. In 1928 he was appointed New Jersey manager of the new Interstate Corp., an investment security company owned by the Interstate Trust Co. of New York. During the World war, Mr. Swain played an important role in furthering

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the work on the fixation of nitrogen by means of bacteria. He obtained permission to use the Princeton University chemistry and bacteriology laboratories for the experimental work, and brought together Percy E. Brown of the U. S. bureau of soils, Frederick G. Cottrell of the bureau of mines, Claude S. Hudson of the bureau of chemistry, and George H. Earp-Thomas, the bacteriologist. In addition he served in a liaison capacity to the French commission which was sent to this country to cooperate in the work of nitrogen fixation and to study the results obtained. He has been chairman of the executive committee, vice-president and president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Newark, and in Princeton, is a member of the Tiger Inn, Gun and Triangle clubs and the Engineering Society. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married, May 8, 1897, to Florence, daughter of E. Luther Joy, of Newark, N. J., and has one son, George R. Swain, Jr.

**MARTIN, Franklin H.**, surgeon, was born at Ixonia, Wis., July 13, 1857, son of Edmond and Josephine (Carlin) Martin. He was graduated M.D. at the Medical School of Northwestern University in 1880. After one year's service as interne in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, he established a practice as a gynecologist and rapidly won recognition as a leader in his specialty. He was on the staff of the South Side Dispensary during 1883–88; professor of gynecology in the Polyclinic Hospital Medical School, 1886–88, and gynecologist of the Woman's Hospital, 1888–90. Eminent as a gynecologist, Dr. Martin is known also as an organizer and official of prominent medical institutions. Charity Hospital, Chicago, was established on his initiative in 1887. With Dr. W. F. Coleman, he founded the Post Graduate Medical School in 1888 and long served as its gynecologist and secretary. In 1910, he organized the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, now known as the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons, and since then has been its director-general. The American College of Surgeons, an outgrowth of the clinical congress, was organized by him in 1913 and he is its director-general. It has a membership of 9,300 prominent surgeons, specialists of the western hemisphere. In 1905 Dr. Martin established one of the leading surgical journals of the world, "Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics," to which, in 1913, was added the "International Abstract of Surgery." He is the editor-in-chief of the former. He is also associate editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology" and a member of the editorial board of the "Chicago Medical Recorder." During the World war, as colonel in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, he was a member of the advisory commission, Council of National Defense, remaining till 1921. As a member of the general medical board of the council (1917–18), he organized state and county committees of medical men and enrolled 75,000 physicians, surgeons and dentists in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, which he also organized. For three months of his service he was attached to the A.E.F., in France. In recognition of his labors in behalf of the American and Allied cause, Dr. Martin was made a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George of the British Empire, in 1919, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, in 1921. Dr. Martin was a founder and is now chairman of the board of directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine; was president of the American Gynecological Society (1919); chairman of the section of gynecology and abdominal surgery, 1895) of the American Medical Association; member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy (honorary), Association of Military Surgeons, American Medical Editors' Association, American Society for the Control of Cancer and the American Hospital Association. Among associations other than professional, Dr. Martin is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Legion, Service Veterans of the United States, Medical Veterans of the World war, the Army and Navy clubs of Chicago and Washington, D. C., and numerous other clubs and societies, both general and local. He is the author of many articles and monographs, treating particularly of his specialty, and the following books: "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus" (1897); "Treatise on Gynecology" (1903); "South America from a Surgeon's Point of View" (1923); "Australia and New Zealand" (1924). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, in 1925 and the University of Wales in 1928; that of D.P.H. by the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1926, and D.Sc. by Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1927. Dr. Martin was married, May 27, 1886, to Isabelle, daughter of John H. Hollister, M.D., of Chicago.

**McCORMICK, Robert Hall, Jr.**, capitalist, was born at Morristown, N. J., July 10, 1878, son of Robert Hall (q.v.) and Sarah Lord (Day) McCormick, grandson of Leander J. (q.v. for genealogy) and Henrietta Maria (Hamilton) McCormick, and great-grandson of Robert McCormick (q.v.), inventor of the reaper. Mr. McCormick prepared for college at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1900 and A.M. and LL.B. at Columbia University in 1903. He was admitted to the New York and Illinois bars, beginning the practice of his profession in Chicago in the office of the state's attorney of Cook county, in 1905. He was private secretary to Lloyd C. Griscom, American ambassador to Brazil, in 1906 and the following year was appointed assistant state's attorney of Cook county, Ill. During this period he spent his evenings teaching as a professor in the John Marshall Law School, Chicago and, associated with Fletcher Dobyns, compiled a textbook on criminal law and procedure. He was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Illinois in 1908. In 1909, his father wishing to retire from the active management of the Leander J. McCormick estate, of which he was sole trustee, Mr. McCormick gradually took over the burden of the work until in 1912 he assumed the entire management. Beginning with the construction of the McCormick building in 1909, he has since erected a number of large office buildings on property owned by the McCormick estate in Chicago. When the original Leander J. McCormick trust expired in 1920, Mr. McCormick was retained by the other heirs as general manager of the estate a capacity in which he still serves. In addition he is a di-

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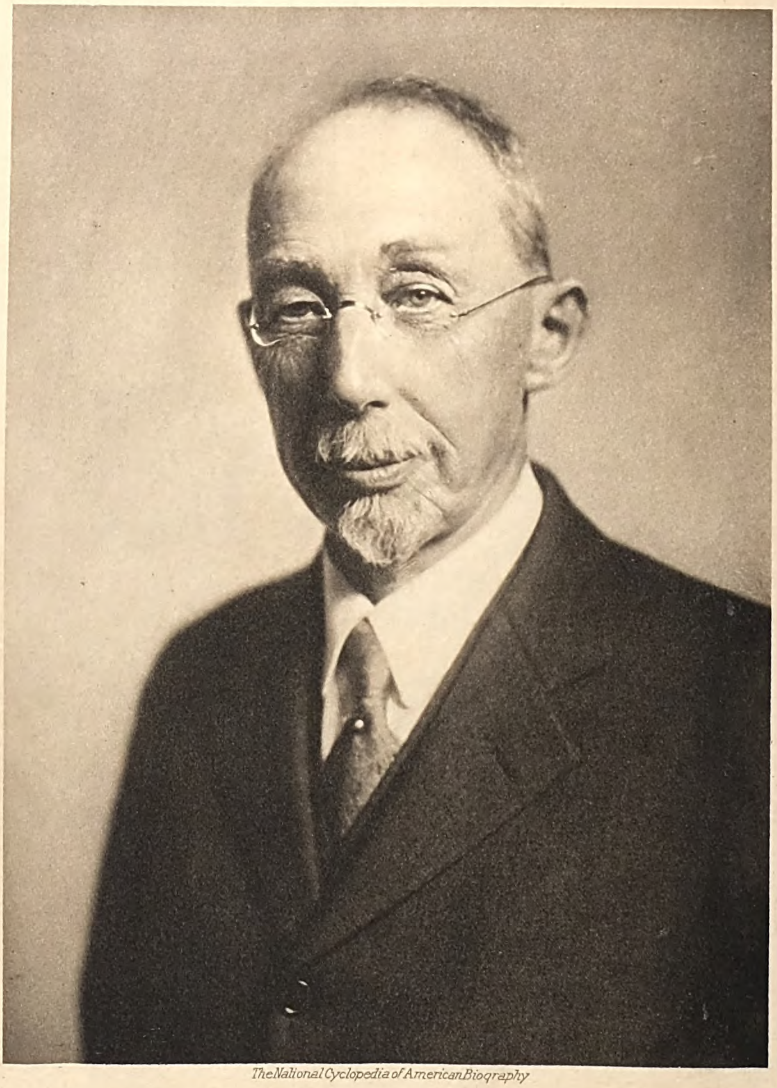

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Curtis H. Veeder

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rector of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co. On the top of the thirty-seven story Roanoke tower, erected in 1926, he installed with the Greenebaum Investment Co. the Lindbergh Neon light beacon, which is the official air beacon for the downtown district of Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago board of aldermen, serving on the finance committee of that body, during 1917–19. He is a member of the Chicago Plan Commission, the Chicago, Tennis and Racquet, Yale, Casino, Saddle and Cycle and Cliff Dwellers clubs of Chicago, the Tennis and Racquet and New York Yacht clubs of New York, and the Travellers' Club of Paris. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. Mr. McCormick was married in New York city, Jan. 22, 1903, to Eleanor Russell, daughter of Henry Lewis Morris, of New York city, and they have three children: Eleanor Morris, Helen Rutherford and Robert Hall McCormick, 3d.

**VEEDER, Curtis Hussey,** mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 31, 1862, son of Herman and Hannah (Adair) Veeder. He is a descendant of Simon Volkertse Veeder who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1652, and was one of the original settlers of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1662. The line from Simon and his wife Engeltie, is through Johannes and Susanna Wemp; Myndert and Elizabeth Douw; Johannes and Lena Vrooman; Pieter Vrooman and Jannetje Van Eps; and Johannes and Rebecca Van Petten, who were Mr. Veeder's grandparents. His grandfather Veeder, a contractor, built a section of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal, as well as a number of railroads. His father was the manager of iron mines in New York and oil refineries in Pennsylvania. Curtis H. Veeder was graduated M.E. at Lehigh University in 1886. He inherited a natural bent for mechanics and at the age of eighteen constructed a high wheel bicycle which attracted attention. He devised an original bicycle saddle made of leather stretched over a steel frame, the patent for which, dated Jan. 10, 1882, he sold to the Pope Manufacturing Co. He also devoted some attention to manufacturing ball bearings for bicycles. Following his graduation in engineering at Lehigh University in 1886, he was chief draftsman for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., three years. During that period he became interested in electrical machinery and designed an electrical hoist and electro-magnetic clutch, the patent rights for which were sold to the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. He spent four years in the drafting room of the Thomson company, designing automatic regulating apparatus for naval projectors and search lights, several locomotives including the first electric locomotive used regularly on standard tracks in the United States and the first commercial three-phase electric motor built by the General Electric Co. In 1894 he invented a cyclometer for bicycles (patented Oct. 22, 1895), and in the following year organized the Veeder Manufacturing Co. in Hartford, Conn., to manufacture and market the device. During the first year 50,000 cyclometers were sold and the business continued to grow until in 1911 the annual output was 100,000 Veeder cyclometers, and a large fireproof factory was added to the old plant. The company also manufactures counters for various types of machines, odometers and castings for other firms. Mr. Veeder was president of the company until 1928 when he sold his interests to Veeder-Root Incorporated, and became a director in the latter. More than 100 U. S. patents, including fifteen design patents, and seventy-nine foreign patents were issued on Mr. Veeder's inventions from 1881 to 1929. The most important of these are an automatic die casting machine (1902), designed originally for his cyclometers but adaptable to any small machine parts; a tachometer or speed indicator (1903), using the principle of a centrifugal pump to force a colored liquid in the tube varying approximately as the square of the speed of the pump, largely applied to electrical machinery and automobiles; odometers, steering mechanisms for motor vehicles, carburetors, flexible shafts, pawl frames, fleximeters, a windshield and visors for automobiles, a shutter operating device, and various forging and molding machines. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Franklin Institute, Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographic Society, Hartford Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, American Forestry Association, League of American Wheelmen, Y. M. C. A., Hartford board of trade, and the Twentieth Century, Hartford, Memnon and University clubs, of Hartford. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Sept. 19, 1908, to Louise Genevieve, daughter of Johann Leonhard Stutz of Lucerne, Switzerland, and had two daughters: Josephine Adair and Dorothy Irwin Veeder.

**PRATT, Joseph Hyde,** geologist, was born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 3, 1870, son of James Church and Jennie Abby (Peck) Pratt. The family was established in America by John Pratt who came from Stevenange, Hertfordshire, England in 1632, settled at Newton, Mass., in 1635 and at Hartford, Conn., in 1636, being one of the party of the Rev. Thomas Hooker. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the line descends through John and his wife Hepsibah Wyatt; John 2d, and his wife Hannah Sanford; William and his wife Amy Pinney; Joseph and his wife Susannah Caldwell; Joseph 2d, and his wife Fanny Wadsworth, and Joseph 3d, and his wife Abigail Prior Church, who were Mr. Pratt's grandparents. He was graduated Ph.B. in chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1893 and remained at Yale as assistant and later as instructor in mineralogy until 1897, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. He was state mineralogist for North Carolina during 1897–1906; lecturer in mineralogy, University of North Carolina, 1898–1901; assistant field geologist, U. S. geological survey, 1899–1910 and state geologist for North Carolina, 1906–24. He has been professor of economic geology at the University of North Carolina since 1904. He was a member of the international jury of awards at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1906, chief of the department of mines and metallurgy, Jamestown (Va.) Exposition, 1907. In addition to his scientific work, Dr. Pratt has an important military record. He was a member of the Connecticut national guard during 1893–97, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of engineers in the North Carolina national guard in 1913. When the United States entered the World war he was commissioned major in the engineer corps U. S. army, and was

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given command of a separate battalion of North Carolina engineers which was called into the federal service and became the first battalion of the 105th engineer regiment. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in November, 1917, and the regiment went overseas in May, 1918, with the 30th division, serving first with the British army in Flanders and later with the 2nd American corps in the Somme sector. Dr. Pratt was commander of the regiment and division engineer, July, 1918, to May, 1919, being commissioned colonel in October, 1918. The regiment received official praise for its fearlessness under fire and Col. Pratt was especially recommended for his efficiency in providing light railways for the transport of food and ammunition supplies for the 2nd American corps during the Somme offensive. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. As consulting engineer, Dr. Pratt has made examinations of mines and mineral lands in over thirty states, and in Canada, Mexico and Cuba. His professional practice includes also the construction of highways, the drainage of swamp lands and the conservation of forests, especially in North Carolina. He was responsible for the creation of the state highway and fisheries commissions of that commonwealth. His publications consisting of more than three hundred articles, deal chiefly with mineralogy and the mining industry, road construction, drainage and the reclamation of lands. Among these are the following: "The Occurrence, Origin and Chemical Composition of Chromite" (1899); "Occurrence and Distribution of Corundum in the United States" (1901); "Corundum and Peridotites of North Carolina" (1906); "Coal Briquetting Tests" (1906); "On the Double Halides of Caesium, Rubidium, Sodium and Lithium with Thallium" (1907); "Swamp Lands of North Carolina" (1909); "The Construction of Good Roads in the South" (1910); "Conservation and Utilization of Our Natural Resources" (1910); "Organization of Road Forces" (1914); "The Forestry Problem of the Southern Appalachian and Southeastern States" (1922); "The Water Power Situation in the South" (1923). Dr. Pratt was awarded a diploma and gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901 for his exhibit of North Carolina gems and gem materials, and a diploma and gold and silver medals for the same exhibit at the Charleston Exposition in 1902. He was awarded the honorary degree of A.M. at Yale University in 1923. The extensive sphere of his activity is shown by his numerous national, sectional, state and local affiliations. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographic Society, and Geological Society of America, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Peat Society (president 1907), American Association for Highway Improvement (director), American Fisheries Society, National Association of Shell-Fish Commissioners (president 1915), American Forestry Association (director 1922), and American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Sigma Xi Society, and the Cosmos Club (Washington, D. C.), Capital Club (Raleigh, N. C.) and Country Club (Chapel Hill, N. C.). His chief recreation consists of camping in the woods and mountains. He is a Democrat and attends the Congregational church. He was married, Apr. 5, 1899, to Mary Dicus, daughter of William Bayley, of Springfield, O., and had one child, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Jr.

**TELLER, George Lincoln,** industrial chemist, was born near Colon, St. Joseph co., Mich., Jan. 23, 1867, son of George Weeks and Miara Elizabeth (Eberhard) Teller. His father, a native of New York state, early removed to Michigan, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. The earliest American representative of the family was Willem Teller, who emigrated from the Netherlands in 1639; settled at the present site of Albany, N. Y.; was one of the founders of Schenectady, and spent the last ten years of his life as a merchant in New York city. From him and his wife Margaret Dounkensen (McDonald), the line descends through Willem, 2d., and Rachel (Kiersted) Teller; Jacobus and Maritie (Vermillie) Teller; John and Sarah (Haines) Teller, and Tobias and Maryann (Fowler) Teller, the grandparents of George L. Teller. Mr. Teller entered the Michigan Agricultural College, and was graduated B.S. in 1888 and M.S. in 1893. For two years after graduation (1888–90) he served as assistant to Dr. R. C. Kedzie, an agricultural chemist, in the meanwhile pursuing graduate study in Yale University. For the next nine years he was chemist of the Arkansas agricultural experiment station, Fayetteville, Ark., conducting extensive experiments and observations on wheat and mill products, and preparing bulletins on these and other agricultural and chemical subjects. As an outgrowth of this important work, he was engaged as chemist on the staff of the Chidlow school of milling and baking in Chicago, and there devoted three years to analytical and research work, in addition to teaching. Since 1902 he has been associated in the work of the Columbus Laboratories of Chicago. The corporation conducting these laboratories was organized in 1893 to furnish information to physicians, based on chemical, bacteriological and other scientific tests. As the work enlarged there was a constantly increasing demand for its extension to cover various industrial situations, also for the practical determination of the composition of foodstuffs and drugs, including drinking water, milk, cereals and mill products, and for means and processes for the preservation of perishable materials. Mr. Teller's work in those fields resulted in the steady development of the enterprise, until the Columbus Laboratories have attained recognition as the largest self-supporting institution for the making of general physical and chemical tests in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century he cooperated with Dr. John A. Wesener, president of the laboratories, and upon the death of the latter in 1926, Mr. Teller succeeded him in that office. In addition to instructing numerous students in the practical details of his work, and carrying on an extensive correspondence with fellow chemists and inquirers, Mr. Teller has contributed many informing articles, particularly on milling, baking and related subjects, to technical and trade publications. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, and other learned bodies; also of the Collegiate Club and Art Institute of Chicago and the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, N. Y. He was married, July 19, 1894, to Martha Lula, daughter of John J. Curry of Fayetteville, Ark. They are the parents of one

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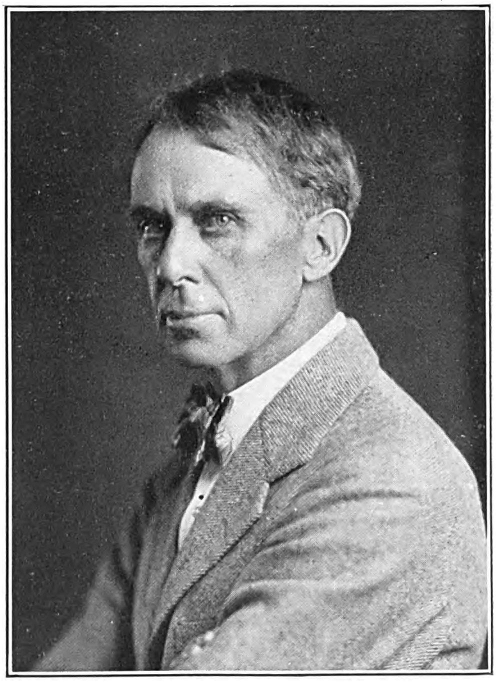
daughter, Irene Elizabeth, and four sons, William Kedzie, a veteran of the World war (108th U. S. Engineers), James Curry, George Emerson and Roy Teller.

**ANTIN, Mary,** author, was born in Polotzk, Russia, June 13, 1881, daughter of Israel and Esther (Weltman) Antin. In 1891 on the high tide of persecution of the Jews in Russia, her father, an orthodox Jewish scholar, emigrated to America. Three years later his family joined him in Boston, Mass., and there Mary Antin received her early education. She left the Girls' Latin School in Boston in 1901 to be married and for the following three years she was a student at Teachers College and Barnard College, Columbia University. In 1912 she published her autobiography under the title "The Promised Land," a work which was acclaimed as one of the greatest books of the day and gained her immediate fame. Two years later appeared "They Who Knock at Our Gates" (1914), dealing with the immigration problem in America. She also contributed a few short stories to "The Atlantic Monthly." The years 1913–17 were devoted largely to public lectures, first under the auspices of the Progressive party, through the personal solicitation of Theodore Roosevelt, and afterwards under private management. Her lectures, which were given throughout the country, bore such titles as "God and His World," "The Responsibility of American Citizenship," "How You and I Can Serve Our Country," "The Civic Education of the Immigrant," "The Zionist Movement," "Jewish Life in the Pale: A Lesson for Americans," "Songs of the Ghetto," "The Public School as a Test of American Faith," and "America in the Light of the World War." They were models of platform eloquence, forceful, convincing, and fervid, and in their essence were a strong plea for liberty, democracy and human rights. From the beginning of the World war she was engaged in making speeches for the National Americanization Committee, the National Security League and the U. S. Government's committee on public information until the United States entered the war, when she suffered a nervous collapse. To obtain a much needed rest, she joined the Gould Farm colony in Massachusetts, two years before the death of its founder William J. Gould (q.v.). Miss Antin was married Oct. 6, 1901, to Dr. Amadeus W. Grabau, a geologist and palaeontologist who was for fifteen years professor of palaeontology at Columbia University, and later held a similar position in the National University at Peking, China. They have one daughter: Josephine Esther Grabau.

**RICE, Cale Young,** poet, was born at Dixon, Ky., Dec. 7, 1872, son of Laban M. and Martha (Lacy) Rice. He was graduated A.B. at Cumberland University, Tennessee, in 1893, and A.B. at Harvard University in 1895, receiving the A.M. degree from the latter institution in 1896. During 1896–97, he taught English literature at Cumberland University, but since then he has given his entire time to the writing of lyric poetry and poetic drama, and to lecturing on literary subjects. His first volume of poetry, "From Dusk to Dusk," was published in 1898, and since then he has been a prolific writer, the list including: "With Omar" (1900); "Song-Surf" (1900); "Nirvana Days" (1908); "Many Gods" (1910); "Far Quests" (1912); "At the World's Heart" (1914); "Earth and New Earth" (1916); "Trails Sunward" (1917); "Wraiths and Realities" (1918); "Songs to A. H. R." (1918); "Shadowy Thresholds" (1919); "Sea Poems" (1921); "Mihrima (poetic drama) and Other Poems" (1922); "A Pilgrim's Scrip" (1924); "Bitter Brew" (1925); "A Sea-Lover's Scrip" (1925), and "Stygian Freight" (1927). His dramas include "Charles Di Tocca" (1903); "David" (1904); "Yolanda of Cyprus" (1906); "A Night in Avignon" (1907); "The Immortal Lure," four short poetic dramas (1911); "Porzia" (1913); a volume of "Collected Plays and



Poems" (1915) and "Selected Plays and Poems" (1927). Recently Mr. Rice has employed two prose forms to good purpose, the short story, in "Turn About Tales" (1920) and "Winners and Losers" (1925); and the novel, in "Youth's Way" (1923) and "Early Reaping" (1929). As early as 1900, upon the publication of "Song-Surf," he was acclaimed by responsible judges a new force in American poetry, but the full scope of his imaginative and poetic power was probably realized in his first poetic drama, "Charles Di Tocca." Since then his reputation as a poet has grown steadily both at home and abroad, particularly in England, where Mr. Gilbert Murray has said of him: "The great quality of Mr. Rice's work is that, amid all the distractions and changes of contemporary taste, it remains true to the central drift of poetry." His work is individual in conception, restrained and finished in execution. In his poetic dramas there is some particularly fine verse, flexible, passionate and convincing. In his lyric poetry he rises at times to some of the surest expressions of power in the modern age. Mr. Rice has travelled widely, especially in the Orient, where he has gathered much of the material for his work. In his home at Louisville, Ky., the Louisville Arts Club, of which he was the first presi-

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dent, was organized. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the P.E.N. Club, the Poetry Society of America, and the Society of American Dramatists and Composers. He was awarded the LL.D. degree at the University of Kentucky in 1927, and Litt.D. at Rollins College in 1928. He was married, Dec. 18, 1902, to Alice Caldwell (q.v.), daughter of Samuel Hegan, of Louisville, Ky., widely known for her own stories and novels.

**MORRIS, Michael Bernard**, lawyer, was born in New York city, Sept. 19, 1885, son of Barnett and Emma (Jackson) Morris. He was educated at the Milwaukee Business College and the Chicago Preparatory College. While a clerk in the law firm of Lobell & Lobell, Chicago, he began the study of law and was graduated at the Chicago Law School, in 1909. He opened his own law office in 1910 and while engaged in general practice, has specialized in corporation, income and estate tax law and probate practice. Among his many notable cases were those of Sperry & Hutchinson vs. United Sales Corp., Globe Stamp Co. vs. Sperry & Hutchinson Co.,

involving questions of unfair competition and the infringement of contract rights; Hutchinson vs. Sperry et al., which involved an accounting of about five million dollars; and Fish Trading Stamps vs. Horrie, also based on unfair competition and infringement of contract rights. He was assistant city attorney of Chicago, 1911–15, and special city counsel, 1925–26. In 1929 he was appointed president of the board of fire and police commissioners at Park Ridge, Ill., where he resides. He is a member of the Lawyers Association of Illinois, the Commercial Law League, and the Knights of Columbus. He is an interesting public speaker and much in demand in that capacity. Next to the law, music and the drama claim much of his interest. He was married, Jan. 12, 1920, to Bessie Fairchild Keenan, daughter of Frederick J. Fairchild, of Beloit, Wis.

**SOLOMON, Louis Howard**, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1891, son of Nathan and Sarah (Horowitz) Solomon. After a public school education he attended Yale University and then entered New York University law school, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1912 and LL.M. in 1913. He served for a year as a law clerk to Charles M. Stafford in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York bar in 1913. During the ensuing four years he was counsel for the New York bar in the appellate courts of the state and in 1917 began the general practice of law. He has established himself as an authority on industrial litigation and trade organizations, and as counsel for the manufacturers in the cloak and suit industry during nation-wide strikes in 1921 and 1925 obtained injunctions which resulted in the termination of the strikes. He represented the manufacturers before the commission appointed by Gov. Smith of New York in 1925 to survey the cloak and suit industry. As counsel for the defense he participated in the trial of election fraud cases growing out of the Mitchel-Bennett mayoralty election in New York city in 1916, and in the face of adverse decisions in the lower courts, gained an acquittal for his clients in the New York court of appeals. In the fight against commercial fraud in the fur industry, he secured the indictment of forty-two defendants. In 1924 he effected the consolidation of various trade associations in the fur industry into the American Fur Merchants' Association, Inc., with a volume of business totalling $300,000,000 annually. Mr. Solomon is now general counsel for the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, the American Fur Merchants' Association, and enjoys a broad general practice among the foremost mercantile institutions in New York. He is a member of the International Law Association, American Bar Association, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York County Lawyers' Association (member of the bankruptcy committee), Institute of Political and Economic Sciences, and Theta Sigma Lambda honor fraternity in law; the orders of Masons (32d degree), the Elks, and the Metropolitan Art Society. He was an organizer and is an honorary life member of the Bronx Jewish Center and is an honorary member of Congregation Shaarey Zion and the Coney Island Jewish Center. His clubs are the Speakers of America, Hebrew, Aldine, Level and Fur Merchants. Mr. Solomon is a man of untiring industry and has displayed exceptional capacity as an organizer and leader of men. He is an able speaker and is in constant demand for addresses at public functions. He was married, June 21, 1926, to Sylvia, daughter of Louis Cohen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

M. C. Solomon

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Arthur E. Hepburn.

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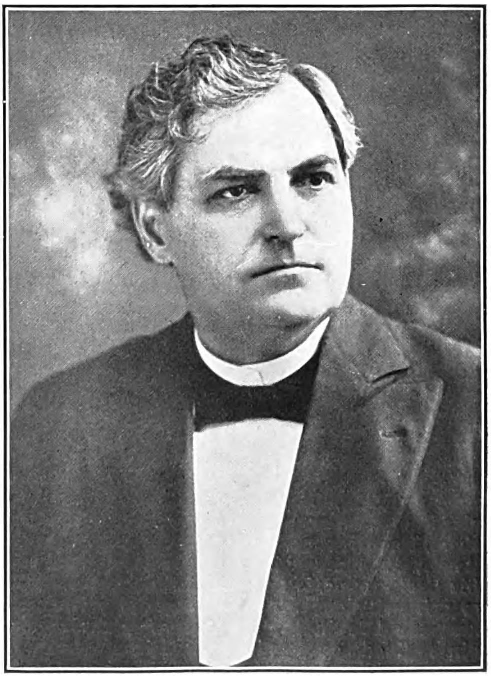
**HEPBURN, Arthur Elphinstone,** engineer, was born in Surrey, England, Jan. 21, 1873, son of George Wright and Susan (Hepburn) Hepburn. His father, a distinguished civil engineer, engaged in important railway construction works in Great Britain and India (the Punjab railway for seven years), built bridges in Spain and in other parts of the world and made surveys and estimates for the construction of 800 miles of canals along the Uruguay river. Arthur E. Hepburn was educated under private instructors in London, England, and in New Zealand and received a thorough training in mining engineering. After engaging for several years in practical underground and surface work, he established himself in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1898 and later became associated with Maj. William Hussey-Walsh, of London, England, under the firm name of Arthur E. Hepburn & Hussey-Walsh, with offices in both London and Vancouver. Connected with the London office was an advisory board through which was arranged financing for industrial, hydro-electric, railway and dock projects in British Columbia, notably the dock improvement work at the mouth of the Fraser river of the Vancouver Harbor & Dock Extension Co. As the representative of British financial interests Mr. Hepburn made numerous examinations in connection with the coal and iron fields of British Columbia. Since 1901 — and particularly in recent years — his work in the United States has been extensive, carrying him into New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, California and Washington. In the World war Mr. Hepburn made special investigations and reports for British, Canadian and French government officials, including reports on the steel and iron resources of the dominion of Canada, the production of copper and zinc and the electrolytic treatment of these metals for the royal dominion commission. He also purchased a large tonnage of the rarer metals at low base prices for the benefit of the allied cause, without compensation for his services. Since the war he has been engaged in consulting engineering work, with offices in New York city, and is at present (1930) developing a process for the production of metallic magnesium which, when completed, will make an alloyed metal thirty per cent stronger in tensile strength and thirty per cent lighter than present magnesium alloys. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Institute, the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Meteorological Society of England, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the North British Academy of Science and Art (fellow) and Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale Paris. He was married in London, England, Feb. 14, 1902, to Barbara Gilmore, daughter of Capt. Fisher Caldwell, of Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland; she died in 1919, leaving one daughter, Jean Fisher Hepburn.

**MORRISON, Frank,** secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was born at Franktown, Ont., Canada, Nov. 23, 1859, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Nesbitt) Morrison, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family removed to Walkerton, Ont., where he attended the public schools and learned the printer's trade. He worked at this trade in the offices of the Madison (Wis.) "Journal" and the Chicago "Journal," "Record," and "Herald" newspapers, meanwhile attending Lake Forest University law school and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1895. He represented his union, Typographical No. 16, at the Chicago labor congress and the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1894–96; and was a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs and the American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati, O., in 1896. At the latter he was elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor and has been reelected every year since then. Between the years 1897–1920 the American Federation of Labor increased in membership from 265,000 to 4,076,000 and as in most organizations much of the detailed work made necessary by such enormous expansion fell upon the secretary. He encountered difficulties of another kind as well, when as a result of the struggle of the federation to secure legislation that would prevent the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, the officers of the federation, Samuel Gompers (q.v.), John Mitchell (q.v.) and Mr. Morrison



were tried and found guilty of contempt of court in 1908. Contending that they had a right to protest the issuance of injunctions, in spite of being enjoined from doing so (Gompers vs. Buch Stove and Range Co.—33 App. D. C. 516), the action was carried to the U. S. supreme court twice and was finally dismissed May 11, 1914, because of the statute of limitations. The Federation prepared a bill of grievances resulting in the enactment by congress of the Clayton act prohibiting federal judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes. Since 1906 Mr. Morrison has been secretary of the labor representation committee of the American Federation of Labor, which was originally organized for the purpose of electing members to the house and senate who should pledge themselves to vote for the Clay-

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ton act and other measures listed in Labor's Bill of Grievances. The committee was instrumental in securing the passage of the act in 1913 establishing a department of labor with a secretary in the President's cabinet. He is a member of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the executive committee on Golden Rule Sunday, and a trustee of the Near East Relief. During the World war he was a member of the executive committee and chairman of the national committee on wages and hours of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense advisory commission. He is a member of the Congregational church, the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Order of Moose. He was twice married: (1) June 11, 1891, to E. Josephine, daughter of Casper Curtis of Chicago, Ill., and (2) Aug. 11, 1908, to Alice S., daughter of Robert S. Boswell, of Washington, D. C. He has one daughter by the first marriage, Esther Morrison, and one son by the second marriage, Nesbitt Morrison.

**HERRICK, Robert [Welch]**, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 26, 1868, son of William Augustus and Harriet Peabody (Emery) Herrick. He is descended from Henry Herrick of Leicestershire, England, who was an early immigrant to Virginia but turned north towards the Puritan colony at Salem, Mass., in 1629, afterwards settling at Beverly. The line from Henry and his wife Editha Laskin is through Joseph and his wife Sarah Leach; John and his wife Ann Woodbury; Josiah and his wife Joanna Dodge; John and his wife Hannah Brown; Edmund and his wife Mehetabel Curtis; Israel and his wife Elizabeth Hale and William Hale and his wife Lois Kilham, who were the grandparents of the author. He is a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1890. He taught rhetoric at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology until 1893 and for thirty years thereafter was on the faculty of the University of Chicago, first as instructor in rhetoric, then as assistant and associate professor in the English department (1895–1901) and as full professor until 1923. In his academic work he acquired a wide acquaintance with modern English and continental literatures and took a deep interest in philosophy and the social sciences. This background is reflected in his novels, which are primarily concerned with social criticism of American life in the mass, having their centre points fixed on typical American characters whose problems are those of the populace at large. His bibliography comprises "The Man Who Wins" (1895); "Literary Love Letters and Other Stories" (1896); "The Gospel of Freedom" (1898); "Love's Dilemmas" (1898); "The Web of Life" (1900); "The Real World" (1901); "Their Child" (1903); "The Common Lot" (1904); "The Memoirs of an American Citizen" (1905); "The Master of the Inn" (1908); "Together" (1908); "A Life for a Life" (1910); "The Healer" (1911); "One Woman's Life" (1913); "His Great Adventure" (1913); "Clark's Field" (1914); "The World Decision" (1914); "The Conscript Mother" (1916); "Homely Lilla" (1923); "Waste" (1924); "Wanderings" (1925); and "Chimes" (1926). These novels form a substantial contribution to sociological fiction, besides representing his conception of the true field of the American novelist, which he has defined as "not technique nor literary faiths, but the larger phenomena of our social life." Thus his ideal of fiction is the presentation, through the media of personal crises that befall individual men and women, of big basic problems on which depends the welfare of a people, as produced by changing social creeds, psychological unrest, strikes, panics, industrial booms and other communal phenomena that influence the national life. The author's pursuit of this aim has led him to treat life on an epic scale with a bold sweep and an imposing breadth of canvas, and to the task he set for himself, of depicting the diversity of the American panorama, he has brought an unflagging conscience, keen perception, accurate observation and a concise and unaffected style of writing. He excels in life-like portraits of business men and the purely business side of life, as in his "Memoirs of an American Citizen"; in exposing an epoch's shortcomings as in "Waste," which is his version of the history of the United States after 1880, and in presenting realistic pictures of academic life and the growth and ramifications of a great university, with the discords produced by the inevitable clash of ideas and personalities in such an environment, as in "Chimes." Because of his absorption in and critical attitude towards the conditions disclosed by the sociological studies that comprise the bulk of his novels, Prof. Herrick has been described as a novelist of argument, chiefly concerned with his theme rather than with his story, also as a propagandist and a discouraged idealist. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married, June 9, 1894, to Harriet Peabody, daughter of Joshua Emery of Chicago, Ill., and has one son, Philip Abbot Herrick.

**HASKINS, Charles Homer**, historian, was born at Meadville, Pa., Dec. 21, 1870, son of George Washington and Rachel (McClintock) Haskins. His paternal American ancestors came from Great Britain and Ireland to Pennsylvania about 1800. He was educated at Allegheny College and Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the latter the degrees of A.B. in 1887 and Ph.D. in 1890. After a post-graduate course in history at the universities of Paris and Berlin, he began his teaching career in 1889 as instructor in history at Johns Hopkins University. In the following year he joined the faculty of University of Wisconsin as instructor in history, becoming assistant professor in 1891 and professor of European history in 1892, holding the latter chair until 1902. He was made lecturer on history at Harvard University in 1900 and, joining the Harvard faculty two years later, was professor of history until 1912, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences during 1908–24, and Gurney professor of history and political science from 1912 to 1928. He has been Henry Charles Lea professor of mediaeval history since 1928. He lectured at the Lowell Institute and the University of California in 1915 and was Colver foundation lecturer at Brown University in 1923. Prof. Haskins accompanied President Wilson to the Paris Peace Conference as chief of the division of western Europe; was American member of the Commission on Belgian and Danish affairs and one of the special committee of three which drafted the treaty clauses on Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Valley. In 1922 when the League of Nations appointed a committee on intellectual cooperation for the general

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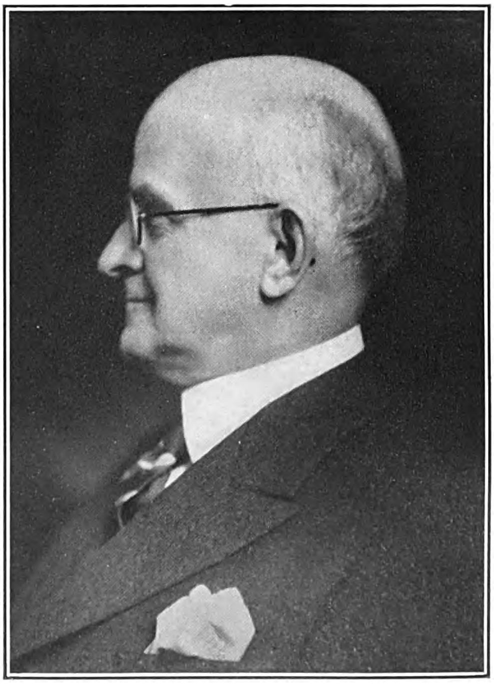
purpose of strengthening international cultural and intellectual life, a series of national committees was formed to act as intermediaries between the organizations of the respective countries and the League's committee. Prof. Haskins was appointed member of the American committee. He is an international authority on Norman achievements and institutions and their influence on law and government in England and the Anglo-Saxon world. He has also engaged in painstaking and exacting researches in mediaeval science and culture, the restoration of interest and knowledge in Latin subjects in the twelfth century and the growth of universities as one phase of the intellectual awakening of Europe in the later middle ages. He is the author of "The Normans in European History" (1915); "Norman Institutions" (1918); "The Rise of Universities" (1923); "Studies in the History of Mediaevel Science" (1924); "The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century" (1927); and "Studies in Mediaeval Culture" (1929). His books are an admirable combination of thorough research with a pungent and picturesque literary style. In collaboration with Robert Howard Lord he wrote "Some Problems of the Peace Conference" (1920), which is one of the most impartial and learned accounts of that event ever published. He is editor of the "American Historical Series" and has contributed numerous short articles to historical publications and papers of both American and European societies. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the American Historical Association (president, 1922), American Council of Learned Societies (chairman, 1920–26), American Philosophical Society and Massachusetts Historical Society; corresponding fellow of the British Academy; corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, of the Barcelona, Rouen and Caen academies, the Accademia Pontificia di Archeologia and the Societes des Antiquaires of France and Normandie. He was married, in London, England, July 11, 1912, to Clare, daughter of George Washington Allen of St. Louis, Mo., and has three children: George Lee, Charles Allen and Clare Elisabeth Haskins.

**NORBURY, Frank Parsons,** neuro-psychiatrist, was born at Beardstown, Ill., Aug. 5, 1863, son of Charles Joseph and Elizabeth Peters (Spence) Norbury, pioneer residents of Illinois. He is a descendant of Joseph Norbury, an Englishman, who settled in Cape May county, N. J. in 1753. From him and his wife Lydia Doubleday, descent is through Heath Norbury and his wife Susanna Britt, and Joseph Britt Norbury and his wife Rebecca Minchell Frick, Dr. Norbury's grandparents. Heath Norbury served on the Philadelphia board of health, was in charge of the lazaretto during the cholera epidemic of 1793 and the yellow fever epidemic of 1799 and with Stephen Girard was memorialized by the city of Philadelphia for his services during these epidemics. Joseph Britt Norbury was a judge of the court of common pleas, member of the Pennsylvania assembly and a major of Pennsylvania troops during the war of 1812. Dr. Norbury was graduated with the degree of M.D. at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1888; was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded, Elwyn, Pa., 1888; assistant physician to the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, 1888–93; and attending physician to the Oak Lawn Retreat, 1896–1901. During these years he was also a teacher of neuro-psychiatry, serving as professor of nervous and mental diseases at Keokuk Medical College, 1893–94; professor at the Woman's Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., 1895–96; lecturer on psychophysics at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, 1896–1904; and during 1904–09 was professor of mental and nervous diseases at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1901 he founded the Norbury Sanatorium at Jacksonville, Ill., and conducted it until 1909, when he reentered public service and was superintendent of the Kankakee State Hospital, 1909–11, and alienist for the Illinois state board of administration, 1911–13. In 1913 he returned to private work and since then has been president and medical director of the Norbury Sanatorium Co., which now owns and operates two institutions, "Maplewood" for men, and "Maplecrest"



for women. The former is a modern psychopathic hospital with four buildings, including a convalescent cottage, custodial department and nurses' home. In addition to Dr. Norbury, the staff is made up of Dr. Albert H. Dollear, vice-president and superintendent; Dr. Frank Garm Norbury, secretary and associate physician, and Dr. Samuel N. Clark, associate physician. The sanatorium has accommodations for one hundred patients. During the World war Dr. Norbury served as acting medical director of the national committee for mental hygiene, 1918–19. Dr. Norbury was president of the Illinois State Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1906–07; president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, 1910, and president of the Board of Welfare Commissioners of Illinois, 1917–21. He received the honorary degree of A.M. at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1903. He is a fel-

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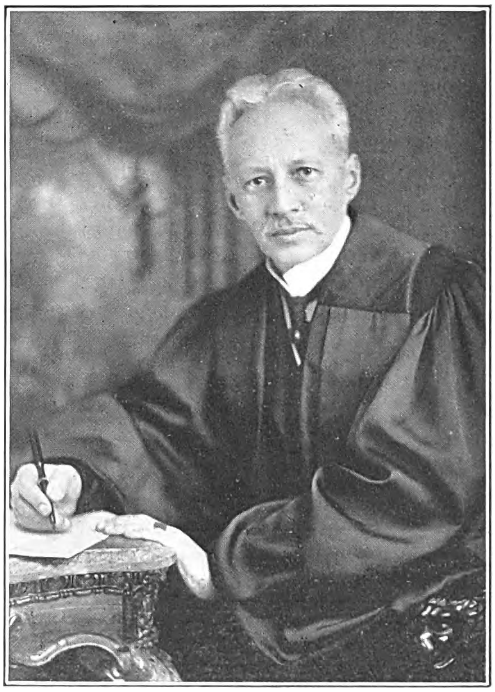
low of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, and American Geographical Society; and a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Eugenics Society. He was medical editor of the "Medical Fortnightly" of St. Louis during 1896–1906. He was married, at Beardstown, Ill., Oct. 2, 1890, to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Mary D. Garm, and their children are: Dr. Frank Garm and Elizabeth Norbury.

**WHEELER, Charles Barker,** jurist, was born at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1851, son of Cyrenus and Jane (Barker) Wheeler, and a descendant of John Wheeler who came from Salisbury, England, in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Mass. From him and his wife, Ann, the line descends through their son Henry and his wife Abigail Allen; their son James and his wife Grisel Squier; their son James and his wife Elizabeth Thurber; their son Jeremiah and his wife Submit Horton; their son Jeremiah and his wife Elizabeth Troup; and their son Cyrenus and his wife Thirza Dillingham, who were the grandparents of Judge Wheeler. His father,



Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr. (q.v.), was an inventor of harvesting machines. He was graduated A.B. at Williams College, in 1873, read law and on being admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1876. He has since resided in that city, and for eleven years held the position of civil service commissioner of Buffalo, acting as president of the body for eight years. He was also a member of the state commission to revise tax laws. In November, 1906, he was appointed justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, and in 1907 was elected to that office for the full term of fourteen years. Of his many important decisions, probably the one of greatest interest was in the prosecution of the American Ice Company for maintaining a monopoly. It was the first case of the kind tried under the Donnelly act, and Judge Wheeler was designated by Gov. Hughes to preside at the trial in New York city, which resulted in a conviction. He retired Dec. 31, 1921, and was appointed official referee of the supreme court and is now acting as such. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Williams College, 1913. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and of the University Club of Buffalo, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, June 28, 1883, to Frances Munro, daughter of Thomas F. Rochester, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have two children: Thomas Rochester and Jane Barker Wheeler O'Brian.

**WATSON, John Henry, Jr.,** industrialist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Sept. 1, 1883, son of John H. and Clara L. (Hammond) Watson. His father (q.v.) has been chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont since 1917. Mr. Watson prepared for college at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1904 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1907. Entering the law office of M. B. & H. H. Johnson in Cleveland, O., he has been a member of that firm since 1912. He distinguished himself as a corporation counsel and soon became associated with the directorships of a number of companies, notably the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co., of which he was secretary, as well as director, in 1925–28. He was elected president of the corporation in February, 1928. The Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co. had its origin in the partnership formed in 1888 of Corrigan, Ives & Co., composed of James Corrigan, Franklin T. Ives and Stevenson Burke. This firm acted as selling agents for producers of iron ore in the Lake Superior district, and as financial agents, advancing funds for the mining and freighting of ores to the lower lake ports. In the panic of 1893, the firm's principal client suffered a disastrous failure involving Corrigan, Ives & Co. and after passing through a receivership, a new partnership, Corrigan, McKinney & Co., was formed in 1894 which proceeded to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the former company. In the reorganization, iron ore deposits were acquired to supplement the commission business. Seeking a market for its ores, Corrigan, McKinney & Co. acquired a lease on a blast furnace in Cleveland and two in the Mahoning valley, and in 1895 on the Scottdale Furnace at Scottdale, Pa. which was operated until 1925. Due to the increasingly restricted market for iron ore, Corrigan, McKinney & Co. found it necessary to increase its pig iron producing capacity in order to provide an outlet for its ores; accordingly in 1902, the firm purchased a blast furnace at Charlotte, N. Y. and two others were erected at Josephine, Pa., the first of these being put in operation in 1906. Later, two more were constructed on the west bank of the Cuyahoga river in Cleveland, 1910–12. Further development made it desirable for the firm to consume its own pig iron and in 1913 a steel plant was erected on the east bank of the Cuyahoga river. This plant was designed to produce steel in semi-finished form only, that is, in slabs, billets and

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Francis H. Herrick

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sheet bar, and during the World war the demand for steel in that form absorbed the entire product of the new plant which had been increased from the original eight open-hearth furnaces to fourteen. During the depression of 1921, the demand for semi-finished steel almost disappeared and it became necessary to erect finishing mills. Two merchant bar mills, which finish about one-third of the company's ingot tonnage were erected and put into production in 1926–27. In 1916 the ownership of all the holdings of the partnership and its subsidiary companies was lodged in the Quinnesec Iron Mining Co.; in 1917, the partnership itself was dissolved and the name of the Quinnesec Iron Mining Co. was changed to the McKinney Steel Co. In 1926 the name was again changed to The Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co. The properties of this company are scattered over five states and in Mexico, where valuable gold and other ore lands are held. Its blast furnaces number six and its aggregate steel ingot capacity is approximately one million tons annually. In addition, Mr. Watson is president of the McKinney Steel Holding Co.; secretary of the General Industries Co., Aluminum Manufacturers, Inc., and the Lees-Bradner Co.; vice-president of the Bishop & Babcock Manufacturing Co.; director of the Austin Powder Co. and the Wagner Awning & Manufacturing Co. He is a member of the Union, University, Cleveland Athletic and Country clubs of Cleveland, and of the Republican party.

**HERRICK, Francis Hobart,** biologist, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 19, 1858, son of Marcellus Aurelius and Hannah Andrews (Putnam) Herrick and a descendant of Joseph Herrick who emigrated from England to Virginia early in the seventeenth century, later settling at Salem, Mass. His father was a distinguished scholar and Episcopal clergyman. From St. Paul's School he entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College and was graduated A.B. in 1881, having taught school in Hanover, N. H., one term. His Ph.D. degree was received at Johns Hopkins University in 1888. He became instructor in biology at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, was appointed professor and head of the department in 1891 and transferred to the graduate department in 1927 to devote his entire time to research, becoming professor emeritus in 1929. He built up the department of biology to be one of the largest in the university with a regular staff of eight teachers and some 1400 students annually. He was one of the incorporators of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in 1920, a project he had advocated for many years, and has been its vice-president since 1928. As a special investigator for the U. S. bureau of fisheries, he spent five years (1890–95) collecting material at Woods Hole, Mass., for a study of the American lobster, and wrote an elaborate treatise which was published in 1895 and republished in 1911 as the "Natural History of the American Lobster," one of the most authoritative works on the subject. Prof. Herrick has also been studying the habits of birds since 1899. He devised for the purpose a practical observation tent that is described in his book "The Home Life of Wild Birds" (1902) and has been largely adopted by naturalists. His most valuable contribution to ornithology unquestionably is his discovery of the consecutiveness which characterizes most complex instinctive actions in birds, particularly those correlated activities of the reproductive cycle. These studies have included several years' observations of the behavior and nest-life of the American or bald eagle, with many photographs, motion pictures and voluminous notes, an account of which was published in "The Auk" in 1924 and in a more popular summary by Western Reserve University entitled "The American Eagle on the Shores of Lake Erie" (1925). He is also the author of a biography of John J. Audubon (1917), and numerous papers on the habits and instincts of birds. The University of Pittsburgh conferred on him the degree D.Sc. in 1897. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, American Fisheries Society, American Ornithologists' Union, American Bird Banding Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Wilson Ornithological Club and the Rowfant Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Herrick was married, June 24, 1897, to Josephine Thekla, daughter of John Herkomer of Bushey Grove, England. They have two children: Agnes Elizabeth and Francis Herkomer Herrick.

**BOYD, James,** author, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 2, 1888, son of John Yeomans and Eleanor Gilmore (Herr) Boyd. His father was a wholesale coal dealer and a member of the Pennsylvania public service commission. Mr. Boyd received his preliminary education at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1910. Two years later he received the A.B. degree at Cambridge University (Trinity College), England. He entered the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, L. I., in 1916. In the World war he was first lieutenant in section 520, U. S. army ambulance service, and participated in the action at St. Mihiel and in the first and second Argonne offensives. Shortly afterwards his stories began to appear regularly in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Scribner's," "Harper's," "Century," "Pictorial Review" and the "Ladies' Home Journal." His first novel "Drums" was published in 1925, and enjoyed immediate success. It is a novel of the American revolution, meticulously accurate in detail and reflecting the spirit of the times. It presents a well-defined picture of men and manners during the revolutionary period, and will doubtless command a high place among the historical novels of American literature. It was followed by a second historical novel, "Marching On" (1927), a story of the South during the civil war, which was widely acclaimed. Mr. Boyd's style is not especially distinctive for its psychological or poetic qualities, but in "Marching On," even to a greater degree than in "Drums," his point of view is fresh and his situations are handled with intelligent interpretation and illuminative details. He portrays selflessness and loyalty with perfection of thought and style. He contends that the greatest novel is one which appeals not necessarily to the most people, but to the most kinds of people. Technique so perfect as to be unobtrusive, a conviction of truth and the ability to evoke the reader's creative participation, are among his requisites of a good novel. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Coffee House and Princeton clubs, of New York city. His favorite

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recreation is fox hunting. He was married in Millbrook, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1917, to Katharine, daughter of Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war under President Cleveland and vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad. They have three children: James, Daniel Lamont and Nancy Boyd.

**BARTLETT, Raymond Seeley**, manufacturer, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 18, 1880, son of Daniel Clemmons and Katherine Page (Wilder) Bartlett. He is descended from Robert Bartlett who came from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623 and married Mary Warren, the line extending from them through Joseph and Hannah (Page) Bartlett; Robert and Sarah (Cook) Bartlett; Robert and Rebecca (Wood) Bartlett; Capt. Josiah and Martha (Holmes) Bartlett; Malachi and Joan (Cobb) Bartlett, and Orrin and Mary (Buck) Bartlett, the grandparents of Raymond Seeley Bartlett. He received his education at the Cambridge (Mass.) Latin school, the South Side Academy, Chicago, Ill., and the University of Chicago and began his business career as a clerk with the American Woolen Co. in 1899. After a period spent in the Boston offices and subsequently in the Assabet mill in Maynard,

Mass., he was made assistant superintendent of the Ray mills at Franklin, Mass., in 1901 and agent of the same mills in 1903, retaining that position until 1905 when he became assistant sales secretary of the American Woolen Co. During 1908–18 he was superintendent of the Burlington mills, at Burlington, Vt., and was then made assistant general manager of the company. He became general manufacturing agent in 1927 and since January, 1929, has been general manager of the American Woolen Co. Since Mr. Bartlett became connected with the company it has developed into the largest business of its kind in the world, operating fifty woolen and worsted mills, employing approximately 30,000 men and producing annually goods valued at $125,000,000. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America (councilor), and of St. Botolph's Club, Boston. He is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation and is a member of the diocesan committee. He was married (1) in Boston in 1903, to Marguerite H., daughter of Hayden H. Slater, of Cleveland, O., and (2) in New York city, in April, 1928, to N. Theresa, daughter of Frank Dowd, of Concord, Mass. He has four children: Dorothy Rayma, Raymond Young, Joan Hayden and Marguerite Wilder Bartlett.

**BUTLER, Frank Osgood**, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 22, 1861, son of Julius Wales and Julia Ann (Osgood) Butler, and a descendant of Lieut. William W. Butler, of Ipswich, Mass., who was a co-founder of the colony of Connecticut. William Butler's wife was Sarah Cross and the line of descent is through Thomas and Abigail (Andros) Butler; Thomas and Abigail (Crafts) Butler; Thomas and Elizabeth (Holt) Butler; Zebediah and Hannah (Wales) Butler; and Zebediah and Betsy (Morris) Butler, who were the grandparents of Frank O. Butler. The Butler family for many generations has been identified with paper making, the records of the first Continental Congress revealing the fact that the paper used by that body was made by one of the Butlers. Mr. Butler's grandfather, Zebediah, 2nd, built a paper mill at St. Charles, Ill., in 1839, perhaps the first mill west of Buffalo, N. Y. Frank O. Butler, after attending the public schools of Chicago, entered business in 1878 with his father, who had founded the J. W. Butler Paper Co. in 1872. He became vice-president of the company in 1889 and on the death of his father, in 1912, president. Since the establishment of the business the company has acquired eleven subsidiary companies as follows: Butler Paper Corporations, Chicago, Ill.; Standard Paper Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Missouri-Interstate Paper Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Sierra Paper Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pacific Coast Paper Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Butler Paper Company, Denver, Colo.; Southwestern Paper Company, Dallas, Tex.; Southwestern Paper Company, Houston, Tex.; Southwestern Paper Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; Butler Paper Company, Detroit, Mich.; McClellan Paper Company, Minneapolis, Minn. These companies are the distributors of papers used in the printing, publishing and stationery trades, produced by paper mills in the United States and Canada, and their combined gross annual income amounts to $10,000,000, the general policy and management of the enterprise being in the hands of Frank O. Butler, assisted by his brother, Julius Fred Butler. Mr. Butler is also interested in real estate development in Chicago, the Black Hills region of South Dakota, and Florida. On ranches in South Dakota and Montana he and his sons are breeding polo ponies for that growing sport. He is a member of the Chicago Society of Colonial Wars, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Hinsdale Golf Club and the Oak Brook Polo Club, of Hinsdale, Ill., the Hot Springs Country Club, of Hot Springs, S. Dak., and the Everglades Club, of Palm Beach, Fla. He was married, June 10, 1885, to Fannie Maud, daughter of Charles E. Bremaker, of Louisville, Ky., and has two children: Paul and Julius Wales Butler.

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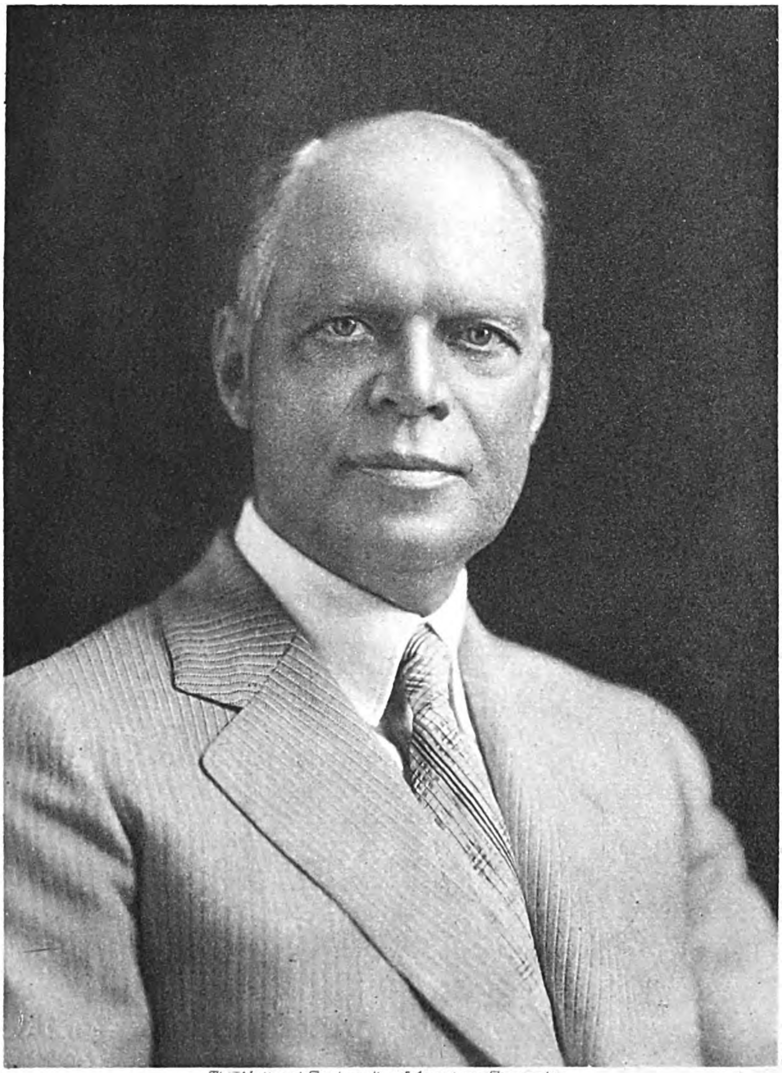

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Frank O. Butler

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Frederic Zeigen

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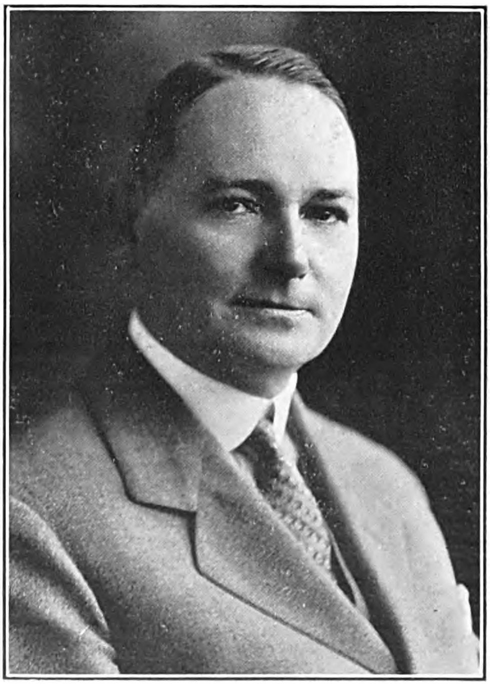
**ZEIGEN, Frederic Herman,** financier and author, was born at Saginaw, Mich., Apr. 18, 1874, son of Cass and Mary (Weber) Zeigen. His father, the son of a mayor of Basel, Switzerland, settled in Saginaw, Mich., where he was a prominent merchant and manufacturer. Mr. Zeigen was graduated at the Michigan State Normal College in 1901 and the Nashville College of Law in 1902, receiving part of his law training in the office of Judge John E. Bird, of Adrian, Mich. He was superintendent of schools for Osceola county, Mich., during 1901–04, and spent several years writing for magazines and newspapers, being editor of "Gateway Magazine." In rapid succession he organized the Zeigen Construction Co., the Zeigen Real Estate Exchange, the Wayne, Ecorse, Warwick Park, Kenilworth Park, and Arcadia Park Land companies, the Frederic Zeigen Properties, the Bankers Land and Investment Corporation, and the Michigan Petroleum Co., all in or near Detroit, Mich., and was president of all of them until they were absorbed in the Investment Bankers Corporation, organized by Mr. Zeigen in 1923 with a capital of $2,000,000, of which he is the head. During his connection with the land, investment and construction business he built 5,000 houses and assisted homeseekers by supplying building funds for 5,000 more. In Florida, where he has a winter home, he has taken a keen interest in the founding of the University of Miami in cooperation with Judge William E. Walsh and George E. Merrick. As first managing regent, 1924–28, he helped to draw up the charter and made ambitious plans for a period of fifty years. Mr. Merrick donated 160 acres and $4,000,000; Mr. Zeigen, an endowment of $150,000 for an art department, and with additional contributions of sixty acres for a dairy and horticultural unit from E. P. Fripp and $200,000 for a conservatory of music from James C. Penney, over $5,000,000 was raised and the work of construction was begun Oct. 1, 1925. In 1926 the University of Miami opened its doors to its first class of 1,053 students, of which the Miami Conservatory of Music with 1,000 students has become a part. Mr. Zeigen has practically retired from business pursuits, and is devoting his attention to literature and music, in both arts displaying considerable ability. He has composed both the words and music of more than forty popular songs, the best known of which are: "Song of the Rolling Deep," "My Rose Garden," "My Michigan" and "God Bless Our Home." He is the author of three volumes of poetry, "Breezes from the Pines" (1897); "Collected Poems" (1900) and "Stardust and Dandelions" (1909); a number of short stories and two books of fiction, "Therold Archer Knowlton" (1904) and "Lava" (1929). He is known as a lecturer on art and religion and is the donor of the Detroit Scarab Club art medal. During the Spanish-American war he was a first lieutenant in the Adrian volunteers, and in the World war was secretary of the Michigan war board and chairman of the speakers' committee. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party and in 1927 was chairman of the county committee. Dr. Zeigen served four terms as secretary and three as president of the Michigan Authors Association, was president of the Poet Laureate Association of America, 1920–23, and of the Edwin Markham Foundation, 1923–27, and a member of the International Historical and the National Geographic societies, the Authors League of America, the Michigan Education Association, the Detroit Real Estate Board and Board of Commerce, the Masonic Order, including the 32nd degree Scottish Rite, Knights Templar and Shrine and the Modern Woodmen of America. For three terms he was president of the Methodist Laymen's Association of Michigan. He was married, Sept. 20, 1899, to Myrtle, daughter of Senator George W. Comer. They have two children: Eola Valencia, wife of Fred E. Mengel, and Phyllis Myrtle Zeigen.

**HALE, William Jay,** chemist, was born at Ada, O., Jan. 5, 1876, son of James Thomas and Emma Elizabeth (Ogle) Hale and a descendant of Samuel Hale, who emigrated from England to Newburyport, Mass., in early colonial times. He was graduated at Miami University, with the degrees A.B. and A.M., in 1897, and at Harvard received the degrees of A.B., in 1898, A.M., in 1899, and Ph.D., in 1902. For two years he pursued courses in the Technical Hochschule, Berlin, and the University of Goettingen, Germany and began his professional career, in 1905, as instructor of chemistry at the University of Michigan. He was appointed assistant professor in 1908 and associate professor in 1915. He re-



signed in 1919 to accept the position of director of organic chemical research with the Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Mich., which he still fills. Dr. Hale has made exhaustive investigations in such subjects as the decomposition products of furfural, synthesis of cyclopentadienes and four-membered cyclic ureas, constitution of dehydroacetic acid and nitropyrrole derivatives, condensations between aldehydes and ketones, and syntheses of phenols and anilines under high-pressure reactions. Reports of his studies were contributed to technical journals and the publications of chemical societies. During the World war he was engaged in researches con-

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nected with the manufacture of mustard gas for the U. S. government in the laboratories of the University of Michigan. He was chairman of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., during 1925–27. He has originated a method of manufacturing phenols direct from benzene, using uranium oxides in alkaline solution with air and under pressure. It was patented Aug. 10, 1926, but has not been adopted commercially. Meanwhile, with Edgar C. Britton, he developed a process for the hydrolysis of chlorobenzene with alkali under 350–380° temperature and 3500-5000 lbs. pressure, patented Nov. 23, 1926. It is more efficient and cheaper than the older methods and with it the Dow Chemical Co. makes 2,000,000 lbs. of phenol per month. The Dow company also produces aniline in large quantities using Messrs. Hale and Britton's patented process of mixing a concentrated aqueous solution of ammonia with chlorobenzene heated to 225° at a pressure of 1000-1500 lbs. He is the author of "A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry," in collaboration with Alexander Smith (1907); "The Calculations of General Chemistry" (1909), and "A Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry" (1917). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Chemical Society of London, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, the Société Chimique de France, and the Société Suisse de Chimie, as well as the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma and Phi Lambda Upsilon. He was Married, Feb. 7, 1917, to Helen, daughter of Herbert H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Mich., who died in 1918, leaving a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth Hale.

**PRATT, George Dupont,** president of the American Forestry Association (1924—), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1869, son of Charles and Mary Helen (Richardson) Pratt and a descendant of Richard Pratt who emigrated from England to Malden, Mass., in 1639. From Richard and his wife Mary the line descends through John and Mary Pratt; Thomas and Lydia (Linde) Pratt; Thomas and Sarah (Symms) Pratt; Jacob and Phebe (Jenkins) Pratt; Asa and Eliza (Stone) Pratt, who were Mr. Pratt's grandparents. His father was a director of the Standard Oil Co. and a distinguished philanthropist. Mr. Pratt was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1893. He had been outstanding as an athlete in college and following his graduation he was a professional football player for two years with the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. He left the club, however, to enter the employ of the Long Island Railroad Co., working as shop laborer, assistant to the president and superintendent of ferries, 1895–1900. Somewhat later he was appointed treasurer of the Chelsea Fiber Mills and trustee and treasurer of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Always interested in athletics, he was active in Y. M.C.A. work and was chairman of the physical work department of the International Y.M.C.A.; he participated in the formation of the Boy Scouts of America, of which he is at present treasurer. In 1915 he was appointed by Gov. Whitman conservation commissioner of New York state and instituted a comprehensive program to prevent the destruction of timber, fish and game. One of his first acts as commissioner was to recommend the purchase of approximately 400,000 acres of land in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains by the state and secured in 1916 $7,500,000 for this purpose by means of a state referendum. He constructed more than fifty steel observation towers to aid in guarding against fires, and during his administration reduced the losses due to forest fires from $80,000, the amount of loss in 1913, to an average of $5,000. To encourage the use of the Adirondacks and Catskills he built twenty-five cabins and published bulletins indicating canoe routes, trails and roads for hikers and motorists. The commission also restocked the lakes and streams of the state with fish, organized fish and game clubs in sections where there had been flagrant violations of the game laws and initiated the planting and cultivation of oysters, which had formerly been thought not feasible. As part of his program to acquaint the public with the work being done by the conservation department, he caused motion pictures to be made of its activities. He was elected president of the American Forestry Association in 1924 and re-elected each year since that time. This association, founded in 1875, is chiefly engaged on a program to encourage private land owners to protect and reclaim forest lands; one method by which it does this is to demonstrate to private lumber companies through the example of federal owned forests the fact that reforestation is an investment capable of earning profits. Under his administration the association has increased its membership, expanded its educational activities and obtained by subscription an endowment fund of $250,000 and an educational fund of $150,000. Mr. Pratt is vice-president of Pratt Institute, a trustee of Amherst College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History; treasurer of the American Association of Museums; vice-president of the American Federation of Arts; and a member of the University, Century, Piping Rock, Recess and New York Yacht clubs. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 2, 1897, to Helen Deming, daughter of John Taylor Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they had five children, George Dupont, Jr., Sherman Eliot, Deming, Constance and Dorothy Deming Pratt; Mrs. Pratt died in 1923; (2) Jan. 16, 1926, to Vera A. Hale of Sherbrook, Canada.

**MOOREHEAD, Frederick Brown,** surgeon, was born at Mineral Point, Wis., Oct. 14, 1878, son of James and Mary Jane (Brown) Moorehead. He was graduated D.D.S. at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 1899; A.B. at the University of Chicago in 1904, M.D. at Rush Medical College in 1906, and was awarded the degree of M.S. at the University of Michigan in 1913. His professional career was begun in Chicago in 1899, in the practice of oral surgery. Upon finishing his work in Rush Medical College, he was appointed associate surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and associate professor of surgery at Rush Medical College. He was dean and professor of oral surgery at the College of Dentistry, University of Illinois, 1913–25. He is widely known as an oral and plastic surgeon and has an extensive consulting and clinical practice, patients being referred to him from all over the United States and Europe. Dr. Moorehead is the author of a

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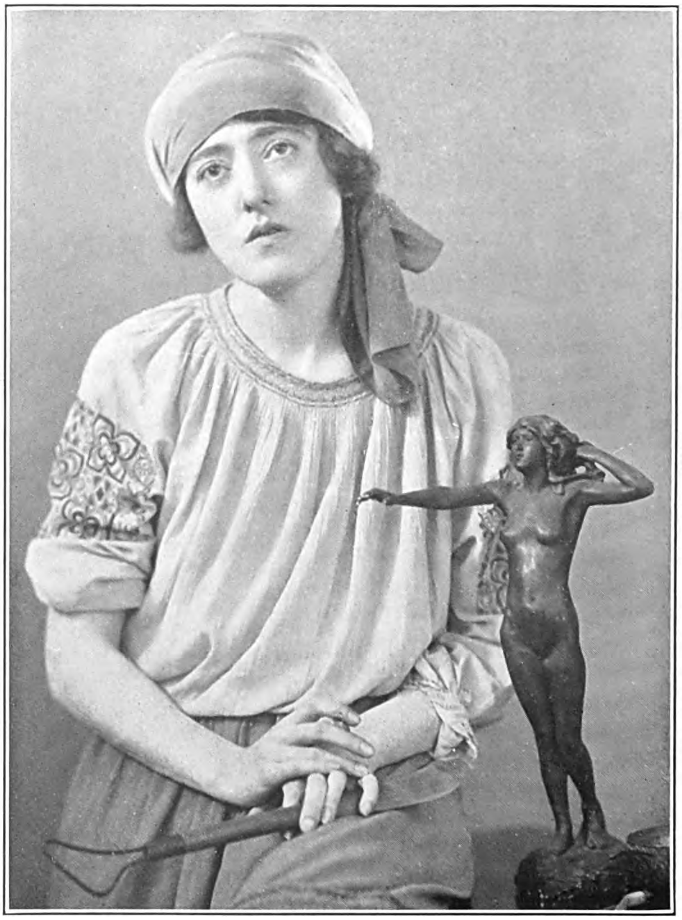

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widely used textbook on "Pathology of the Mouth" and has written extensive monographs relating to pathology and oral and plastic surgery, several of which have been published in foreign languages. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association and the American Association of Oral and Plastic Surgeons (president), the University and Tavern clubs, Chicago, and the Charlevoix Country Club, Charlevoix, Mich. His chief recreations are motoring, hunting and golf. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1901, to Marguerite, daughter of Rev. A. C. Hirst. They have two children: Chester Hirst and Dorothy Marguerite Moorehead.

**WALTER, Valerie Harrisse,** sculptor, was born in Baltimore, Md., daughter of Moses Raphael and Bertha (Ulman) Walter. Miss Walter received her early education at Mrs. Lefebvre's school, Baltimore, and her training in sculpturing at the Maryland Institute of Art under Ephraim Keyser and in the studio of H. Augustus Lukeman, in New York city, where she later established her own studio. She has shown striking originality and versatility in her work, modeling human portraits and groups both in the round and in bas-relief, as well as animal types with equal effectiveness and fidelity. She has been particularly interested in head types and has executed a series of studies of various races and nationalities, including the Alaska Indian, Italian, Greek, Semitic, and German, the Negro and Japanese and American boys. She has won wide recognition for her portrait busts, good examples of which are those of Dr. Nicholas Sharounis Tricorphos, Greek surgeon, Dr. Franz Groedel, of Nauheim, Signor Riccardo Bertilli, president of the Roman Bronze Works, Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italian aeronaut, Dr. Carl von Noorden, and Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, poet and former ambassador to Italy. Miss Walter's smaller figures in bronze, which have been largely used as auxiliaries in decoration, such as candle-holders and fountain adjuncts, include "The Finish," a spirited rendering of a runner; "Jealousy," a group of a boy and two dogs; "The Dip," representing a mother in the act of lowering her child into the surf for a bath; and "Beach Dreamer," a graceful statuette of a young girl seated on the sand looking intently into the distance, which shows at its best Miss Walter's talent in the treatment of the human figure. Other noteworthy works are her "Youth," a statue of unusual charm and beauty; "Sponge Baby," a flower jar, and "Genevieve," a marble bas-relief of a young girl. In animal sculpture she scored her greatest triumph with "John Daniel II," the bronze figure of a young gorilla, which has attracted international interest. Additional examples of her work of this type are "Bamboo," also a gorilla; "The First Kiss" (cow and calf); "Beggar" (girl with dog); "Walter and Paddy," (child with Irish water spaniel); and a bas-relief, "Jim, the Master," a dog owned by Dr. Foster of Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Walter has exhibited at all the leading art galleries of the United States.

**COOPER, Myers Young,** fifty-first governor of Ohio (1929–31) was born at St. Louisville, O., Nov. 25, 1873, son of Lemuel and Ann (Greenlee) Cooper. On completing his education at Lebanon (O.) Normal University, he joined his brothers in the real estate business in Cincinnati, O. Subsequently he entered the building and banking fields, constructing over 2,000 homes, largely for people of modest means. He is president of the Myers Y. Cooper Co., Raymond Realty Co., Hyde Park Lumber Co., Hyde Park Savings Bank and the Norwood National Bank. His most outstanding accomplishment as a realtor was the development of the subdivisions of Hyde Park and Kilgour Park which are conceded to be the finest suburban sections in Cincinnati. He was a pioneer in introducing the plan, now prevalent throughout the United States, that made it possible for workers to own homes on small cash payments, meeting the balance of their obligations on a rental basis. He early became active in Republican politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio in 1926 but was elected two years later. As governor he was responsible for the enaction of much progressive legislation providing for the repeal of the Pence law and of the foreign insurance tax, the restoration of the state library, construction of a new legislative office building, an honest election bill, a law to safeguard investors, and an improved and enlarged good roads program. Gov. Cooper was a founder and president of the Hyde Park Business Men's Club, a founder of the East Hebb Community Center, chairman in 1928 of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church community drive, and president of the Ohio Council of Churches. As chairman of the American Red Cross Commission during the World war he personally raised over $600,000 for the war chest. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lincoln Memorial University in 1923 and by Wilmington College in 1926. He has been president of the Ohio Fair Managers' Association since 1916, is trustee of Lincoln Memorial University and a member of the Cincinnati, Queen City, Blaine Cuvier Press, Exchange and Hyde Park Golf and Country clubs. He is affiliated with the Christian Disciples church. He was married, Dec. 15, 1897, to Martha Kinney, of Cincinnati, and has two children: Raymond Kinney, and Martha Ann Cooper, wife of Ferris Mills Judy.

**LE GALLIENNE, Eva,** actress and producer, was born in London, England, Jan. 11, 1899, daughter of Richard and Julie (Norregaard) Le Gallienne. Her father is the well known poet and writer while her mother came from a prominent Danish family. As a child she exhibited unusual precocity, learning to read and write when she was three years old. She was educated at the College Sevigne, Paris, France, but on the outbreak of the World war left school and returned to London where she became a student at the Academy of Dramatic Arts, founded by Sir Herbert Tree. Her debut on the English stage was made at the age of sixteen at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, as Elizabeth, in the "Daughter of Fools." In July of the same year she played the part of Victorine in "Peter Ibbetson" at His Majesty's Theatre. Soon afterward she came to the United States with the cast of "The Language of Fools" which had been bought by David Belasco, but was never presented. Her American debut was as Rose in "Mrs. Boltay's Daughter," at the Comedy Theatre, New York city, October 26, 1915. She decided to remain in the United States permanently. She appeared in a variety

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of plays in New York theatres for two years; was with Ethel Barrymore one season in New York and another on the road, and then starred for two seasons (1920–21) both in New York and on tour, as Elsie Dover in "Not So Long Ago." Her first notable personal triumph was the part of Julie in "Liliom," under the auspices of the Theatre Guild, which she also played for two seasons, and which was followed by Princess Alexandra in Molnar's "The Swan." In the meantime she had branched out as a producing director by giving at special matinees in New York "Sandro Botticelli," in which she took the part of Simoneta Vespucci (March, 1923) and Hauptmann's "The Assumption of Hannele," in which she played the title role (February, 1924). During the run of the latter she introduced an innovation in theatrical management by refusing to admit to their seats ticket holders who arrived after the curtain rose, until the end of the first act. After a brief season in New York with Mme. Simon, the noted French actress, as Diane de Charence in "La Vierge Folle," she produced in Paris, taking the title role herself, Mercedes D'Acosta's "Joan of Arc," which she had translated into French. The play attracted wide attention, both at home and abroad. Later in the same year (1925) she played Hilda Wangel in "The Master Builder" and Ella Rentheim in "John Gabriel Borkman," both by Ibsen. These ventures in producing plays combined with her talents as an actress had been restricted thus far to special matinees. They had met with such popular approval that she was emboldened to put into effect a plan, which had long engaged her consideration, for a repertory company, which would produce high class plays at prices that would appeal to a larger public than the usual theatre rates. Accordingly she organized the Civic Repertory Theatre, Inc., in 1926, with herself as director, assembled an able company of twenty permanent members, and secured the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York. She saw in this experiment an opportunity to broaden the scope of the actor, develop his knowledge of the theatre and refine his art. "I believe in repertory," she said, "and in particular in a popular-price repertory theatre, because a greater majority of the public will thus be enabled to see good plays well acted." For four successful seasons she has been presenting to crowded houses such plays as "Cradle Song," "Inheritors," "The Master Builder," "Three Sisters," "John Gabriel Borkman," "La Locandiera," "Twelfth Night," "The Good Hope," "The Open Door," "The Sea Gull," "Romeo and Juliet," "Peter Pan," and the "Women Have Their Way." In 1927 Miss Le Gallienne was awarded the Pictorial Review annual prize of $5,000.

**ADE, George,** author, was born in Kentland, Newton co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1866, son of John and Adaline (Bush) Ade. His father, of English birth, came to America as a boy in 1842, was long a country banker in Indiana and an early settler in Newton county, of which he wrote a history after reaching the age of eighty. George Ade, after his graduation as B.S. at Purdue University in 1887, entered journalism at Lafayette, Ind., as reporter and telegraph editor on the "Evening Call." In 1890 he became a reporter on the Chicago "Record," later the "Record-Herald," and first attracted attention as the author of a daily feature, "Stories of the Streets and the Town." He had for colleagues on the paper Harry B. Smith, the librettist; Peter Finley Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, and Eugene Field, whose "Sharps and Flats" were a companion feature of the Ade stories. In these sketches he invented "Artie Blanchard," and in 1898 began his celebrated slang fables, modelled on the old serio-comic form. They immediately gained a wide popularity and were widely syndicated as attractive features in a number of Sunday newspapers. His published books are "Artie" (1896); "Pink Marsh" (1897); "Doc Horne" (1898); "Fables in Slang" (1899); "More Fables" (1900); "Forty Modern Fables" (1901); "The Girl Proposition" (1902); "People You Know" (1903); "Circus Day" (1903); "Breaking into Society" (1904); "True Bills" (1904); "In Pastures New" (1906); "The Slim Princess" (1907); "I Knew Him When" (1910); "In Babel: Stories of Chicago" (1912); "Knocking the Neighbors" (1912); "Ade's Fables" (1914); "Hand-Made Fables" (1918); and "Single Blessedness and Other Observations" (1922). These books perpetuate his newspaper satire and humor, expressed in fables, colorful character sketches like "Pink Marsh" and "Doc Horne," and novelettes. After 1900 Mr. Ade diverted his talents to the stage, following a period spent in Europe and the Orient. His first ventures were musical comedies produced by Col. Henry W. Savage and included "The Sultan of Sulu" (1902); "Peggy from Paris" (1903); and "The Sho-Gun" (1904), set in Korea, another product of his contact with the Orient. They were presented as satires, the author intending the last named as an indirect treatise on the worship of titles, the formation of trusts, the potency of American "pull," Yankee commercial invasion, legal manoeuvring, advertising enterprise and other American characteristics of the time. Mr. Ade then found another metier for his humor in comedy and produced a succession of such plays as, "The County Chairman" (1903), "The College Widow" (1904), "The Bad Samaritan" (1905), "Just Out of College" (1905), "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse" (1906), "Father and the Boys" (1907) and "The Fair Co-Ed" (1908), besides several one-act plays, including "Marse Covington," "The Mayor and the Manicure," "Nettie" and "Speaking to Father." Most of these plays are published in book form. They mirrored like a newspaper the American conditions of their time and, in fact, provided a fresh vehicle for forcing visibly before an audience the enactment of the many incongruous elements in the current news. They found their effects in the instant recognition and appreciation by audiences of the American vagaries satirized, having perceptible ideas behind the author's sinuous lines of color, a quality in which he has been ranked as not far removed from W. S. Gilbert. His aims in the theatre conformed to his definition of what he conceived the purpose of American drama should be the presentation of American types dealt with "In such manner as to increase our self-respect and to give us a new insight into our characteristics as a people." His note as a dramatist is closely allied to his note as a fabulist, but his plays have never overshadowed his other writings in the public mind. His literary reputation chiefly rests upon his fables, especially as his dramatic period was not of long duration. The fables sounded a genuine American note in a manner that was Ade's own

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and were made all the more pungent and piquant for being cast in the naive form created by Aesop. They have high literary art in the mass, are concentrated in their theme, structure and meaning, and, like Aesop's, largely allegorical. They have been likened to a mental tonic, to be lingered over in silence, because the impact of the slang on the attention is not always instantaneous in its effect and behind the parables their significance and application to existing conditions and tendencies invite the reader's discernment. In later years Mr. Ade wrote a number of scenarios for motion pictures that featured Thomas Meighan and other popular stars, the best known of which are "Our Leading Citizen" (1921), "Back Home and Broke" (1922), "Woman Proof" (1923) and "Old Home Week" (1925). He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and holds the honorary degree of L.H.D., conferred in 1926, by Purdue University.

**SPROUL, Robert Gordon**, 11th president of the University of California (1930—), was born in San Francisco, Calif., May 22, 1891, son of Robert and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Sproul. His father, a native of Scotland, was an auditor of the Southern Pacific Company. The son was graduated at the University of California in 1913 with the B.S. degree and began his career in the efficiency department of the city of Oakland, Calif. He became cashier of the University of California in 1914, was assistant comptroller during 1918–20 and served as comptroller from 1920–30, when he was elected president of the university, having been made vice-president in 1925. Aside from these offices on the staff of the university Mr. Sproul has served as general manager of the Bear Gulch Water Co. and the Kearney Vineyard and as director of the Berkeley Guarantee Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Bohemian, Faculty, Rotary and Claremont clubs of Berkeley. In politics he is a Republican, and is deeply interested in civic and social welfare work. He was a member of the commission on agricultural education in 1921 and is now a member of the commission on revision of the California state constitution; has been a director of the Berkeley chamber of commerce since 1922 and a member of the California state board of social welfare since 1928; and was president of the Berkeley community chest. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. In 1926 Occidental College conferred on him the LL.D. degree. He also holds the Phi Beta Kappa key. Mr. Sproul is an enthusiast in such outdoor sports as mountain climbing, fishing and tennis; but he finds his chief recreation in books, particularly in the study of history and political science. A well-read man, with a rich sense of humor, he is in great demand as a public speaker. He was married, Sept. 6, 1916, to Ida Amelia, daughter of John Wittschen, a merchant, of Oakland, Calif.; and they have three children: Marion Elizabeth, Robert Gordon, Jr., and John Allan Sproul.

**CORNISH, Lorenzo Dana**, engineer, was born at Lee Center, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1877, son of George Bennett and Frances Emeline (Ward) Cornish. He is a descendant of Samuel Cornish who came to Plymouth, Mass. from the Barbados in 1690, and married Susannah Clark; from them the line is through Benjamin and Experience (Gibbs) Cornish; Benjamin and Rhoda (Swift) Cornish; George and Joanna (Reed) Cornish, and Nathan and Charlotte (Hitchcock) Cornish, Mr. Cornish's grandparents. He was graduated with the degree C.E. at Syracuse University in 1902 and in the same year entered the engineer department of the U. S. army. He served first as junior civil engineer and superintendent of construction of locks and dams on the Ohio river and later as assistant engineer in Washington, D. C., assisting the international consulting board on designs and estimates for various proposed plans for the Panama canal. He was assistant engineer of the Isthmian canal commission in 1906 and in 1907 went to Panama as designing engineer for the canal commission, where he was in charge of the design and inspection of construction of all Panama canal locks, exclusive of miter gates, machinery and protective devices for six years. He was principal assistant engineer to the

American Red Cross board of engineers which was sent to China in 1914 to study the Huai river conservancy project; and during 1915–17, as principal U. S. assistant engineer, he was engaged in improvement works on the Ohio river and its tributaries. As captain and later major of engineers, U. S. army, he was in charge of construction work for the A.E.F. in France in 1917–19. In the latter year he was discharged from the army and joined the division of waterways of the state of Illinois, with which he has since been associated, serving, successively, as designing engineer, assistant chief engineer, acting chief engineer and since 1928, chief engineer. As chief engineer he is in charge of the location, design and construction of the Illinois sixty-five mile link in the Great Lakes-Gulf of Mexico waterway. Mr. Cornish is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Association and the National Rivers and Harbors

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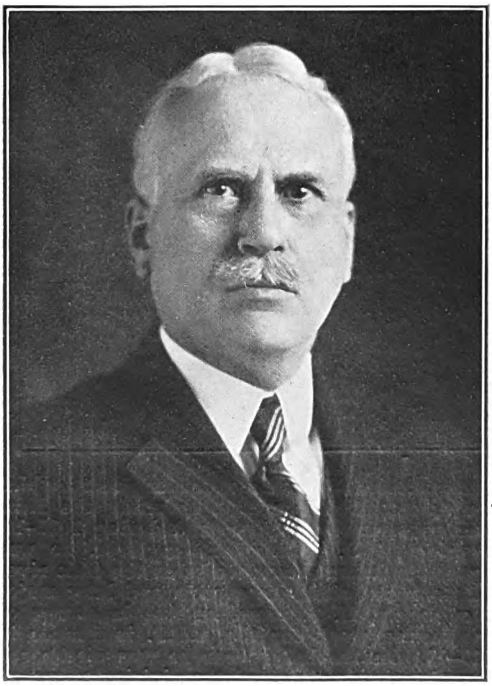
Congress. He also belongs to the Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago, Ill. He is a Baptist in religion. Mr. Cornish was married twice: (1) Jan. 23, 1901, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodhead, of Syracuse, N. Y.; she died in 1911; (2) May 18, 1916, to Jeanett Welsh, daughter of Albert Maxwell, of Cincinnati, O. He has one son, Lorenzo Eugene Cornish.

**CASE, Francis Mamre,** realtor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 17, 1866, son of Salmon Mamre and Frances Maria (Smith) Case and a descendant of John Case of Norfolk, England, who settled at Hartford, Conn., about 1639. His wife was Sarah Spencer and from them the line of descent is traced through William and Elizabeth (Holcomb) Case; Capt. James and Esther (Fithian) Case; Capt. Josiah and Esther (Higley) Case; Capt. Fithian and Amarilla (Humphrey) Case; and Mamre and Abi (Tuller) Case, who were the grandparents of Francis M. Case. Mr. Case received his education in South division high school, Chicago, and spent two years in the banking and mortgage business. In 1888 he organized the real estate firm of Francis M. Case & Co., which continued until 1897 when a partnership was formed with his father-in-law, Frank E. Spooner (q.v.), as Spooner, Case & Co. Mr. Spooner retired from this firm



in 1903 and it has since been conducted as Francis M. Case & Co. Mr. Case is a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Real Estate Board. In civic life he has been vice-chairman of the all-Chicago council and a member of the board of directors of the Better Government Association. Politically he is a Republican and he has served as deacon of the Kenwood Evangelical Church and of the Winnetka Congregational Church. He was married, Jan. 23, 1896, to Carrie, daughter of Frank Eugene Spooner, manufacturer, of Chicago, Ill. They have one child, Carolyn Frances, wife of Lawrence Everett Norem, of Hubbards Woods, Ill.

**CARNEY, Frank,** geologist and educator, was born at Watkins, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1868, son of Hugh and Esther R. (Beahan) Carney. His father, who was a farmer, came from Paisley, Scotland, in 1854, and lived for a time near Boston, Mass., but settled permanently at Watkins, N. Y.; he served through the civil war as first sergeant of company G, 161st N. Y. volunteer infantry. While a pupil in the district school, Mr. Carney decided to make teaching his life work. His preparation for college was completed at Starkey Seminary, Lakemont, N. Y., in 1887, and he remained in that institution as instructor in mathematics and history until 1891, when he entered Cornell University. After three years at Cornell he returned to Starkey Seminary as principal for the year 1894–95, and for six years following he was instructor at Keuka Institute, Keuka Park, N. Y. By attending summer sessions he completed the course at Cornell, being graduated A.B. in 1895, and Ph.D. in 1909. He was an assistant in the department of geology at Cornell in 1901, and an instructor in the Cornell summer school of geography, 1901–04. He was vice-principal of the Ithaca, N. Y., high school, 1901–04. In 1904 he went to Denison University as professor of geology, becoming in 1915 professor of geology and geography. He was lecturer on geography at the University of Virginia summer school, 1909–11; professor of geology, summer quarter, University of Chicago, 1912; acting professor of geology, University of Michigan, 1912–13; and professor of geography, summer school, Cornell University, 1914–16. He was assistant geologist to the Ohio geological survey during 1907–17. In 1917 he accepted a position with the National Refining Co. as chief geologist and in 1923 he was placed in charge of both the geology and land departments; in this capacity he did field work in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, in all the mid-continent oil states, and in California. In 1929 he returned once more to teaching, becoming professor of geography at Baylor University. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of American Geographers (vice-president, 1915), American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Seismological Society of America, Ohio Academy of Science (president, 1909), Michigan Academy of Science and Sigma Xi. His writings embrace numerous papers and monographs on geology, physiography, and geography; during 1908–17 he was editor of the "Bulletin" of the scientific laboratories of Denison University. He is one of the founders of the Institute of American Genealogy. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Alpha Delta Tau fraternities. He is an independent in politics. He was married, June 26, 1890, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Lawrence Peter Keegan, a farmer of Genesee county, N. Y. They have five children: Esther Lorinda, wife of Hubert Horatio Martin; Ewart Gladstone; Harry Beahan; Mary Florence, wife of John William Cunnick; and Frances Isabelle, wife of Paul Albert Knoedler.

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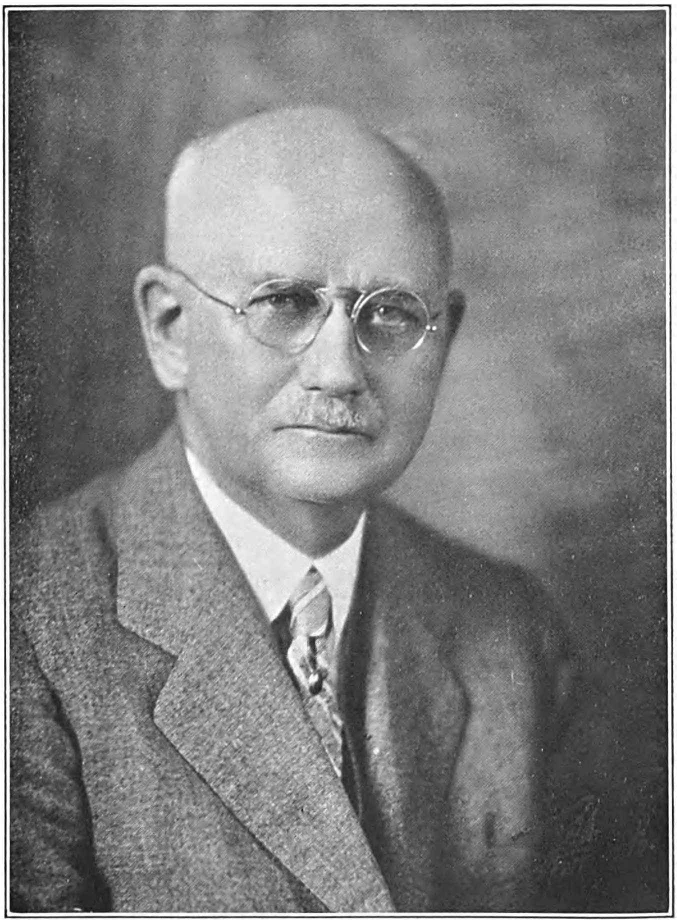

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frank Carney

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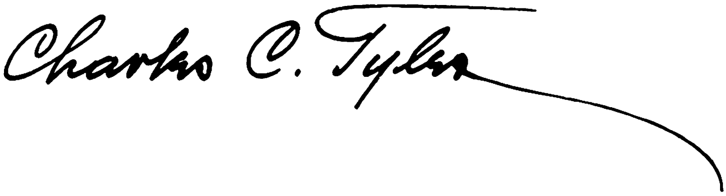


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**TYLER, Charles Coit**, engineer, was born at Jewett City, Conn., Aug. 9, 1861, son of Lemuel and Mary Danielson (Coit) Tyler. His original paternal ancestor in America was Peter Tyler, who came from Scotland and settled at Branford, Conn., between 1664 and 1668; he married Deborah Swain and from them the line was through Capt. John and Hannah (Stent) Tyler; Elnathan and Lucy (Bissell) Tyler; Rev. Lemuel and Ruth (Fowler) Tyler, and Dr. Lucius and Olive (Johnson) Tyler, the grandparents of Charles Coit Tyler. His father was for many years cashier of the Jewett City, Conn., State Bank. After receiving a public school education Mr. Tyler began his professional career as an apprentice machinist with the Ashland Cotton Mill Co., Jewett City, in 1879. Two years later he was employed by the Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., as a machinist and toolmaker, and during 1882–91 he was with various watch and clock manufacturing companies, becoming one of the leading watch tool-makers of that period. While associated with the Cheshire (Conn.) Watch Co., 1886–1890, he developed numerous processes for reducing the cost of production and designed several machines for watch work; later, with the Waterbury (Conn.) Watch Co., he invented a new swaging process for the manufacture of milling cutters which he further developed in the plant of the Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., whose employ he entered in 1891. Here he also designed and built an extensive line of precision bench machinery and established the model department, of which he was made foreman. He was assistant superintendent of the company during 1895–98 and superintendent in 1898–99, leaving in 1899 to become assistant superintendent of the East Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cleveland, O., works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. He was promoted to superintendent in 1901 and in that capacity had charge of the rapidly expanding production activities of the company. Subsequently Mr. Tyler was general superintendent of the Allis-Chalmers Co., Milwaukee, Wis., with supervision of seven plants, 1904–05; manager of works for the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O., 1906–07; and vice-president of the Long-Arm System Co., Cleveland, O., 1907–08. In the latter year he became works manager of the plant of the Remington Arms Co. at Ilion, N. Y., where he introduced many improved manufacturing processes with such beneficial results that he was made general manager of works in 1910, having charge of the Bridgeport, Conn., plant of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., an affiliated company, as well as the works at Ilion, N. Y. He resigned in 1913, but continued to serve the company in an advisory capacity. He was acting temporarily as manager of the Bridgeport plant in 1914 when the World war began, resulting in a flood of orders from the European belligerents for rifles and ammunition. Within five months the Remington Arms Co. and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., which were then merged into the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., had orders for more than 500,000 rifles and 750,000,000 cartridges. To meet this enormous demand the company was obliged to expand its manufacturing facilities, a large new factory, having a capacity of 5,000 rifles per day, was erected at Bridgeport, after plans prepared by Mr. Tyler, the plant of the Robin Hood Ammunition Co. of Swanton, Vt., was acquired, and a fifth large plant was leased in Hoboken, N. J. In 1916 Mr. Tyler was placed in charge of the ammunition works and under his management the weekly rate of production, which had never exceeded 3,000,000 cartridges per week, gradually increased until it reached 20,000,000 per week early in 1917. When the United States entered the war it was decided to vest control of its five plants in one man in order to secure greater efficiency, and Mr. Tyler was chosen for this responsible post, with the title of vice-president in charge of all manufacturing operations. His management resulted in an enormous production of rifles, cartridges, bayonets, machine guns, pistols and other munitions of war, the Remington company's output of cartridges alone exceeding the combined production of the four other American manufacturers and the government's arsenal at Frankford, Pa., an extraordinary achievement. He was chairman of each of four committees, representing all manufacturers of small arms and small arms ammunition, created at the suggestion of United States ordnance officers in 1917 to secure united effort and harmonious action. These committees, early in 1918, were merged into the American Society of Manufacturers of Small Arms and Ammunition, of which Mr. Tyler was president until after the armistice. He resigned from active duty Jan. 1, 1919, but continued to serve the Remington Arms Co. as a vice-president in an advisory capacity until June, 1926, when he retired. Mr. Tyler is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Union League, Engineers' and Bankers clubs, New York city; the Hartford (Conn.) Club, and the Fort Schuyler Club, Utica, N. Y. He was married, Oct. 15, 1891, to Hattie Blakeslee, daughter of Elizur Punderson Atwater, of Cheshire, Conn.

**PRESCOTT, Samuel Cate**, bacteriologist and educator, was born at South Hampton, N. H., Apr. 5, 1872, son of Samuel Melcher and Mary Emily (Cate) Prescott. The first of the family in America was James Prescott of Dryby, Lincolnshire, England, who came to America in 1665, and located at Hampton, N. H. From this colonist and his wife, Mary Boulter, the line is through James, 2nd, and his wife, Maria Marston; Elisha and his wife, Phebe Sanborn; James and his wife, Abigail Lane; Simeon and his wife, Sarah French, and Robert Smith and his wife, Almira Melcher, parents of Samuel M. Prescott. From Sanborn Seminary, Kingston, N. H., he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated with degree of S.B., in 1894. He began his active career as chemist for the Worcester Sewage Purification Works with which he was connected until he joined the teaching staff of his alma mater, in 1895. Beginning as assistant in biology, he was appointed instructor in 1896, assistant professor in 1903, associate professor in 1909, professor in 1914, and head of the department of biology and public health in 1922. He has had a long and varied experience in applied bacteriology, particularly in relation to water and milk supply, food manufacture and the application of bacteriology in industries. With W. Lyman Underwood in 1897–98, he made an exhaustive study of processes of

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food spoilage in relation to the canning industry and developed a practical method for sterilization. He spent several months in 1900 studying in Europe, and in the intervening years has made fourteen journeys to Central and South American countries to investigate soils and plant diseases. He has been consultant to many food industries, and during 1921–24 made extensive investigations on the chemistry and preparation of coffee. During the World war Prof. Prescott served in the surgeon general's office with the rank of major, having charge of the inspection and storage of foods, and of research on dehydration, visiting most of the training camps east of the Mississippi river, and all the dehydrating plants supplying the army with dried foods. The latter work led to his appointment as director of the division of dehydration of the department of agriculture, at the special request of Secretary Houston, and he filled this office for nearly two years. He was discharged from service in March, 1919, and is now a reserve officer of the U. S. army, sanitary corps, with the rank of colonel. He is a member, also, of the Reserve Officers' Association. In addition to numerous articles and monographs on scientific subjects, principally bacteriological, he has translated Effront's "Enzymes and Their Applications" and "Biochemical Catalysis," and is joint author, with Prof. Charles E. A. Winslow of "A Textbook of Water Bacteriology" and other works. He was chairman of the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1929–30, and is president of the board of trustees of Sanbourn Seminary and trustee of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. He is a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists (president, 1919), the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Public Health Association (fellow), and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, also of the American Legion and the Military Order of the World war, the University clubs of Boston and Washington, Boston City Club, and Delta Omega, Alpha Chi Sigma, and Lambda Chi Alpha fraternities. The honorary degree Sc.D. was conferred on him by Bates College, in 1923. Prof. Prescott was married June 30, 1910, to Alice Durgin Chase, Wellesley, '06, daughter of John Carroll Chase of Derry, N. H., who is president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. They have two sons, Robert Sedgwick and Samuel Chase, and one daughter, Eleanor Prescott.

**PENTON, John Augustus,** publisher, was born at Paris, Ont., Canada, May 12, 1862, son of Thomas and Anna (Ryall) Penton. After a public school education at Sarnia, Ont., Mr. Penton learned the trade of an iron molder and becoming interested in organizing the workers of his trade, he assisted in founding and was first president of the Brotherhood of Machinery Molders, 1887–92. At the conclusion of his term as president he gave up his trade union activities entirely and established in Detroit, Mich., September, 1892, "The Foundry," a periodical devoted to the foundry trade. He conducted the journal as editor and publisher until 1901, when he affiliated himself with the Iron Trade Review Publishing Co., Cleveland, O., to form the Iron and Steel Press Co., publisher of both the "Iron Trade Review" and "The Foundry," of which he was vice-president. In 1904 Mr. Penton purchased a controlling interest in the company and organized the Penton Publishing Co., serving it as president until 1924 and as chairman of the board of directors since then. The company added to its publications from time to time, purchasing the "Marine Review" of Cleveland in 1904, and establishing "Power Boating" in 1905 and the "Daily Metal Trade" in 1909, which is an extension of the weekly market quotations formerly published in the "Iron Trade Review." This publication is at present a seven-column daily newspaper, devoted exclusively to the metal market. The latest addition to the Penton publications is "Abrasive Industry," established in 1920. Mr. Penton was one of the organizers of the American Foundrymen's Association (1896) and the National Founders' Association (1898), serving the former association as first secretary, 1897-99, and vice-president, 1900; and the latter as secretary, 1898–1903. The National Founders' Association was an employers' organization, probably the first in the United States, having for its purpose the protection of employer members against oppressive trade union demands. In 1899 Mr. Penton assisted in organizing a second employers' association, the National Metal Trades Association, which is still active in adjusting labor disputes, in promoting industrial training, safety practices and economic research, and in operating employment offices in large industrial centers. To secure greater uniformity of products among the manufacturers of malleable castings, Mr. Penton helped to organize the American Malleable Castings Association in 1890. This organization, the name of which was changed to the Malleable Iron Research Institute in 1927, has devoted itself to technical and statistical research for the benefit of its members, erecting a research laboratory in 1920. Mr. Penton has been secretary, 1900–01, president, 1921–22, and honorary president since 1922 of the organization. In these various offices he contributed in a notable degree to the development and progress of the metal working industries. He was elected a director of Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, in 1918 and has been chairman of the board of directors since 1927. He was a director of the National Industrial Conference Board during 1920–28, and is at present a member of its executive committee. He was invited by President Harding to participate in the National Unemployment Conference which was held in Washington, D. C., in 1921. Mr. Penton is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Iron and Steel Institute (British) and of the Union and Rowfant clubs of Cleveland. He was decorated by the French government with the insignia of the Order of Reconnaissance Francais (first class) in 1920; was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1921 and an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1926. He has encouraged the work of local artists by presenting medals and awards through the Cleveland Museum of Art, and for many years he has collected rare books, antique silver and Oriental rugs. He was married, Apr. 24, 1916, to Adah Nell, daughter of John C. Whelan, a lumberman of Minnesota.

**HOWELL, Robert Beecher,** U. S. senator (1923–..), born at Adrian, Mich., Jan. 21, 1864, son of Andrew and Mary Adelia Beecher (Tower) Howell. He descends from David Howell, a Welchman, who emigrated to Boundbrook, N. J., in

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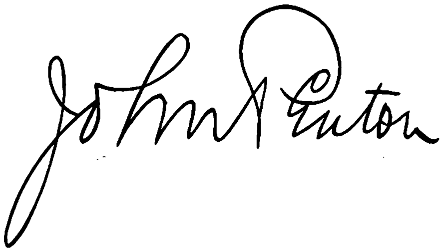
*The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*



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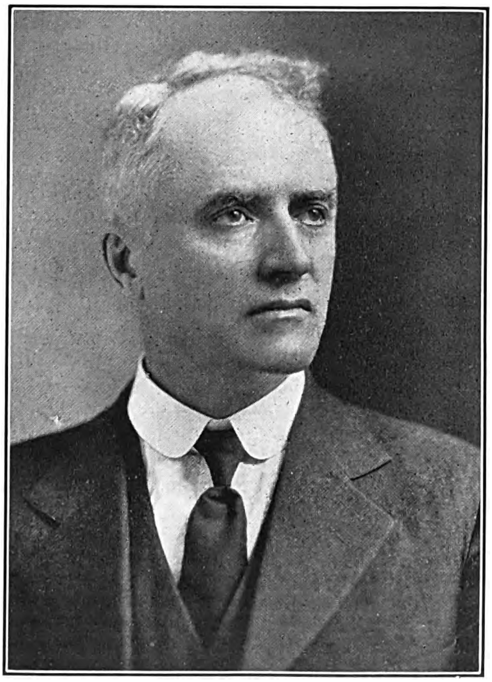
1754; he served with the British forces in the French and Indian war and with the continental army in the revolution. Sen. Howell was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1885 but resigned his commission two years later and was employed two years in Omaha, Neb., as assistant civil engineer for the American Water Works Co. During 1890–95 he conducted an engineering and contracting business of his own in Omaha, meanwhile studying law at the Detroit College of Law. He was appointed first state engineer of Nebraska in 1895 and city engineer of Omaha in 1896. He re-entered the navy for the Spanish-American war, after which he conducted an insurance, investment and real estate business in Omaha. During 1903–04 he was a member of the state senate. As city engineer of Omaha he had advocated the public ownership of Omaha's water system and as state senator he secured the passage of a law providing for the purchase of the plant and the creation of the Omaha water board of which he was a director. He was also a director and general manager of the metropolitan utilities district, which succeeded the water board for ten years. The city also acquired the gas and ice plants through his initiative. He was a member of the Republican state central committee and was elected Republican national committeeman from Nebraska in 1912, 1916 and 1920. In 1922 he was elected to the U. S. senate and in 1928 was re-elected. He was married in Denver, Colo., Sept. 12, 1905, to Alice (Chase) Cullingham, of Omaha, daughter of Samuel Warren Chase.

**BRYAN, Nathan Philemon,** U. S. circuit judge, was born in Orange (now Lake) county, Fla., Apr. 23, 1872, son of John M. and Louisa M. (Norton) Bryan. His father was chairman of the state railroad commission. He was graduated A.B. at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1893 and received the degree of LL.B. at Washington and Lee University two years later. He was admitted to the Florida bar and practiced his profession alone in Jacksonville until 1899, when he was joined by his younger brother, William James Bryan (1876–1908), who had also taken the law course at Washington and Lee University, and the partnership of Bryan & Bryan was formed with Nathan P. Bryan as senior member. William Bryan was appointed to the U. S. senate in December, 1907, to complete the unexpired term of Stephen B. Mallory, and died three months after taking office. Nathan Bryan was urged to enter the contest for the vacancy but declined, until 1911, when he was elected as a Democrat for a full term of six years (1911–1917), which included the early period of the World war. He was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1916. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law and in 1920 was appointed by President Wilson judge of the fifth judicial circuit court, embracing the southern tier of states. Judge Bryan was chairman of the board of control of the Florida state institutions for higher education from 1905 to 1909. He was married, Oct. 26, 1898, to Julia, daughter of Mumford Smith, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

**NORLIE, Olaf Morgan,** educator, was born at Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 11, 1876, son of Ole Halvorson and Martha Karolina (Juel) Norlie. His father came from Faaberg, Norway, in 1866, engaged in farming near La Crosse, Wis., and at Canton, S. D., and was later a druggist at Sioux City, Ia. Dr. Norlie was graduated B.S. at Dixon College in 1897; A.B. at St. Olaf College in 1898; A.M. at the University of Wisconsin in 1901; Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota in 1908; Pd.D at Dixon College in 1910, and S.T.D. at Augustana College in 1917. During 1890–95 he worked on farms and railways. He began teaching in a rural school while studying at St. Olaf College and continued teaching at St. Olaf Academy during the years, 1895–96, 1897–98; at Humboldt College, 1898–99; and at Milwaukee State Normal School in 1899. He was principal and librarian at the Stoughton high school, 1901–03, and superintendent at the Rushford high school during the next year. He taught English at the United Church Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., 1904–07, and during the years (1919–27) that



he was a member of the faculty of Luther College, Decorah, Ia., he taught Hebrew, psychology, biology, religion and sociology. In 1907 he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran church and until 1915 was pastor of Norwegian and Danish congregations at Atwater, Minn. An experienced librarian, he served the Norwegian Lutheran reference library at Minneapolis as librarian, 1915–19, and since 1919 he has been librarian of the reference library of the National Lutheran Council, New York city. In 1925 he founded the Norlie library, one of the most complete libraries in America specializing in Norwegian-Americana, having about 11,000 titles. In 1928 he removed to Oneonta, N. Y., where he became dean of Hartwick College of the Lutheran Synod of New York and professor of religion and philosophy. Since 1918 he has been on the staff of the National Lutheran Council. As a statistician he has directed over 600 surveys, including one of the higher schools of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the data of which fill

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twenty-five volumes. With Dr. J. N. Lenker, he founded the American Lutheran Statistical Association, of which he has been president since 1917, and since 1919 he has served as chairman of the statistical committee of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is an international authority on church statistics and has invented many new methods of obtaining and compiling data. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Wittenberg College in 1917. Dr. Norlie is the author of "A Guide to Literary Study" (1901); "United Church Home Missions" (1909); "Norsk-engelsk Soendagsskolesangbog" (1911); "Lutheran Almanac" (1911); "A Free Text Church Postil" (1913); "Norsk Lutherske Prester i Amerika, 1843–1915" (1915); "Norsk Lutherske Menigheter i Amerika, 1841–1916," 2 vols. (1918); "The Open Bible" (1918); "Glasoes Omsorg for Sine Egne" (1919); "Lutheran World Almanac," 6 vols. (1920–30); "Christian Keyser Preus" (1922) "Elementary Christian Psychology" (1924); "History of the Norwegian People in America" (1925–26); "Cumulative Catalog of Lutheran Books in the English Language" (1924), and "The Outlined Bible" (1928). Dr. Norlie is official historian of the Gudbrandsdalslaget, the Troenderlaget and the Sloopers, Norwegian societies. Music is his avocation and recreation. He works systematically and rapidly, often doing more than two men's work. He is a member of the National Education Association, American-Scandinavian Foundation, Religious Education Association, the American Statistical Association, Norwegian American Historical Society and the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study. He was married, Aug. 27, 1902, to Anna Louise, daughter of Gunder A. Bonhus, of Aspelund, Minn., and has five children: Joseph Sigurd, Kenneth Luther, Ottelia Gabriella, Agnes Marie and Hildegarde Camilla Dagny Norlie.

**SETON, Ernest Thompson,** artist and author, was born at South Shields, Durham, England, Aug. 14, 1860, son of Joseph Logan and Alice (Snowdon) Thompson (Seton) and great-great-grandson of George Seton, the last earl of Winton. He was reared in Canada, whither his father emigrated in 1866 with his ten sons, settling near Lindsay, Ont. After acquiring an education in Toronto at the public schools and the Collegiate Institute, he studied drawing at the Ontario art school, where he was gold medallist in 1879. He then went to London to continue his art studies and obtained a scholarship at the Royal academy school. His interest in wild life also drew him to study the noted natural history collections in the British museum. In 1881 he returned to Canada and for four years lived with a brother in a log cabin on the open prairie of the upper Assiniboine, Manitoba, where he had daily contact with Indians, farmed and hunted and made zoological expeditions. He became known as a naturalist through his contributions to Canadian journals of zoological studies of the Manitoba prairies, including a series on birds in the "Canadian Science Monthly" (1884), which resulted in his appointment as government naturalist for Manitoba. His illustrations for these and other papers attracted the interest of American publishers and scientists and, in 1885, he went to New York to pursue his chosen calling as an illustrator and writer of animal and bird life. His first important commission was for the Century Co., which employed him to make drawings of animals and birds for its "Encyclopedic Dictionary." He drew more than 1,000 of these illustrations, all of a technical and artistic excellence that established his standing as a nature artist, the work occupying him until 1890. He then went to Paris, where he studied painting under Gerôme, Bouguereau, Ferrier and Mosler. While there he exhibited drawings and paintings at the Salon des Artistes Francaise, eighteen in number, all on wolf subjects, and made elaborate studies of animal and bird anatomy, later published in his "Art Anatomy of Animals" (1896). Upon his return to America in 1894 Mr. Seton established his center of work in New York city and thereafter made annual expeditions to wild regions of the Western Hemisphere, from the Arctic to Mexico, in search of authentic themes and backgrounds for his celebrated animal stories. In 1902 he founded the Woodcraft League, originally the Woodcraft Indians, for boys and girls interested in the outdoors. This was the first of the outdoors organizations in America. Its object was to stimulate interest in the spiritual side of nature through recreational contact with the life of the woods. He was chairman of the committee which established the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, wrote the organization's first manual and was installed as chief scout, a post he held for five years. Mr. Seton has delivered more than 3,000 lectures throughout the country on the woodcraft ideals that animate his work. His publications, which number more than thirty volumes, include: "Wild Animals I Have Known" (1898), containing 200 of his drawings, which attained immediate popularity and was translated into German, Swedish, Danish and Dutch; "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag" (1898); 75 drawings in Frank M. Chapman's "Bird Life" (1900); "The Wild Animal Play for Children" (1900); "Bird Portraits" (1901); "Lives of the Hunted" (1901), with more than 200 drawings; "Pictures of Wild Animals" (1901); "The National Zoo at Washington" (1901), a Smithsonian report; "Two Little Savages" (1903); "Animal Heroes" (1905), with 200 drawings, translated into Italian; "Woodmyth and Fable" (1905); "The Natural History of the Ten Commandments" (1907); "Making a Hollow Tree and What Came into It" (1908); "The Biography of a Silver Fox" (1909); "Life Histories of Northern Animals" (1909), an account of the mammals of Manitoba, with 68 maps and 560 drawings by the author, described by Roosevelt and Hornaday as the best work on the subject, and awarded the gold medal of the Camp Fire Club of America; "The Boy Scouts of America" (1910); "The Arctic Prairies" (1911), recording a canoe journey of 2,000 miles in search of the caribou; "Rolf in the Woods" (1911); "Scouting" (1911); "The Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore," with more than 500 of the author's drawings (1912); "Wild Animals at Home" (1913); "Practical Fur Farming" (1914–15), a series of papers in "Field & Stream" which in 1918 won for the author the silver medal of the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France; "Preacher of Cedar Mountain" (1916); "The Woodcraft Manual for Girls" (1916); "Wild Animal Ways" (1916); "The Woodcraft Manual for Boys" (1917); "Sign Talk" (1918), a universal signal code; "Bannertail, the Story of a Gray Squirrel" (1922); and "Game Animals and the Lives They

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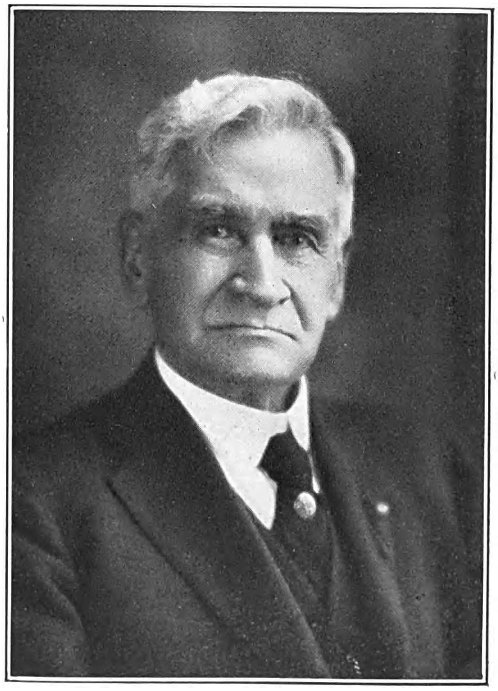
Live" (1924–25), 4 vols., with more than 1,000 illustrations and 50 maps by the author, showing the home life of all wild animals, prepared in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, the Biological Survey, the American Museum of Natural History and the most noted naturalists. Since 1916 Mr. Seton has edited the "Totem Board," the organ of the Woodcraft League of America. For more than forty years he has been a continuous contributor to leading periodicals, both popular and scientific, his more technical papers appearing in the "Journal of Mammalogy," "The Auk" and "Bird Lore." His home, DeWinton House, in Greenwich, Conn., contains a museum of more than 3,000 stuffed birds and beasts and centers an extensive park with a lake of twenty acres swarming with wild fowl. Mr. Seton was married, June 1, 1896, to Grace, daughter of Albert Gallatin, of Sacramento, Calif., and they have one child, Ann Seton, wife of Hamilton Cottier.

**AIKEN, Conrad Potter**, author, was born in Savannah, Ga., Aug. 5, 1889, son of Dr. William Ford and Anna (Potter) Aiken and grandson of William Lyman and Emily V. (Ford) Aiken. His father was an eye, ear and throat specialist in Savannah. He was prepared for college in the schools of New Bedford and Cambridge, Mass., and the Middlesex School in Concord, and was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1911. Following his graduation he immediately adopted the profession of authorship and has pursued no other calling. His first volume of poetry, "Earth Triumphant and other Tales in Verse" (1914) revealed him as a skillful experimentalist in a method of poetical expression which he described as a striving for contrapuntal effects through contrasting and conflicting tones and themes, as in music. Such poetry, in his own definition, "will not so much present an idea as use its resonance." He developed this method in "Turns and Movies" (1916), "The Jig of Forslin" (1916), "Nocturne of Remembered Spring" (1917), "The Charnel Rose and Senlin, a Biography" (1918), "The House of Dust" (1920), "Punch, the Immortal Liar" (1921), "Priapus and the Pool" (1922), and "The Pilgrimage of Festus" (1923). His prose writings include "Scepticisms–Notes on Contemporary Poetry" (1919), "Bring, Bring! and Other Stories" (1925), "Blue Voyage," a novel (1927), and "Costumes by Eros," a group of short stories (1928). Both in his verse and prose, the style serves as an effective vehicle for expressing his comprehension of fine shades of character and for depicting and mingling subtle emotions and delicate nuances of feeling. One critic defined his style (as in "Forslin") as adequate to convey a stream of vague emotion, which crystallized for a moment into form and melted again into vapor. His fiction ranks him among the moderns in its dependence for effect upon the stream-of-consciousness method without the use of plot. He has edited an anthology, "Modern American Poets" (1922) and "Selected Poems of Emily Dickinson" (1924). During 1917–19 he was a contributing editor of the "Dial." Mr. Aiken was married, Aug. 25, 1912, to Jessie, daughter of John McDonald, chartered accountant, of Montreal, Que., and has three children: John Kempton, Jane Kempton and Joan Delano Aiken.

**JEWETT, George Anson**, lumberman, was born at Red Rock, Ia., Sept. 9, 1847, son of Dr. George Enoch and Patty Maria (Matthews) Jewett. He is a descendant of Maximilian Jewett who came from Yorkshire, England, with his wife Ann in 1638, and was a founder of Rowley, Mass., and a deputy to the general court of Massachusetts during 1641–76. From Maximilian the line descends through Ensign Joseph, a deputy to the general court and soldier in King Philip's war, and Rebecca (Law) Jewett; Jonathan and Mary (Wicom) Jewett; Benjamin and Dorothy (Rogers) Jewett; John, a revolutionary soldier, and Hannah (Jewett) Jewett; Joseph and Huldah (Fenton) Jewett; and David Lewis and Marie (Bostedo) Jewett, the grandparents of George Anson Jewett. Mr. Jewett was educated at Central University, Pella, Ia., where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1864, and after taking a business college course in Chicago, Ill., became bookkeeper for and later general manager of an agricultural implement house in Des Moines, Ia. In 1873 he organized and served as secretary and general manager of the



Des Moines Scale Co. and in the same year entered the lumber business as bookkeeper for H. F. Gotchell & Sons, of which firm he subsequently became manager. Six years later (1879) he assisted in organizing and became a partner in the lumber firm of Ewing, Jewett & Chandler, later Ewing & Jewett and since 1902 the Jewett Lumber Co., of which he is president and general manager. Mr. Jewett organized the Duplex Typewriter Co. in 1888, to sell a typewriter designed by Adolphus Dennis (q.v.). The name of the company was changed to the Jewett Typewriter Co. in 1893 and as its president and general manager he sold the Jewett typewriter throughout the world. He was one of the founders of Drake University at Des Moines in 1881 and has served continuously since that time as secretary of the university and as a member of its board of trustees. He has been

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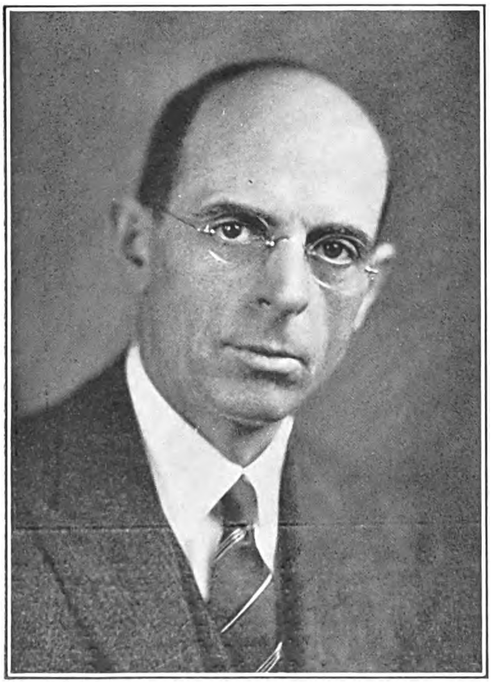
the publisher of "The Christian Worker," since 1887. He is interested in genealogy and in 1910 founded the Jewett Family of America of which he has since been the president. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (secretary of the Iowa society and editor of its publication "Old Continental"), New England Historic Genealogical Society, Iowa Historical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and the University and Pioneer clubs of Des Moines. His religious affiliation is with the Church of the Disciples of Christ and in politics he is a Republican. Drake University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1892 and Central University the degree of A.M. in 1922. He was married, Oct. 28, 1868, to Annie, daughter of James Madison Henry, of Des Moines, Ia., and they had two daughters, Bonnie Ella, wife of Dr. Hugh Gilmer Welpton, and Margaret, who married David Lewis Jewett.

**LORD, John Solon,** lawyer, was born in Buena Vista co., Ia., June 8, 1881, son of Augustus Warner and Mary (Crowell) Lord. Mr. Lord was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1904 and received his legal education at the Harvard Law School, class of 1906. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and began to practice law in Chicago as an associate in the firm of Morrison & Brown. He is now senior member of Lord, Wire & Cobb, his partners being George L. Wire and Charles L. Cobb. While his law practice has been general, he has maintained a specialty in insurance, corporation and probate law. He is a member of the American, the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations, the Chicago Law Institute and the Law Club, Ilinsdale Golf and University clubs of Chicago. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Oct. 6, 1915, to Marion, daughter of Henry Lewis Green of Chicago. They have two children: Jane Crowell and John Mason Lord.



**NAUMBURG, Robert Elkan,** mechanical engineer and inventor, was born in New York city, Mar. 22, 1892, son of Max and Theresa (Kahnweiler) Naumburg, and grandson of Louis and Minetta (Oppenheimer) Naumburg, who came from Bavaria, settling in New York city in 1850. Mr. Naumburg was graduated at Williams College as A.B. in 1913, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as B.S. in mechanical engineering in 1916. Shortly afterwards he began his career as a research and efficiency engineer with the United States Rubber Co. in Providence, R. I., remaining with that company until he entered World war service. He served in 1917 as a machine gun instructor in the ordnance department at Springfield, Mass. and Fort Sill, Okla., and during 1918–19 was second lieutenant and engineer officer in aviation at Roosevelt field, Long Island, N. Y. After being released from service he entered the New York firm of J. William Schultze & Co., accountants and engineers. In 1921, he moved from New York city to Winchester, Mass., when he was given charge of the patent and research departments of the Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of textile machinery at Lowell, Mass. Since 1925, as president of the Ren Manufacturing Co., of Winchester, Mass., he has engaged in the manufacture of patented devices. Mr. Naumburg is the inventor of various improvements in textile machinery, electrical devices and automobile accessories. His inventions include the Ren-Lock, patented in 1926, a lock to prevent the theft of electric light bulbs; and the Pull-A-Shade, patented in 1928, which enables the driver of an automobile to operate the rear curtain from the front seat. He is best known for his invention of the visagraph for enabling the blind to read ordinary printed books and other printed matter by the sense of touch. Although special raised type or Braille has been used for the past hundred years to enable the blind to read, less than one book in a thousand has been printed in Braille. The interest in the visagraph has been world-wide and articles describing the invention have been published in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. Mr. Naumburg is the author of the section on textile inventions in "Uncle Sam's History of the United States," and of various articles published by the "Textile World," "Boston Transcript," and "Outlook for the Blind." While pursuing researches among original patent documents, Mr. Naumburg discovered that the true inventor of the process of ring spinning, used in all American cotton and most American woolen mills, was John Thorp, of Providence, R. I. Thorp's invention was patented in 1828. A paper read by Mr. Naumburg before the Southern New England Textile Club in Providence in 1925, established this fact and led to the celebration of the centenary of John Thorp in 1928. Mr. Naumburg is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (chairman, textile survey committee, 1928), Newcomen Society of England, American Association of Workers for the Blind, History of Science Society, and the Calumet Club of Winchester. He was married, May 27, 1921, to Rosalind Theresa, daughter of Philip Paradise, of New York city.

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Robert E. Naumburg

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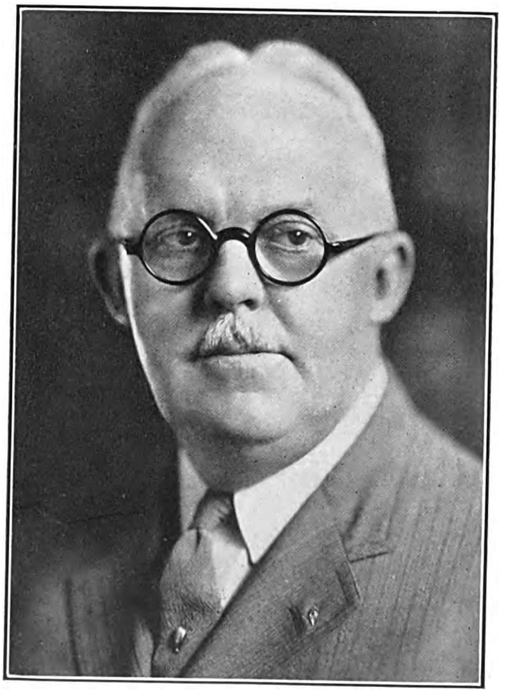
**TACK, Augustus Vincent,** artist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, 1870, son of Theodore Edward and Mary A. (Cosgrave) Tack. His father, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania oil industry, was president of the American Oil Development Co. Mr. Tack was graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, with the degree of A.B. in 1890. He had marked artistic tendencies and following his graduation devoted himself to the study of art, chiefly with H. Siddons Mowbray and John La Farge in New York and Luc Olivier Merson in Paris. His training under these masters was sound and broad, the mystical and spiritual bent of his mind making him readily susceptible to the influence of the many-sided genius of La Farge and to the peculiar charm and delicate quality of the work of Merson. He was instructor of painting at the Art Students' League for four years, also at Yale University, where in 1912 he received the degree of bachelor of fine arts. In his earlier years he achieved striking effects in a number of notable paintings, "Moments Musicale," now in the Newark Art Museum, "A Portrait," "The Poet at the Gate" and the "Palace of Enchantment." In his mural decorations for public buildings and churches he has cultivated a rich and individual field of art, a blending of medievalism and modernism. He infused a new soul into contemporary painting by achieving in his work a renascence of the spirit of early Christian art, but without the affectation that characterized much of the work of the Pre-Raphaelites. Chief among his outstanding paintings is a group of four, completed in 1914, each showing great originality and power in imagery and technique. Of these "The Remorse of Eve" probably stands alone in painting as a new conception of the first mother; the other three are "Simon of Cyrene," "The Madonna of the Everlasting Hills" and "The Pardon of Dimas." Notable examples of his church panels are the altar paintings in the chapel of St. Therese of Lisieux in the Paulist Church in New York city and the Church of St. James, South Deerfield, Mass. In his mural work for public buildings Mr. Tack has succeeded in achieving extraordinary effects by eliminating threadbare conceptions and allegorical conventions. His ability to visualize in simple and comprehensive terms the significant aspects of society and state is well illustrated in the decorations in the legislative chambers at Manitoba and Winnipeg, Canada, and in the governor's suite of the state capitol at Lincoln, Neb. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, the Cleveland Art Museum and the City and Snead museums of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Tack's art has a strong affinity with Rodin's in its elemental qualities, spiritual atmosphere, monumental simplicity and powerful sense of reality. He has been likened to the great church mystics in depicting a dream of beauty behind which lies a perception of the reality of his vision, of which the beauty beheld is deemed to be only the shadow. There are literal-minded critics who charge that he cares more for his dream than for his drawing and that he indulges his mood's caprice at the expense of the coherence of his technical expression. Duncan Phillips (q.v.) has met this criticism and its implications by the comment, "Tack's truth is not the truth of the realist. It recognizes that there is nothing so true as illusion—the mind's 'dream of a world.' But for this dreamer, the dream may be life-like." Mr. Tack is a member of the Art Students' League of New York and the Century and Yale clubs. In the World war period he contributed pictorial posters to the fourth Liberty Loan campaign of 1918 and originated the window display of war art by American artists along Fifth avenue as a member of the Liberty Loan committee on arts and decoration. He was married, June 19, 1900, to Agnes Gordon, daughter of George Fuller, the celebrated painter, and has two children, Agnes Gordon and Robert Fuller Tack.

**SHEETS, Vaughn Lee,** physician, was born at Salama, W. Va., Oct. 2, 1869, son of Leander and Alice Starr (Curtis) Sheets, grandson of Henry and Rebecca (Parr) Sheets and great-grandson of Martin and Maxie (Riggs) Sheets, of German ancestry. In his early youth his parents joined the pioneer march westward across the Allegheny mountains and settled in



Washington county, O. He began his studies at Bennett Medical College in Chicago in 1899 and was graduated at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, with the M.D. degree in 1903. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Chicago and became associated with the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, as instructor in physical diagnosis and clinical medicine. In 1907 he was made professor in these subjects, holding the chair for fourteen years. As a member of the staff of Frances Willard Hospital since 1903, he served as secretary during 1905–10 and since 1916 has been president of the staff. In his work at this hospital Dr. Sheets has made a specialty of diagnosis and has also devoted much time to the study of tuberculosis, its cause and its cure. He is the author of "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses and How to Prevent It" (1905), and

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is at present engaged in writing a manuscript on its treatment. Aside from his professional activities he has been interested in oil production, making many trips to Oklahoma in connection with investments in the oil fields there. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical societies, Independent Oil Producers' Association of Oklahoma and the Lake Shore and the Medinah Athletic clubs of Chicago. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner and is a member of the Phi Delta fraternity. In politics he is a Republican and his religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. Dr. Sheets finds his chief recreation in motoring and fishing. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 29, 1903, to Rose Hazel, daughter of George Sparrow, of Adrian, Mich., and has no children.

**OXTOBY, Walter Ewing,** lawyer, was born at North East, Erie co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1876, son of John Thomas and Mary (Veech) Oxtoby. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, served pastorates in Erie county, Pa., and at Saginaw, Mich., upon moving to that state in 1880. Mr. Oxtoby was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan Law School in 1898, was admitted to the bar

the same year and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, Mich. He was a member of the firm of Keena, Lightner & Oxtoby until 1913, and since then of Lightner, Oxtoby, Hanley & Crawford. In the course of his career at the bar, Mr. Oxtoby has tried hundreds of lawsuits, of which two have attracted unusual interest. The first of these was the suit of John D. Dodge contesting the validity of the will of his father, John F. Dodge (q.v.), one of the founders of Dodge Brothers, Inc., motor car manufacturers, who had disinherited him. Mr. Oxtoby, as the attorney for the son, succeeded in breaking the will and obtaining $1,600,000 for his client. The second case was that of the Stromberg Motor Devices Co. against the Hart Corporation, claiming $2,000,000 damages for alleged patent infringements. Mr. Oxtoby represented the defendant for seventeen years during which period the case was before the court of appeals five times. At one time it was recommended that the plaintiff be awarded $500,000, but by the final decree, handed down in 1928, the plaintiff was awarded damages of one dollar, with costs assessed against the plaintiff. Aside from his law practice, Mr. Oxtoby is vice-president of Carl E. Schmidt & Co., tanners, and the Leather Makers Process Co. He is a member of the American, Michigan state and Detroit bar associations, and the Players, Detroit Athletic, Country, Lockmoor, Detroit Boat and Grosse Point Yacht clubs, of Detroit; the Lotos Club of New York, and the Racquet Club of Washington, D. C. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. Mr. Oxtoby was married, June 12, 1906, to Emma W., daughter of Carl E. Schmidt, of Detroit, and has three children: Carl S., Alice Mary and Dorothy Anne Oxtoby.

**CARY, George,** architect, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1859, son of Walter and Julia (Love) Cary. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Cary, who came from Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in 1630, located first at Duxbury, Mass., and later at Bridgewater, Mass., where he was town clerk. His wife was Elizabeth Godfrey and from them the descent is through Joseph and Hannah Cary; Jabez and Hannah (Hendee) Cary; Ebenezer and Sarah (Trumbull) Cary; and Trumbull and Margaret Elinor (Brisbane) Cary, the grandparents of George Cary. He studied at the University of Bonn, Germany, and was graduated Ph.B. at the school of mines of Columbia University in 1885 and B.S. at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1891. Upon leaving Columbia he spent a year in the New York offices of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White and, during 1886–89, was a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he won six honorable mentions and a silver medal in modeling. In 1891 he began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. In 1901 he was a member of the board of architects for the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and he was architect for the Buffalo improvement plan. His work includes buildings for the University of Buffalo, Buffalo Dental College, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo Historical Society, the administration building of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. in Buffalo and the Gratwich Research Laboratory. Mr. Cary is a member of the American Institute of Architects (director 1908–10; president Buffalo chapter), Fine Arts Academy (director), Albright Art Gallery (director), Beaux Arts Society, Society of Columbia University Architects, Buffalo Society of Artists, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; and the U. S. Polo Association, Genesee Valley Hunt Club, University and Arts Clubs, of New York, and the Harvard, Park and Saturn clubs of Buffalo. He is author of "Grouping of Public Buildings and Gardens, with Adjoining Water Front Excursion Docks and Union Station, for City of Buffalo" (1905). He is a Republican in politics and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married in Buf-

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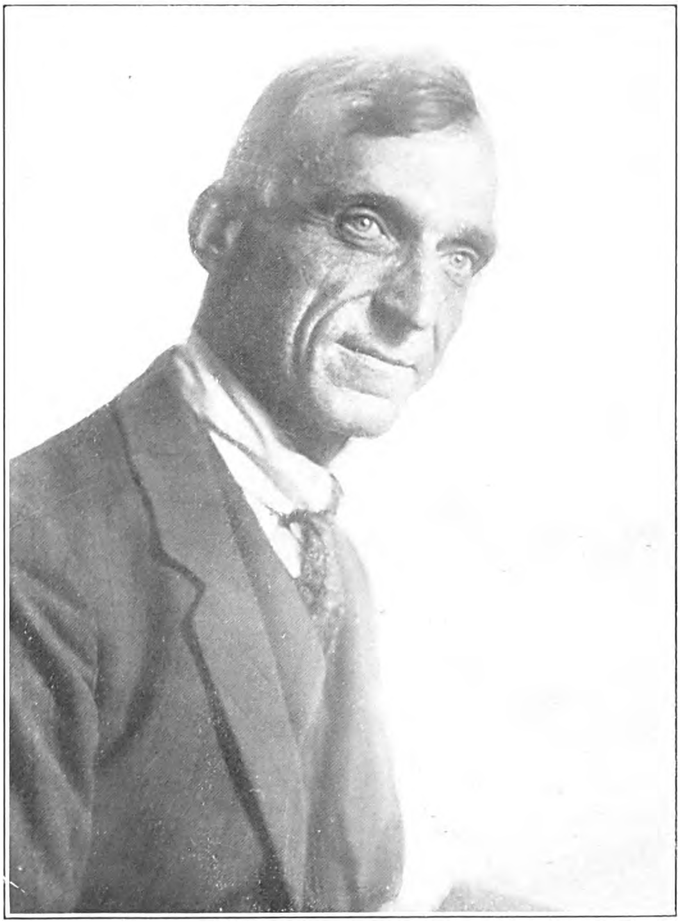

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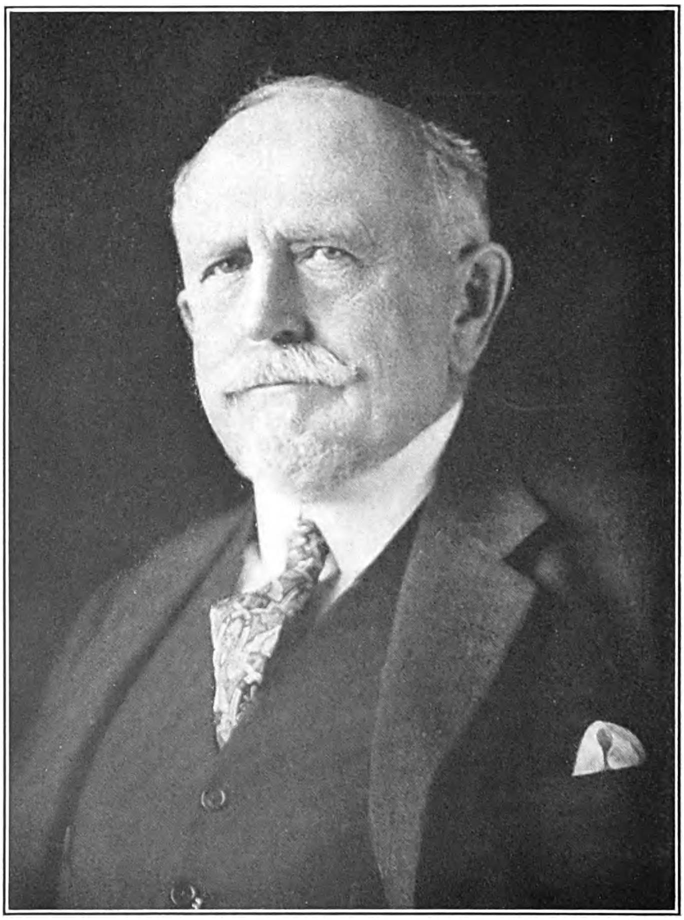

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John R. Freeman

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falo, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1908, to Allithea, daughter of George Kingsley Birge, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Co. of Buffalo; and they have four children: George, Jr., Allithea, Maria Love and Charles Cary, 2d.

**FREEMAN, John Ripley,** engineer, was born at West Bridgeton, Me., July 27, 1855, son of Nathaniel Dyer and Mary Elizabeth (Morse) Freeman. His first American ancestor was Samuel Freeman, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1635 and from him and his wife, Apphia, descent is traced through Samuel and Mercy (Southworth) Freeman; Samuel and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Freeman; John and Bethia (Cobb) Freeman; Nathan and Hebzebah (Whitney) Freeman; Nathaniel and Isabella (Dyer) Freeman; Nathan and Mary (Dyer) Freeman, Mr. Freeman's grandparents. As assistant to Hiram F. Mills, chief engineer and general manager of the Essex Water Power Co. at Lawrence, Mass., he became interested in that branch of engineering and decided to adopt it as his profession. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and following his graduation in 1876 returned to Mr. Mills who was well known as a consultant and specialist in hydraulics. In this period he was engaged in construction work in various New England factories and water power developments. To broaden his experience he resigned in 1886 to become a hydraulic engineer and inspector of factories for the Association of Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. He was their chief engineer for nine years and also chief of the inspection department during 1890–96, developing standard specifications for many branches of fire protection and reorganizing the inspection service on strictly engineering lines. In 1896 he removed to Providence, R. I., to become president and treasurer of a combination of the Manufacturers', Rhode Island and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance companies and in 1903 succeeded the late Thomas J. Borden as president and treasurer of the State, Enterprise and American Fire Insurance companies, effecting a new organization on modern engineering lines for lessening fire losses by an original system of inspection and protection. These six companies now cover nearly $3,000,000,000 of factory risks, which comprise about 8,000 of the principal industrial works in the United States and Canada, making it much the largest insurance office of this kind in existence. He served by appointment of the governor as an engineer on the newly established Massachusetts metropolitan water board, 1895–96, and later as an expert on water diversion damages; was chief engineer to investigate the project of converting the tidal estuary of the Charles river into a fresh water lake and park; and was consulting engineer for the water boards of the cities of Baltimore, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and San Diego. In 1899 Mr. Freeman was retained by New York city to investigate its water supply, and again in 1903 he was one of a commission of three engineers to investigate improvements in New York city's water service and plan an additional supply; he was also in charge of the water power investigations of New York state's water supply commission in 1906–08. In this period he was appointed by the U. S. secretary of war a member of the gun carriage testing board and served as a referee in a number of notable litigations, especially the appraisal of the public water works of Newburyport, Gloucester, Mass., and of Denver, Colo. He was consulting engineer to the Canadian government on water power development; to the City of Mexico on its water supply; on the construction of the Mississippi river power plant at Keokuk, Ia. and the Los Angeles aqueduct; he designed the Holter dam in Montana and the Hetch-Hetchy municipal water supply and power system of the city of San Francisco. He was a member of the three boards of engineers which investigated the questions of sea level versus lock system for the Panama canal, the suitability of foundations for the Gatun locks, and methods for preventing earth slides. During the World war Mr. Freeman served on the committee on inventions and the advisory committee for aeronautics of the National Research Council; he also conducted a number of engineering investigations including one of the prevention of fires in munitions plants. In 1919 he headed a party of engineers who travelled to China to study the rebuilding of some 400 miles of the Grand canal and several important flood problems. Mr. Freeman is one of the foremost authorities on hydraulic problems, particularly of municipal water supply, hydro-electric power developments and the laws governing the flow of water in pipes. He is the author of "New Experiments on Hydraulics of Fire Protection" (1889); "Safeguarding of Life in Theatres" (1896); "Water Supply of New York City" (1900); voluminous reports on the sanitary improvement of the Mystic river and the drainage of the Fresh Pond Marshes near Cambridge, Mass.; improvements on the Charles river between Boston and Cambridge; regulation of the Great Lakes, and on hydraulic laboratory practice. Letters patent have been granted to him for the following devices: apparatus for forming cellular concrete walls; apparatus and methods for constructing and sinking caissons; portable winches and a fire protection indicator. Mr. Freeman is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (president, 1904–05), the American Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1923–24), the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers (president, 1893), the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Century and Engineers clubs of New York and University Club of Providence. He was awarded in 1890 and 1891, the Norman medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers for the best essay contributed to the transactions of the society, and in 1923 he received the gold medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for eminent service rendered to industry in fire prevention. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. at Brown University in 1904, Tufts College, 1905, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1927. In religion he is a Unitarian and in politics a Republican. He was married, Dec. 27, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of George T. Clarke, a civil engineer of Muskegon, Mich., and they had seven children: Clarke; Hovey Thomas; Roger Morse (deceased); John R., Jr.; Evert Wendell; Nathaniel Dyer (deceased) and Mary Elizabeth Freeman.

**LANE, Wallace Rutherford,** lawyer, was born at Whately, Mass., Aug. 12, 1876, son of John William and Mary (Haynes) Lane. He is descended from William Lane of Norfolk, England,

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who settled in Connecticut in 1640 and moved to Boston, Mass., in 1657. The line continues through William 2d and his wife Sarah Webster; Joshua and his wife Bathsheba Robie; Samuel and his wife Mary James; Jabez and his wife Eunice Colcord; Charles and his wife Hannah French, grandparents of Wallace Rutherford Lane. His father was a Congregational minister. After studying at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Brown University, 1895–97, he was graduated LL.B. at the Yale law school in 1900 and admitted to the Connecticut bar. He first practiced in Fitchburg, Mass., with Stillman Haynes, then moved to Des Moines, Ia., where for nine years he was a partner in the firm of Orwig & Lane. In this period he also served as professor of law at Highland Park College and as lecturer on patent, trademark and unfair competition law at Drake University in Des Moines, and the University of Nebraska. In 1910 he moved to Chicago, Ill., and has since

practiced there as a member of Parkinson & Lane, specializing in patent and corporation law and in cases arising from trademark infringement and unfair competition. His clients have included large manufacturing and mercantile companies, the states of Iowa and Nebraska and many leading cities. Mr. Lane has written a large number of articles on legal subjects for law journals. As a member of the American Bar Association, he served as chairman of its patent section in 1919. He is also a member of the American (president, 1922 and 1923), and Chicago Patent Law associations (president, 1924), and of the Chicago, New York city and Illinois bar associations. He is a director of several manufacturing corporations. He represented the United States in 1925 as a delegate to the international treaty convention for the protection of industrial property at The Hague, and was one of the signers of the treaty consummated there. In 1925–26 he served as vice-chairman of the lawyers' national committee formed to promote legislation for increasing the salaries of federal judges. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. His clubs among others are the University of Chicago and Washington, D. C., Midday of Chicago, Glenview and Rhode Island Country Club. Brown University awarded him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1927 and in 1928 he was elected a trustee. Mr. Lane was married, July 1, 1901, to Gertrude, daughter of William F. Gardner of Swansea, Mass., and has had three children, Esther Haynes, wife of George T. Moore; Josephine Gardner, wife of George D. Busher, and John Wallace Lane.

**GLASS, Montague Marsden,** author, was born in Manchester, England, July 23, 1877, son of James David and Amelia (Marsden) Glass, of Jewish ancestry. He came to the United States with his parents in 1890 and attended the College of the City of New York and New York University. While employed in the suit and cloak industry early in his career he acquired an intimate knowledge of the humors and oddities of Hebrew-American types in New York city, and his experiences and contacts in the garment trade, then an untouched field of the fictionist, formed the background of a series of amusing sketches contributed to the "Saturday Evening Post" in 1909. His stories chiefly related to the personal problems and business amenities and exploits of two Jewish characters, "Abe Potash" and "Morris Perlmutter" and achieved an immediate popularity which they have since retained. A collection of these early sketches was republished in book form in 1910 under the title of "Potash and Perlmutter." Its success was such that two others followed, "Abe and Mawruss" (1911) and "Potash and Perlmutter Settle Things" (1919). These partners in trade also became popular stage characters in a series of adaptations made by their author, the first, in collaboration with Charles Klein, "Potash and Perlmutter" (1913), the second, "Abe and Mawruss" (1915), with Roi Cooper Megrue, and others, "His Honor Abe Potash" (1919), "Partners Again" (1921), and "Potash and Perlmutter Settle Things" (1926), with Jules Eckert Goodman. His dramatic work in collaboration with Mr. Goodman also includes "Object: Matrimony" (1916), based on the book of that title; "Business Before Pleasure" (1917); "Why Worry" (1918), "Present Company Excepted" (1921); and "It's Never Too Late" (1923), "Elkan Lubliner-American" (1912), "Competitive Nephew" (1915), "Worrying Won't Win" (1918), and "Y'Understand" (1925). Unlike other literary creations supposed to depict the Jew, such as Shylock, Fagan, Nathan the Wise and Isaac of York, which were rejected as untrue to life, Potash and Perlmutter were endowed by Mr. Glass with those fundamental qualities of human nature that appealed to all and his artistry in presenting them made them acceptable to the people they represented. Because of his fidelity to tribal vraisemblance they were hailed by Hebrew critics as the first Jews to find a place in American literature, not primarily as representatives of their race, but as flesh-and-blood, human, thinking and working beings, not only Jewish, but American, saturated with their environment, progressive, enterprising, forceful and honest, even if illiterate and

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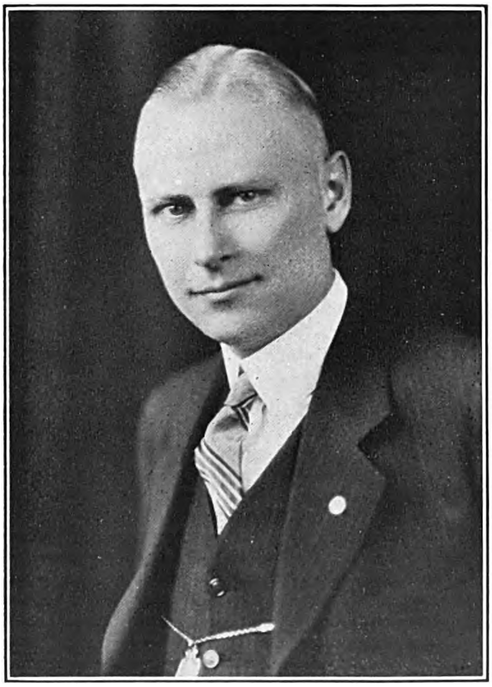
the product of actual experiences sieved and nurtured in the thought of Mr. Glass and woven into word-pictures that breathed the very air of life. In creating Potash and Perlmutter Mr. Glass therefore succeeded in at least delineating living Jews and giving them a national acquaintance and verisimilitude that had not before been accorded them in American literature. He is a member of the National Press Club of Washington, the Lambs and Salmagundi Club of New York city and the Authors' Club of London. In politics he is Republican. He was married, Feb. 14, 1907, to Caroline Patterson, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and has a daughter, Elizabeth Mary Glass.

**FIELDS, William Jason,** 40th governor of Kentucky (1924–28), was born at Reedville, Carter co., Ky., Dec. 29, 1874, son of Christopher Columbus and Alice (Rucker) Fields, of Scotch descent. He was reared on his father's farm in the Kentucky mountains, and in intervals of work studied at Kentucky University. At nineteen he married and engaged in farming for several years thereafter at Olive Hill, meantime filling the office of county constable, to which he was elected when twenty-one. He was traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house for ten years, and for a brief period was engaged in real estate dealings. In 1910 he was elected to congress and served by re-election for seven terms. He was a member of the house committee on military affairs and one of its conferees for seven years including the World war period. He resigned in 1923 before completing his last term to run for governor in place of Campbell Cantrill, who died in the course of the campaign, and was elected by a majority exceeding 50,000. The drift of his politics as governor is indicated by his approval of the Rash bill, which required daily readings of the Bible in the public schools; abolition of the time-honored "pardon day," which had occupied a conspicuous place on the executive calendar; refusal to pardon any offender convicted of violating the prohibition law or to consider pleas for clemency to convicts unless endorsed by the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge; exercising his power to break the influence of the racing interests on the legislature, and forbidding dancing in the executive mansion. His administration adopted a more liberal financial policy towards the schools by issuing local bonds and an additional tax levy amounting to $3,000,000; increased the tax on gasoline for road improvements and authorized the employment of ten per cent of the prisoners in state penitentiaries on highway construction. Gov. Fields is a Methodist in creed. He was married, Oct. 28, 1893, to Dora, daughter of Samuel McDavid of Rosedale, Ky., and they had six children, Forrest Girard, Robert Ford, Everett Edison, Frank C., William Earl and Elizabeth Alice Fields. Determination, energy and an ambition to succeed in public life and serve the state conscientiously characterized his administration of the governor's office.

**TRAXLER, Dean Lake,** lawyer, was born at Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 6, 1893, son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Josephine (Van Petten) Traxler. Through his mother he is in descent from William Brewster of the "Mayflower." He was graduated at Northwestern University in 1915 with the degree of A.B., and at the law school of that institution in 1917, with the degree LL.B. In college he was a member of Delta Theta Phi and Deru fraternities, also the Wranglers; won Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho honors, and four letters in track and cross-country sports. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, as an associate in the law firm of Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey. During the World war he served for fourteen months as second lieutenant of field artillery with the A.E.F. in France, and instructor at the Saumur Artillery School (France). After the war he was connected with Buell, Bishop & Ogden, of Chicago, and in 1920 became a member of the firm of Ogden & Traxler, which was changed to Church, Ogden & Traxler in 1924 and to Church, Traxler & Kennedy in 1926. His partners in these successive firms have been Dayton Ogden, Ralph E. Church and Millard B. Kennedy. He represented the respondent in the case of People ex



rel. Leroy Philip Kuhn vs. Ada Weeks, involving the retention of the custody of a child by an aunt in opposition to the child's father. This action, in which he was successful, went further in establishing the rights of relatives who have reared children of others, than any of the more recent Illinois cases. He was also attorney for certain creditors of the brokerage house of Eugene M. Hoyne & Co., whom it was sought to hold as partners by reason of a certain creditors' agreement; this was prevented after a long fight in the state and federal courts. He was chairman of the Americanism commission of the American Legion, in 1924–25, and is a member also of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute, the Military Order of the World War, the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Sons of the American Revolution. In religion he is a Methodist, and during 1923–25 he was national treasurer of the Epworth

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League of his church. He finds his chief recreation in tennis and horseback riding. He is unmarried.

**JAY, Peter Augustus,** diplomat, was born in Newport, R. I., Aug. 23, 1877, son of Augustus and Emily Astor (Kane) Jay, grandson of Peter Augustus and Josephine (Pearson) Jay, and a descendant of Augustus Jay who emigrated from France to Charleston, S. C. and thence to Philadelphia and finally, in 1697, to New York. A grandson of the immigrant, Augustus Jay, was John Jay (q.v.) the celebrated first chief justice of the United States. Mr. Jay studied at Eton College, England, and was graduated at Harvard University, with the B.A. degree in 1900. Having prepared himself for a diplomatic career, he was appointed by President Roosevelt, in the fall of 1902, third secretary of the American Embassy at Paris. He was promoted rapidly to be second and first secretary and in June, 1906 was made secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, a position he held for a year when he was transferred to Tokio, Japan. During the absence of the American ambassador he was in charge of the American embassy at Tokio, and while charge d'affaires ad interim he was given full powers by his home government on July 7, 1908, to effect the exchange of ratifications of the conventions between the United States and Japan for the protection of inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights in China and Korea. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt. He continued his service under the new Democratic administration of President Wilson who recognized the rare ability of the young diplomat and, in Dec., 1913, appointed him secretary and later, while the World war was in progress, counselor of the American embassy at Rome. In 1920 President Wilson appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Salvador and before the year was over, named him for Minister to Rumania. On June 30, 1921, he presented his letters of credence to King Ferdinand at Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. Mr. Jay's duties at Bucharest required diplomatic skill of the highest order since certain restrictions had been imposed upon American oil companies in Rumania and he was required by the state department to investigate these restrictions and also the claims presented to the Rumanian government by American citizens. In 1924 the government ordered him back to Washington to report on the oil situation. In 1925 President Coolidge proposed his name for the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina. His tact, skill and hospitality soon won him many friends in the Argentinian capital, where he remained until January, 1927, when the death of a daughter recalled him to the United States and caused his resignation soon afterwards. Mr. Jay is a member of the Harvard (New York), the Knickerbocker, the Racquet and Tennis, and the Metropolitan (Washington) clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married, March 16, 1909, to Susan Alexander McCook, of New York, and they had two children: Emily Kane and Susan Mary Jay.

**UPJOHN, Hobart Brown,** architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1876, son of Richard Michell and Emma Degen (Tyng) Upjohn and grandson of Richard Upjohn (q.v.), who came from Shaftesbury, England in 1829 and settled in New Bedford, Mass., later moving to Boston and then to New York city. He was a noted architect and designed the present Trinity church building in New York. Richard M. Upjohn (q.v.), the father of Hobart B. Upjohn, was also prominent as an architect, his masterpiece being the Connecticut state capitol. The son attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated M.E. at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., in 1899. His first employment was in the shops of the Worthington Pump Co., but an ambition to become a marine architect soon took him to sea as an engineer. In 1900 he became a designer for the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J. After a six months' service with the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Co. he went to the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., as assistant principal of architectural engineering. While there he wrote several text books on structural engineering, "Statics of Masonry," "Columns and Struts," "Roof Truss Design" and "Arches, Vaults and Domes," and assisted in the preparation of the remainder of the course on structural engineering. In 1903 he became engineer for Eidlitz & McKenzie, a New York firm of architects, and two years later opened an architectural office of his own in that city. His first contracts were All Souls, Universalist Church, Watertown, N. Y., and the Mead Memorial Chapel, Lake Waccabuc, New York. He was associated with George W. Conable in the firm of Upjohn and Conable for six years until 1914, when he resumed individual practice. In 1910 the Bangor (Me.) St. John's Church, built by his grandfather was destroyed by fire, and he was retained to rebuild it. The new edifice, constructed of stone, is considered the handsomest church edifice in Maine. His other works include the bathing pavilion at Rye, N. Y.; Rye Free Reading room; Christ Church parish house, Raleigh, N. C., including its altar and reredos, and the principal buildings of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering in Raleigh; Christ Church, Baltimore, Md. (rebuilt); high school at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., Presbyterian churches at Wilmington, Concord, Fayetteville and Greensboro, N. C., and in Englewood, N. J., and the Baptist church at Plainfield, N. J., the last two churches winning prizes in the "Christian Herald" competition of 1927. He won the diploma di Benemerenza on his village chapel at Pinehurst, the chapel at Chapel Hill, and the library of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh, all in North Carolina, which were exhibited at the international exhibition held at Turin, Italy, in 1926. Mr. Upjohn was a member of the New Jersey Naval Reserve (1896–97) and in the World war was executive assistant in the housing department of the U. S. shipping board. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects from whom he received the degree of fellowship in 1930; the Architectural League, National Housing Association and the Engineer's Club of New York. He was married in Newark, N. J., April 8, 1902, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Everard P. Miller, and they have three children: Everard Miller, Elizabeth Degen and Dorothy Upjohn.

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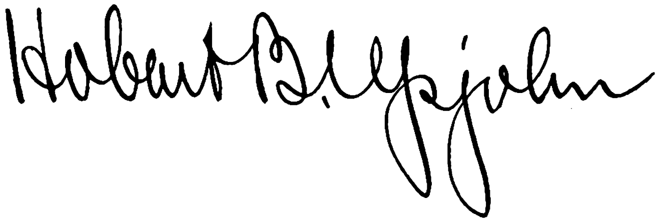

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James J. Short.

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**SHORT, James Joseph,** physician, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1895, son of Joseph Warren and Elizabeth (Bryant) Short, and a descendant of Philip Short, who was born in England in 1679 and settled in Rehoboth, Mass. From Philip Short and his wife Joanna, the line of descent is through Philip and Lydia Short; Daniel and Hopestill (Wheeler) Short; Daniel and Sibyl (Smith) Short; Nehemiah and Clarissa (Doolittle) Short; Asa Doolittle and Ellen (Sears) Short, the grandparents of James Joseph Short. Following his graduation with the degree of M.D. at the medical school of the University of Buffalo in 1918, Dr. Short spent eighteen months at New York Post-Graduate Medical School studying biological chemistry. He began the active practice of medicine in association with Dr. Herman O. Mosenthal in New York, 1921; was instructor in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1921–23; and is now associate in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and associate physician to the hospital. His practice is limited to internal medicine and much of his time is devoted to the study of diseases of metabolism,—diabetes, nephritis, high blood pressure, obesity and endocrine disturbances—and to research work regarding them. He is the author of "Schistosomiasis (of Bilharz) Associated with Uncinariasis: Report of a Case" (1919); "The Formation of Acetone Bodies Following Ether Anesthesia and their Relation to the Plasma Bicarbonate" (1920); "The Estimation of Chlorides in Blood" with V. C. Myers (1920); "The Potassium Content of Normal and Some Pathological Human Bloods" with V. C. Myers (1921); "The Spontaneous Variability of Blood Pressure and the Effect of Diet upon High Blood Pressure with Special Reference to Sodium Chloride" with H. O. Mosenthal (1923); "Blood Chloride Methods," with A. D. Gellis (1927); "Note on Urine Preservatives," with A. Piatetzky (1927); "An Apparatus for Rapid Quantitative Routine Determination of Albumin and Sugar in Urine" (1927); "Increasing Weight with Insulin" (1929); article on edema for the "Oxford System of Medicine" (1931), and "Bence-Jones Protein in Blood Serum Leading to Detection of Multiple Myelomatosis," with J. R. Crawford (1929). Dr. Short is a member of the New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, Conference of Biological Chemists, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist church. He was married in New York city, June 18, 1923, to Ruth, daughter of Samuel Gordon, and is the father of Ruth Ellen and Beatrice May Short.

**STIEGLITZ, Julius [Oscar],** chemist, was born at Hoboken, N. J., May 26, 1867, son of Edward and Hedwig (Werner) Stieglitz; grandson of Louis Stieglitz, who came to New York city from Thuringia, Germany, in 1849; and brother of Alfred Stieglitz, well-known photographer and editor. His father came to America with his family as a youth, served in the civil war as a volunteer and was a successful wholesale importer of woolens. Julius Stieglitz attended the public schools of New York city until 1881 when he went abroad to study at Realgymnasium, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, 1881–86. He spent a year at the University of Gottingen and three years at the University of Berlin, where he was graduated in 1889 with the Ph.D degree in chemistry. In later years, two honorary degrees were conferred upon him, that of Sc.D. by Clark University in 1909, and Chem.D. by the University of Pittsburgh in 1916. Returning to this country after completing his work at the University of Berlin, he studied at Clark University in 1890. In the same year he became connected with the chemical firm of Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., as a chemist and continued in that position until 1892; he then joined the faculty of the University of Chicago with which he has since been associated. He has been successively, docent in chemistry, 1892–3; assistant, 1893–4; instructor, 1894–7; assistant professor, 1897–1902; associate professor, 1902–05; professor of chemistry since 1905, and chairman of the department of chemistry since 1915. During 1909–15 he also served as director of analytical chemistry and during 1912–24 as director of the University laboratories. In 1909 he was Hitchcock lecturer at the University of California; in 1924 Dohme lecturer at Johns Hopkins University; and visiting professor at the University of California in the summer of 1915, and at Stanford University in the summer of 1921. During the World war he served as advisor to the Federal trade commission; as a special expert of the public health service; and as chairman of the division of synthetic drugs of the National Research Council. He continued his association with the latter organization as vice-chairman of the division of chemistry during 1919–21. He is the author of "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," vols. 1 and 2 (1911); "Chemistry and Recent Progress in Medicine" (1926); and co-author of "The Future Independence and Progress of American Medicine in the Age of Chemistry" (1921), "The Nature of the World and of Man," in which he wrote chapter five of "The Nature of Chemical Processes" (1926) and co-author of "Chemistry in Medicine" (1928). He has written numerous articles in the fields of theoretical and organic chemistry, published in "Journal of the American Chemical Society," "American Chemical Journal," "Proceedings of the National Academy" and "Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft." In 1923 the Willard Gibbs medal was conferred upon him by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society. He is a member of The National Academy of Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow, vice-president of the chemistry section, 1916); the American Chemical Society (president, 1917); the American Philosophical Society; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow); the American Medical Association; the Washington Academy of Sciences (fellow); the Chicago Institute of Medicine (president, 1918); Sigma Xi (president, 1917–19) and the Société Chimique de France. He was married at Lake George, N. Y., in 1891, to Anna Maria Stieffel, daughter of Julius Stieffel, of Karlsruhe, a government official of the former grand duchy of Baden, Germany; they have two children, Hedwig, M.D., wife of Dr. Hugh A. Kuhn, of Hammond, Ind.; and Edward Julius Stieglitz, M.D.

**BAYLIS, John Robert,** civil engineer, was born at Eastabuchie, Miss., May 11, 1885, son of George Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burkett) Baylis, and grandson of Dr. John McCormack

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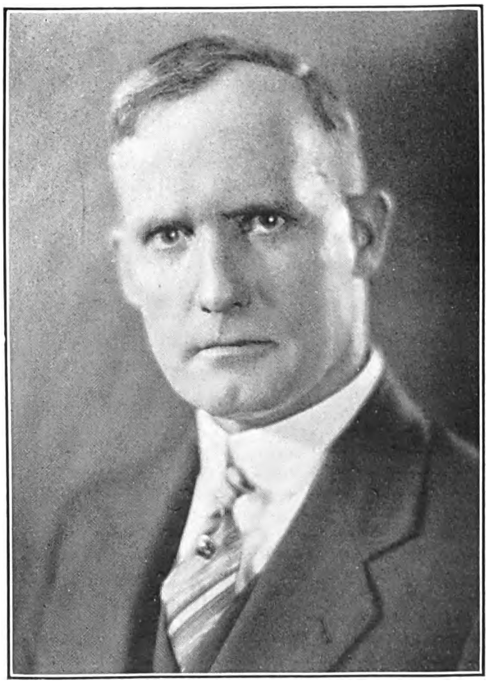
Baylis, who was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war and whose wife was Mary Rawls. Mr. Baylis was graduated at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College with the degree of B.S. in 1905, and began his professional career as foreman on the construction of freight depots and yards of the International & Great Northern Railroad Co., at Houston, Tex. During 1906–11 he was associated with Walter G. Kirkpatrick, an engineer of Jackson, Miss., excepting two years when he was assistant engineer for maintenance of way for the International & Great Northern Railroad Co. In 1912 the engineering firm of Kirkpatrick, Culley, McCorkle & Baylis was formed in Jackson, Miss., and a year later he succeeded to the business. He was manager of the Jackson water works and performed all the chemical and bacteriological work in connection with the operation of the filtration plant, 1915–17, and since 1917 he has devoted himself chiefly to chemical and bacteriological work in connec-



tion with water supply systems and filtration, and is one of the leading authorities in this country on water filtration. During 1917–26 he was connected with the Montebello filters of the Baltimore, Md., city water department, serving successively as bacteriologist, chemist, analyst and sanitary chemist. Since 1926 he has been physical chemist of the division of operation of the Chicago (Ill.) bureau of engineering, in charge of the experimental filtration work. During this period he designed the Chicago experimental filtration plant, which was built at a cost of $150,000, the largest plant of this type ever constructed. He is at present designing a permanent filtration plant for Chicago with a capacity of 550 million gallons daily, which will be built at an estimated cost of $20,000,000. He has invented a Tungsten electrode for hydrogen-ion determinations, used chiefly in water treatment and in the sugar industry (patented, 1929); a floc detector for detecting coagulated matter passing filter beds; a turbidimeter, used in water-works laboratories for the accurate measurement of low turbidities, and a laboratory sand filter for filtration experiments. He is a frequent contributor to engineering publications of articles relating to filtration and other problems connected with the chemistry of water and water-works engineering. Amongst them are "The Solution of Corrosion and Coagulation Problems at the Montebello Filters" (1922); "Corrosion of Concrete" (1926), for which he received the James Laurie prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers; "The System Calcium Oxide, Silica and Water" (1928), and "The Activated Carbons and their use in Removing Objectionable Tastes and Odors from Water" (1929). He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry of England, American Water Works Association, American Public Health Association, Western Society of Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Concrete Institute and the American Society for Municipal Improvements. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 6, 1919, to Pearl, daughter of Newton Emmett Spencer, of Lincoln county, Miss., and they have two children, Marion Josephine and John Robert Baylis, Jr.

**CHAMBERS, Robert William**, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26, 1865, son of William P. and Carolyn (Boughton) Chambers and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Chambers, of Chambers Hill, Tryon co., now Fulton co., New York. His father was a New York lawyer and Walter Boughton Chambers (q.v.), the architect, is his brother. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute but was not interested in formalized school work and indulged his bent for sports and the study of lepidoptera, especially butterflies, and drawing. His aptitude for art was further cultivated at the Art Students League of New York, where he and Charles Dana Gibson were fellow-students. In Paris, whither he went in 1885, he studied painting at the Julien Academy and the École des Beaux Arts and was an exhibitor in the salon of 1889. Returning to America in 1892 he was illustrator for the periodicals "Life," "Truth" and "Vogue" in New York. But his fertile imagination demanded a broader and more rapid means of expression than the brush and while in Paris he began writing fiction. His first novel, "In the Quarter" (1894), pictured vividly the vagaries of life in the Latin quarter. It signalized the entrée of a new fictionist with a picturesque flair for popular writing peculiarly his own and had a reception which gave his work ready admission into the magazines. The success of his next book, "The King in Yellow" (1895), a collection of short stories of uncanny and haunting power, encouraged him to discard illustrating and adopt authorship as his vocation. Of like genre are "The Maker of Moons" (1895); "A King and a Few Dukes" (1896); "The Mystery of Choice" (1898); "The Tree of Heaven" (1907), and "Some Ladies in Haste" (1908). His earlier period also produced a comedy from "A King and a Few Dukes" (1896); "With the Band" (1896), a volume of rollicking verse, and "Outsiders" (1899), in which he departed from his customary manner

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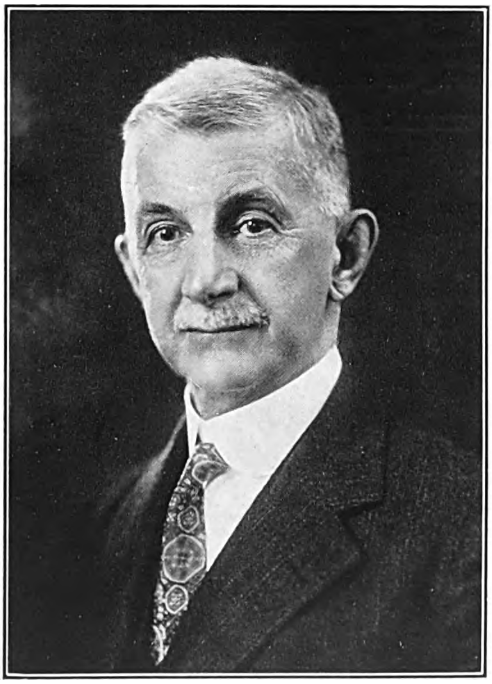
and boldly ridiculed American culture, architecture and society and the petty life of the self-styled Bohemians and third-rate scribblers of the metropolis. His titles, exceeding sixty in 1930, embrace short fiction, historical adventure and sociological novels, verse, plays and children's books of the outdoors. Typical novels of the historical-adventure group are "The Red Republic" (1895), "Lorraine" (1897), "Ashes of Empire" (1899), and "Maids of Paradise" (1903), which have the Franco-Prussian war as their setting and dashing young Americans as their heroes; "Special Messenger" (1909), based on the civil war; and "The Happy Parrot" (1928), a romance of the days before the war of 1812. His novels of society present an ultra-modern environment in which realistic characters exhibit in the mass the deeps and shallows of worldliness and vulgarities of refinement, without revealing any perceptible evidence of spiritual leaven. "The Fighting Chance" (1906), "The Younger Set" (1907), "The Firing Line" (1908) and "The Danger Mark" (1909) are representative of his novels of the beau monde. The action of each hinges on marriage problems and is divided between the social whirl of New York city and the country homes of the fashionable set. An engaging departure from the sophisticated fictional field are his nature books for children, in which he trod by-ways of knowledge he knew as a naturalist. These juvenile stories are "Outdoor-Land" (1902), "River-Land" (1904), "Forest-Land" (1905); "Mountain-Land" (1906), and "Blue Bird Weather" (1912), besides "Orchard-Land" and "Garden-Land," and were widely popular. The rest of his bibliography comprises: "The Cambric Mask" (1899), "The Conspirator" (1900), "Cardigan" (1901), "The Maid-At-Arms" (1902), "In Search of the Unknown" (1904), "Young Man in a Hurry" (1904), "The Reckoning" (1905), "Iole" (1906), "The Tracer of Lost Persons" (1906), "Ailsa Page" (1910), "The Adventures of a Modest Man" (1911), "The Common Law" (1911), "The Streets of Ascalon" (1912), "Japonette" (1912), "The Gay Rebellion" (1913), "The Business of Life" (1913), "Quick Action" (1914), "The Hidden Children" (1914), "Between Friends and Anne's Bridge" (1914), "Athalie" (1914), "Police!!" (1915), "The Girl Philippa" (1915), "The Better Man" (1916), "The Dark Star" (1916), "The Restless Sex" (1917), "The Moonlit Way" (1918), "In Secret" (1918), "The Crimson Tide" (1919), "Slayer of Souls" (1920), "Little Red Foot" (1921), "The Talkers" (1922), "Eris" (1923), "The Hi-jackers" (1923), "The Girl in Golden Rags" (1924), "The Man They Hanged" (1925), "The Drums of Aulone" (1926), "The Rogue's Moon" (1927), "The Sun Hawk" (1928), "The Happy Parrot" (1928), "The Rake and the Hussy" (1928) and "Gitana" (1929). He also adapted a play, "The Witch of Ellangowan" from Scott's "Guy Mannering," which was produced by Augustin Daly in 1897. His power of graphic visualization, his frequent extravagances in delineating types and situations, together with his instinct for conveying a sense of motion that sends his narrative along with a resistless surge and rush, has a mesmeric effect on the reader that makes even the improbable seem real as a matter of course. By contrast some of his later work has been marked by a growing depth and sense of realistic characterization and environment and a more restrained tempo. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Union Club, National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Century (governor), Metropolitan, and Authors' clubs of New York city. He was married, July 12, 1898, to Elsa Vaughn, daughter of Henry Howard Moller, and has one son, Robert William Chambers, Jr.

**WILLIAMS, Samuel Hubbard,** manufacturer, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 28, 1864, son of James Baker and Jerusha M. (Hubbard) Williams, and cousin of George G. Williams, below. The family was established in America by Robert Williams, of Norwich, England, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1634. Robert's wife was Elizabeth Stratton and from them the line is through Capt. Isaac and Martha (Park) Williams; Rev. William and Christian (Stoddard) Williams; Rev. Solomon and Mary (Porter) Williams; Dr. Thomas and Rebecca (Wells) Williams;



and Solomon and Martha (Baker) Williams, grandparents of Samuel Williams. His father (q.v.) was proprietor of a drug store at Manchester, Conn., in conjunction with his brother, George W. Williams, in which in 1840 the brothers began the manufacture of shaving soap. This business was moved to Glastonbury, Conn., in 1847 as the James B. Williams & Co., afterward the J. B. Williams Co. (For complete history of the founding of the company, see biography of James B. Williams, Vol. VI, p. 245.) Samuel Hubbard Williams was graduated at Amherst College in 1885 with the degree A.B., and during the following year studied chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. In 1886 he entered his father's soap manufacturing business, the J. B. Williams Co., as chemist and was in succession director, 1892, secretary, 1898, assistant treasurer, 1899, treasurer, 1908, vice-president, 1910 and president in 1922. Under his management the business has continued to prosper; in an eight year period it

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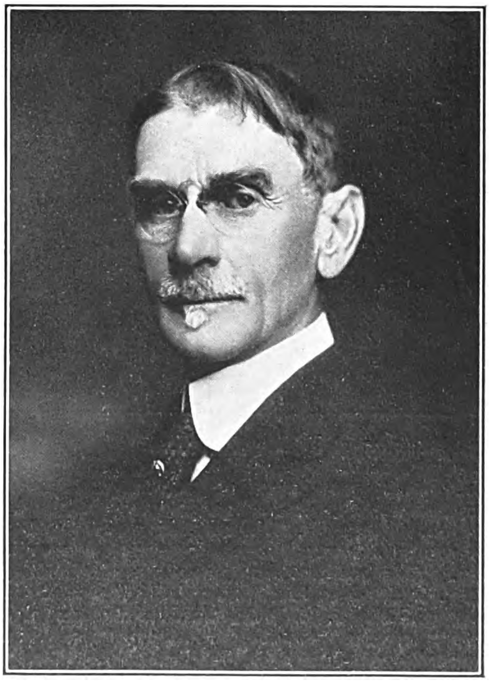
has increased fifty per cent in volume and is now capitalized with $1,000,000 and has become one of the largest manufacturers of toilet and shaving soaps in the world. Mr. Williams has served the town of Glastonbury as chairman of the school committee and as town treasurer and assessor. He was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1901; was president of the Connecticut Sunday School Association during 1902–14, and a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association, 1905–18, and is a trustee of the Hartford Seminary Foundation. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, Masonic order (32nd degree), Chi Phi fraternity, and the University Club of Hartford and Amherst Club of New York. Politically he is a Republican. He was married at Ranipet, India, Jan. 9, 1889, to Frances Anna, daughter of William W. Scudder, a clergyman and missionary of the Reformed Church of America, and they have four children: Carol, wife of Rev. Douglas Horton; Frances, wife of Rev. Hugh C. Burr; Martha Huntington and James Baker Williams.

**WILLIAMS, George Goodwin,** manufacturer, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., Feb. 25, 1858, son of William Stuart and Mary Edwards (Goodwin) Williams, and cousin of Samuel H. Williams, above. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and was graduated at the Sheffield



Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1880. On leaving college he entered the service of James B. Williams & Co., the well known manufacturers of toilet and shaving soap and toilet preparations, and was its treasurer from 1885 to 1909 when he was elected president. He held that office until 1922 when he resigned. The business originated from a general store with a drug department conducted by James Baker Williams in Manchester, Connecticut in 1838. When he sold the general store in 1840 he retained the drug department and took as partner his brother, George B. Williams, the firm for seven years being Williams and Brothers. They manufactured a number of articles sold in drug stores including "Williams Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap" which is still in existence. In 1847 the brothers separated, George W. taking the drug and James B. the manufacturing business. The latter moved to Glastonbury because of its natural water power and a year or two later was joined by another brother, William S. Williams, forming the firm of James B. Williams and Company. In 1885 it was incorporated as the J. B. Williams Co., its present title, with the founder as president and his brother, the father of George G. Williams, as vice-president; at the same time the latter was made treasurer. Mr. Williams held the office of treasurer until 1909 when he succeeded to the presidency and served as such for thirteen years. Besides making shaving soaps in many forms, toilet and mill soaps were added and in recent years toilet preparations such as tooth powder and paste, toilet waters and talc powder. A branch office was opened in 1906 in New York city and a branch factory in Montreal in 1922. Mr. Williams is vice-president and director of the Farmington Savings Bank; director of the Plimpton Manufacturing Co., the Hartford-Ætna National Bank, Hartford-Ætna Realty Co., Hartford Electric Light Co., and the Hartford Morris Plan Co., and a trustee of the Hartford Society for Savings. He is also president of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Connecticut Historical Society and the Hartford Club, the Farmington Country Club and the New York Yacht Club. He is a Congregationalist in his religious faith. Mr. Williams was married, Mar. 3, 1890, to Jeannette Crosby, daughter of E. K. Hunt, M.D., of Hartford.

**SMITH, Franklin Grant,** manufacturer, was born at Bellevie, O., Oct. 23, 1867, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth A. (Lewis) Smith. He received his education in the public schools of Bellevue, and began his business career as a drug clerk in a Bellevue pharmacy. He was in the service of a hardware firm in Cleveland, O., until 1890 when he established an architectural and building business with John T. Bacon, under the firm name of Bacon & Smith. Two years later he was one of the organizers of the Osborn Manufacturing Co., makers of wire and fiber brushes, brooms and foundry supplies. Beginning as vice-president and general manager, he has been president since 1894. The original capital of 10,000 has been increased several times and it is now (1930) $2,000,000. The Osborn Co. operates a factory in Cleveland, O., and a foundry at Grafton, O., which produces castings only for the company's use. In 1907, after having developed the manufacture and distribution of industrial brushes and brooms until it was serving almost the entire market and having established close relationship with the foundry industry through the distribution of its products, the company undertook to perfect and manufacture a molding machine for foundry use. One of its earliest productions was an air-operated jolt machine for ramming the sand molds, of the cushion type jolt blow which has been accepted universally. It was

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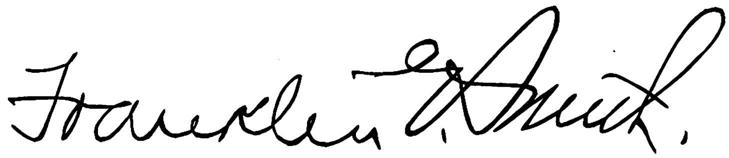

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one of the first to apply electrical power to foundry molding machines, in place of air and hydraulic power. It developed a flask filling machine for rapidly serving sand into flasks, together with equipment for treating sand and handling both sand and molds throughout their complete cycles of operation. It is now making molding machines for many industries where castings are produced in quantity, notably in the mass production of the automobile industry, agricultural implements, railroad equipment, machinery, etc. During the World war, a number of outstanding molding projects were carried on with Osborn equipment, notably the special molding methods and machines for producing the Liberty engine crank case. Later molding machines of unparalleled sized and speed were made for castings for lining the Holland vehicular tunnels under the Hudson river. The majority of the castings were made by the Bethlehem Steel Co. where twenty men with the use of two Osborn molding machines, produced molds at a maximum rate of 160 per day and an average of 120 per day for a period of sixteen months, each casting weighed 3,300 pounds. The first outstanding installation of foundry equipment other than molding machines —that is, sand treating and sand and mold handling equipment— was made in the grey iron foundry of the Packard Motor Car Co. where all molds and sand are handled on Osborn equipment in a continuous manner. One of the most difficult problems in the automobile industry was the complicated en-block cylinder casting. For this purpose, the Osborn Co. developed a special mold-making machine that insures uniformity of size and at the same time produces the mold much more rapidly than formerly. These machines, now known as jolt squeeze stripper machines, are producing both cope and drag halves of cylinder molds in some of the largest production foundries in America. At the present time the company's business amounts to over $4,000,000 annually. Its proaucts are distributed throughout America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South America. Mr. Smith is associated with various other industrial and financial enterprises as a director of the Cleveland Trust Co. and a director and treasurer of the Ohio Rubber Co. He is a trustee of Denison University and of the Y. M. C. A. of Cleveland and a member of the Country, Aintree and Union clubs, of Cleveland. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He finds recreation in horseback riding and golf. He was married in Cleveland, O., Oct. 18, 1892, to Ada M., daughter of Chas. W. Richards, of Cleveland. They have three children, Philip F., Norman F., and Robertson F. Smith.

**PLEASANT, Ruffin Golson,** 29th governor of Louisiana (1916–20), was born at Shiloh, Union parish, La., June 2, 1871, son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha Washington (Duty) Pleasant. He attended Ruston College, La., during 1885 and 1886 and Mount Lebanon College, La., from 1887 to 1889 and was graduated at the Louisiana State University with the B.A. degree in 1894. He taught for a time at his alma mater, and after taking courses in law at the Harvard Summer School in 1895, and Yale Law School, 1896–97, he was made an instructor of international and constitutional law in the Louisiana State University. He served in the Spanish-American war as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st La. regiment of infantry, U. S. V. In 1899 he was admitted to the Louisiana bar and began the practice of his profession in Shreveport. He was city attorney of Shreveport during 1902–8 when he entered the race for attorney general, but was defeated by Judge Walter Guion. He was assistant to the attorney general in 1911–12 and in the latter year was elected attorney general by the largest vote ever given a Democrat in that state, carrying fifty-eight parishes and obtaining more than 70,000 votes. He served one term of four years. During the World war he was a candidate for governor and was elected overwhelmingly over John M. Parker for the four-year term from 1916 to 1920. As governor he had charge of all the World war activities of the state, which ranked among the highest in the nation for contributions in voluntary soldiers as well as in financial support. During his administration the woman suffrage question assumed large proportions. Opinions on that question were greatly divided in Louisiana and suffragist leaders repeatedly attacked Gov. Pleasant for "not showing greater enthusiasm for the cause." Upon the expiration of his term he resumed the private practice of law at Shreveport. In 1916 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He was a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention of 1921, and was a delegate at large to the Democratic National convention in 1924. In religion he is a Baptist. He was married Feb. 14, 1906, to Miss Anne Ector, daughter of Matthew D. Ector, chief justice of the criminal division of the supreme court of Texas, who was honored by having one of the counties in western Texas named for him.

**JOHNSON, Frederick Foote,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Missouri, was born at Newtown, Conn., Apr. 23, 1866, son of Ezra Levan and Jane Eliza (Camp) Johnson. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1894 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. there in 1897, having earned his college expenses by farming and newspaper work. He studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and in 1896 was ordained deacon and in 1897 priest, in the Protestant Episcopal church. He began his ministry in the Rocky Mountains in missionary work, as minister at Glenwood Springs, Colo. He was curate of St. Stephen's Church, Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1897–98 and rector of Trinity Church, Redlands, Calif., during 1899–1904. For one year (1904–05) he was diocesan missionary in western Massachusetts. In 1905 he was elected assistant missionary bishop of South Dakota, and at the close of the same year was consecrated missionary bishop. In 1910 he was elected missionary bishop of South Dakota and a year later was elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Missouri. His work in South Dakota was in some respects similar to Bishop Tuttle's labor in the Far West. Among the Sioux Indians, one of their leaders whom he confirmed was Chief American Horse. There were 20,000 Sioux Indians in South Dakota in 1905, about one-half of whom were Episcopalians. When Bishop Johnson went to St. Louis he first took over the supervision of the diocesan missions. On the death of Bishop Tuttle in 1923, the entire diocese of Missouri came under his spiritual care. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him

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by Trinity College and the Berkeley Divinity School in 1906 and by the University of the South in 1918. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was twice married (1), Feb. 4, 1899, to Susan L., daughter of Silas Norman Beers, an architect, of Newtown, Conn.; she died in 1901 and he was married (2), June 26, 1915, to Elizabeth L., daughter of Daniel G. Beers, farmer and manufacturer of Newtown, Conn. He has one son, Frederick Foote Johnson, Jr.

**CARMAN, Edwin Salisbury,** engineer, was born at Prairie Depot, O., Jan. 31, 1878, son of Howard and Minerva Adeline (Bixler) Carman, and grandson of Dr. Thomas S. Carman, a pioneer physician of Ohio, who was well known in the early days of the state's history. His public school education was supplemented by a commercial course and by evening instruction in engineering at the Manual Training School, of Cleveland, O. His practical experience began in the shops of the Sun Oil Company, of Toledo, O., in 1899. Four years later he entered the engineering department of the American Machine & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O., builders of electric cranes, rolling mill equipment and special machinery and, in 1905, was appointed chief engineer, having charge of the designing, drafting and estimating departments. Here he personally designed a complete line of electric traveling cranes, forge shop cranes and billet rotators. The American Machine & Manufacturing Co. in 1909 was purchased by the Johnson & Jennings Co., of Cleveland, builders of mill machinery and automobile parts and Mr. Carman continued as chief engineer and manager of the machinery department. In 1913 he was engaged by the Osborn Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland to design and manufacture a line of foundry molding machines; was made chief engineer of the machine division in that year and secretary and chief engineer in charge of manufacturing in 1916. His special work there was designing and constructing power molding machines, and among them was the first successful wholly power-operated cylinder molding machine for the automobile industry in 1912, which made a cylinder superior to the best hand-made type; it was the beginning of quantity production of automobile cylinders and reduced the cost of manufacture 90 per cent. As a result of his achievements, the Osborn Manufacturing Company became the world's outstanding producer of molding machines and sand treating and handling equipment. Resigning his position in 1928, he established an engineering business of his own in Cleveland. During the World war Mr. Carman was attached to the camp work of the Y. M. C. A. He was president of the Cleveland Engineering Society in 1919–20, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1920–21, and is now a member of the American Foundrymen's Association and the National Geographic Society. He was chairman of a conference of representatives of the national societies of mechanical, civil, electrical, mining and metallurgical engineers in Washington in 1920, which organized the American Engineering Council to promote cooperation among engineers. Herbert Hoover was chosen first president of the council and Mr. Carman served on the council until 1922. In 1920 a delegation from these societies was sent to England, France and Belgium to convey messages of good-will from the engineers of America, the presidents of these societies and the delegates receiving various decorations and medals. On this trip the French government, wishing to recognize the services rendered France by American mechanical engineers, had a special medal struck for that purpose and presented to Mr. Carman. He was also a member of a mission sent by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in 1919 to convey expressions of cooperation and good-will to the governments and business enterprises of the allied nations of Europe. He is a trustee and general counsellor for North America of the General Council of Co-operating Baptist Missions of North America and has served as a trustee of the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary. He is president of the Cleveland Hebrew Mission and a member of the "Legal Hundred," owners of Taylor University. Mr. Carman is a leading authority on engineering theory and practice. His "Foundry Moulding Machines and Pattern Equipment" (1920) has a world-wide circulation; he has delivered many addresses on technical subjects. Personally he is a man of strong convictions and courageous expression; a skillful executive and a tireless worker. He was married Jan. 12, 1899, to Annie Maye, daughter of John Warren, of Mt. Gilead, O., and they have six children: Berenice Mae, wife of Paul Young; Esther Myria, wife of Irvin E. Frye; Laura Leone, wife of Arthur Fetzer; Thornton Salisbury; Doris Adeline, and Edwin Laurence Carman.

**McMULLEN, Adam,** 22d governor of Nebraska (1925–29), was born at Wellsville, N. Y., June 12, 1874, son of John Henry and Mary (Herbison) McMullen, who came to the United States from Scotland in 1850 and settled at Wellsville, N. Y. His parents removed to Wymore, Neb., in 1884. He was graduated B.A. at the University of Nebraska in 1896, and received his law degree at Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C., in 1899. He practiced his profession at Wymore from 1903 to 1914, when he engaged in farming operations. Becoming interested in public affairs in his community, he served as mayor of Wymore during 1915–16; was a Republican member of the state house of representatives for two terms, 1905–07, and of the state senate in 1917. In 1919 he removed to Beatrice, Neb. In 1924 he was elected governor of Nebraska on a platform that dealt largely with national issues, and he served two terms of two years each. His administration was responsible for the improvement of state institutions, the lessening of tuberculosis in the cattle of the state, and restoration of the workmen's compensation department of the state government. Personally he is energetic, thorough and just. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks, the Rotary and Country clubs of Beatrice and Lincoln, Neb., and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Gov. McMullen is a lover of all outdoor sports and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married at Alexandria, Va., June 5, 1901, to Cora, daughter of Horace A. Greenwood, of Wymore, Neb.; they have no children.

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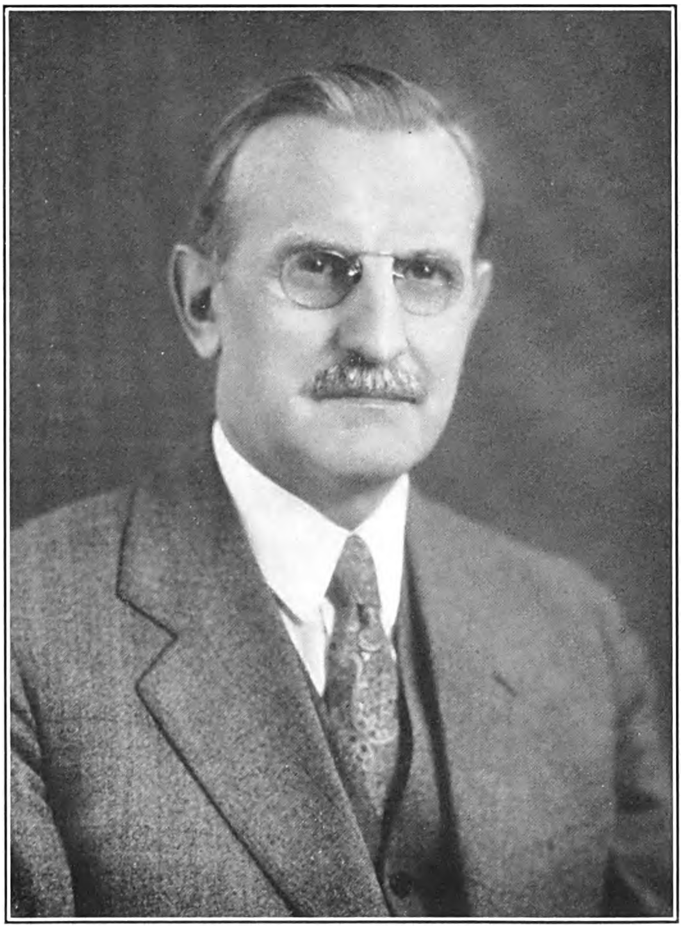

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edwin S. Farman.

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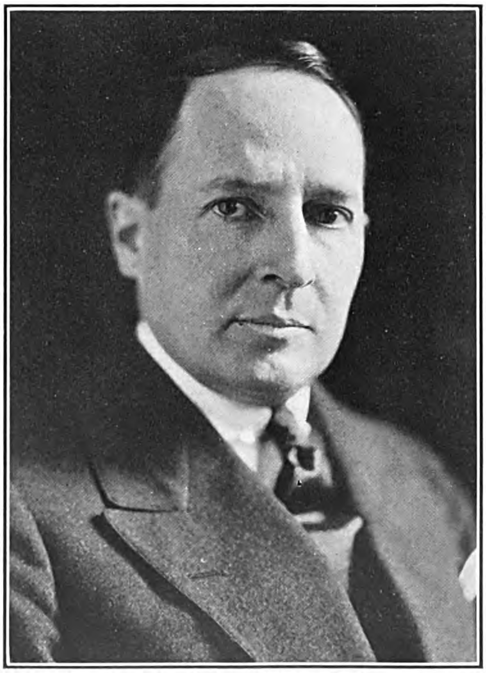
**MacARTHUR, Douglas,** soldier, was born at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 26, 1880, son of Arthur and Mary Pinkney (Hardy) MacArthur. His father was a lieutenant general in the U. S. army and his grandfather, Arthur MacArthur, a native of Scotland, was governor of Wisconsin and later justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Douglas MacArthur was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1903, standing first in a class of ninety-three members, and joined the corps of engineers. His first service was in the Philippine Islands where he supervised important engineering work during 1903–04, and in 1905, as assistant to the division engineer and later as acting chief engineer officer of the Pacific division, he had charge of the construction of military defense works at San Francisco, Calif. As aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Pacific division in 1905–06, he was on confidential duty in Japan, Siam, Java, Malay States, Burma, India and Ceylon. He was military aide to President Roosevelt in 1907–08, and was graduated from the engineer school of application in 1908. Thereafter for four years he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor in the army service schools. He was made a member of the board of engineer troops, Washington, D. C., in 1912, and was detailed to the general staff corps in 1913 for four years. He participated in the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, serving on the staff of Maj. Gen. Funston, and when the United States entered the World war he was chief of the censorship division of the war department. Promoted to colonel in August, 1917, he was made chief of staff of the 42nd ("Rainbow") division at Camp Mills, N. Y. He accompanied the division to France in October, 1917, and there during the next four months, in the face of a severe winter and difficulties with supplies and equipment, trained his scarcely acclimated troops so efficiently that they were soon able to enter training with the French divisions of Generals Gaucher, Phillipot and Segonne with confidence. It was in the Baccarat sector, which the 42nd division took over from General Segonne, that Gen. MacArthur and his division first gained prominence. In February he received a citation from the commander of the French seventh army for gallantry in a raid near Rechicourt, and on Mar. 9, 1918, in the first raid of the Rainbow division (in the Salient du Feye) he personally led the first assaulting wave. Although he suffered a severe gas poisoning in that action, he refused to go to a hospital or to relax his duties as chief of staff. In the ensuing weeks Gen. MacArthur built up such an effective and completely reliable organization, disposing his troops in such manner as to take full advantage of the terrain, that it withstood with ease the repeated attacks of an aggressive enemy employing both gas and shell fire. He was commissioned brigadier general in June, 1918, but continued on duty as chief of staff throughout July. In the Champagne-Marne offensive, July 15, the 42nd division, divided laterally between two French divisions and in depth over two defensive positions, withstood a concentrated German assault. In the second battle of the Marne, the 42nd division, with Gen. MacArthur still serving as chief of staff, not only forced its way over the Ourcq river and drove the German line as far back as the Vesle river, but at the end of the week, having labored night and day, its forces greatly diminished by heavy fighting, when it became clear that the Germans were evacuating their position, Gen. MacArthur reformed the columns and struck so suddenly at the enemy's retreating flanks that he gained at once the entire massif of the Forêt de Nesles. This action was carried out without seeking further orders than those of his division commander, Gen. Menoher, and in the course of its execution Gen. MacArthur instructed personally each of the infantry regiments, moving across the entire divisional front of four kilometers to do so. This was strategy of the highest order, for in executing the coup with a force already fatigued, he made it possible for a fresh division to deliver the full weight of its blow in the next encounter. MacArthur was then placed in command of the 84th infantry brigade, which he reorganized with such success that his command won new fame at St. Mihiel in September. He personally led the brigade in its difficult penetration of the Bonnard forest, accomplishing the greatest advance of any unit of the American



forces, at the same time so securely investing his brigade that his losses during a fortnight were surprisingly small. Later, north of Verdun, his brigade broke the famous Kriemhilde line, Oct. 14–16, in the face of heavy rains and a difficult terrain which did not afford even a road. Gen. MacArthur was appointed commander of the Rainbow division in November, 1918, led it through the Meuse-Argonne offensive and in the advance on Sedan, and after the armistice took it to the Rhine as a part of the army of occupation. He was appointed superintendent of the U. S. military academy in June, 1919, the youngest officer ever to be so honored, and continued in that position until July, 1922, when he was assigned to command the district of Manila, Philippine Islands. He was promoted major general, Jan. 17, 1925, being at the

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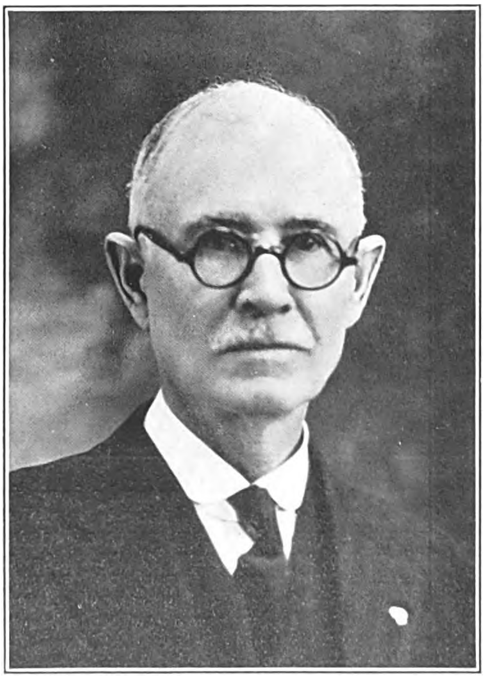
time the youngest major general in the army, and during 1926–30 was commander of the third corps area. In 1930 he was made chief of staff U.S.A. with the rank of general. In recognition of his services in France, Gen. MacArthur received the American Distinguished Service Cross, with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Service Medal, seven (U. S.) divisional citations for personal gallantry; was made a commander of the French Legion of Honor and awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with two palms and gold star; received the Italian war cross and was made a commander of the Belgian order of the Crown and an officer of the order of Leopold. He is a member of the Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, the Bohemian at San Francisco, and the Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, Wis. He was married at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 14, 1922, to Mrs. Louise (Cromwell) Brooks, daughter of Oliver E. Cromwell, of New York city.

**LAY, William Patrick,** water power pioneer, was born in Cherokee county, Ala., June 11, 1853, son of Cummins McCoy and Elizabeth (McGhee) Lay. His grandfather, John Lay, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer in the flat-boat trade on the Coosa-Alabama river, on which also his father was a pioneer steamboat operator. After a country school education, Mr. Lay was engaged for several years in railroad work, and in 1876 engaged in mercantile business with his father-in-law in Gadsden, Ala. In 1884 he



organized the Gadsden Lumber Co. which enjoyed great prosperity for several years, selling its products principally to the Pullman Palace Car Co. During this period he was active in various other enterprises of direct and permanent benefit to the industrial development of Gadsden and northeastern Alabama. It was largely through his efforts that the first blast furnace was located there in 1883, and he constructed and owned its first electric light plant in 1887. In the same year he built a hotel in Gadsden, still one of the leading hotels of the state, and in 1888 secured the construction of a railroad from Anniston to Gadsden. Later he induced the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to build a connecting link between Gadsden and Oneonta, and it was due solely to his efforts that the Gulf States Steel Co. established its plant in Gadsden in 1902. In 1903 he also erected a hydro-electric plant that supplied Attalla, Ala., with current. His greatest achievement, however, has been the development of the Coosa-Alabama river for the threefold purpose of navigation, power and flood control, a project to which he devoted much of his time and energy for more than thirty years. The Coosa-Alabama is the third largest stream in the South, and its upper and lower stretches have been successfully navigated for about one hundred years. However, a series of great rapids extending 142 miles, about midway in its length, has always interfered with traffic from mouth to headwaters. As early as 1872 the government adopted a plan to make the river navigable over its entire length by constructing thirty-one low lift locks and dams along the rapids portion of the river but after four of the proposed locks had been completed the project was abandoned on the theory that the benefits to commerce would not justify the expenditure. In 1888 Capt. Lay conceived the idea of developing the water-power resources of the river and of carrying out the plan to make it navigable. During the next few years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the project, making personal appeals to government officials and committees of congress, speaking before public gatherings, and writing magazine and newspaper articles and booklets in its behalf. To stimulate and organize public sentiment in its support he founded, in 1895, the Coosa River Improvement Association of which he has since been president. Radical changes in the government's original plan were necessary to conserve the water power resources of the river. As a result of Mr. Lay's efforts two new surveys were made and the second, known as the Ferguson survey, was adopted. Upon it all of the various improvements, including the dam near Calera, Ala., an immense impounding reservoir on the Tallapoosa river, and other works, were based. As a medium through which to bring about the full development of the Coosa-Alabama for navigation, power and flood control, Mr. Lay organized the Alabama Power Co. in Gadsden in 1906, with himself as president and sole owner of its properties, his immediate object being to erect dams for water power purposes, the improvements for purposes of navigation to come later. His original capital of $5,000 being insufficient, he disposed of two-thirds of his interest in the company in 1907, but additional capital was necessary and the project languished until 1912, when he succeeded in interesting a British and Canadian syndicate in the property and sold the greater part of his remaining interest. This syndicate later expended some $50,000,000 in carrying out the plans of Mr. Lay. Subsequently control of the Alabama Power Co. was regained by Alabama capitalists who organized the Southeastern Power & Light Co. as a holding company to take over the Alabama Power Co. and others of a similar character in the south-

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east. The Southeastern Power & Light Co., in which Mr. Lay is a stockholder, is an $80,000,000 corporation and is the leading power enterprise in the South. The territory served by the Southeastern company extends, covering practically all electric operations, from central Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, in the southeast. The present Mitchell and Jordan dams on the Coosa river, that at Cherokee Bluffs, the upper and lower Tallassee dams on the Tallpoosa river, as well as the Warrior river steam plant, have grown out of Mr. Lay's original plans. He was commissioner at large from Alabama to the St. Louis exposition in 1904 and was chairman of the Alabama conservation commission in 1908. A Democrat in politics, he has twice served as a member of the Gadsden common council, and in 1912 was presidential elector at large. He is the author of "The Coosa River Memorial" (1899); "Meddling, Coddling Paternalism" (1910); "The Great Coosa-Alabama River and Valley" (1911); "River Problems of Alabama" (1915); and the "Southern Super Power Zone" (1922). He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married, Apr. 27, 1876, to Laura J., daughter of William P. Hollingsworth, of Gadsden. They have five sons, Earl, Carl, Tracy, Orville and Everett Lay.

**HATFIELD, Henry Drury,** thirteenth governor of West Virginia (1913–17), was born at Mate creek, W. Va., Sept. 15, 1875, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Chafins) Hatfield. He was graduated A.B. at Franklin College, New Athens, O., in 1890, and M.D. at the University of Louisville in 1893. He became surgeon to the Norfolk & Western railway in 1895, serving the company in that capacity for eighteen years, and in 1900 was appointed president of the board of the West Virginia Miners' Hospital No. 1, at Welch, becoming its chief surgeon the following year. Meantime (1900–03) he continued the study of his profession in post-graduate work at the New York Polytechnic, New York Post Graduate and Cornell University medical schools and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1904. On his return to West Virginia he established a practice at Eckman in McDowell county. Subsequently he was surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio railways, the Kessler-Hatfield and Logan hospitals and the Greater Huntington Hospital Association. In 1908 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican, serving on its finance committee, and in 1911 was chosen president of that body with the membership equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. Elected governor of the state in 1912 by a majority of 8,000 votes, he assumed office in the midst of a protracted coal strike that caused martial law to be declared in the affected districts, where mining villages were turned into armed camps. In April, 1913, the situation caused him to intervene with a demand that the strike and discussion cease in thirty-six hours. This demand was acceded to and an agreement effected between the employers and the miners based upon his recommendations for ending the strike. His administration promoted a program of progressive legislation which was embodied in various measures proposed and enacted during his term. These included a law prohibiting "bucket-shop" stock brokers, an anti-trust and monopoly law relating to common carriers, and acts providing for a public utilities commission, workmen's compensation and improved working conditions in mines, rigid prohibition enforcement and the erection of state bureaus of health, labor, markets and roads, also a state system of highways. The Virginia debt commission was also created for the settlement of West Virginia's portion of Virginia's public debt, as it stood when the two states were divided. The sum was long in dispute, and had been the subject of a suit brought by Virginia which reached the U. S. supreme court. Governor Hatfield decided that the case had not been properly presented on West Virginia's behalf in that no credits had been urged for assets in which the state, in his view, was entitled to share. Against the advice of counsel he applied for and obtained a reopening of the case, employing accountants to list credits he claimed for the state and counsel to present the figures before the supreme court. He succeeded in getting about $3,000,000 credits allowed, final judgment being entered against West Virginia for a total of $12,393,929.50. In the World war period Governor Hatfield was attached to the army medical corps and served as chief surgeon of general hospital No. 36 in Detroit. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, Southern Medical Association, Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons, American Medical Association, International Association of Railway Surgeons, West Virginia State Medical Association, Cabell County Medical Society, and president of the Williamson (West Virginia) Hospital Association. He is also a Mason, Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and Elk. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of Bethany College and the University of West Virginia. He was married, Mar. 27, 1895, to S. C. Bronson, and they have a daughter, Hazel Hatfield.

**JOHNSON, Irving Peake,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Colorado, was born at Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1866, son of William Ross and Adeline (Dickinson) Johnson, and grandson of John Johnson, an officer in the Danish navy, who later enlisted in the U. S. navy, lost an arm in the battle at Valparaiso Bay and subsequently settled at Poultney, Vt. The father was a clergyman with churches at Windsor, Vt., Little Falls, and Hudson, N. Y., and Irving Johnson decided to follow the same calling. He was graduated at Union College in 1887 with the degree A.B., and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1891. He was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1891 and began his ministry in work with the Associate Mission, Omaha, Nebr., with which he was connected for ten years. He was rector of St. Andrew's Church, Omaha, during 1891–94, St. Martin's Church, South Omaha, 1894–1901, and Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1901–13. He was professor of ecclesiastical history at the Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn. for four years and on Jan. 1, 1917 he was consecrated bishop of Colorado. He is chairman of sub-committee of National Church on Preaching Missions and has conducted such missions in nearly every state in the union. He is the editor of "The Witness," and president of the Oakes Home of Denver. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union Col-

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lege in 1912 and Denver University in 1919 and that of LL.D. by Colorado College in 1928. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and of Delta Upsilon fraternity. Bishop Johnson was married at Omaha, Nebr., June 18, 1894, to Grace W., daughter of John Keese, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and they have two children, Norman, a physician of Minneapolis, Minn., and Stanley Herbert Johnson, a lawyer, Denver, Colo., and one adopted child, Irving Douglas Johnson.

**RICHARDSON, Friend William,** 25th governor of California (1923–27), was born on a farm in a Quaker settlement near Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1869, son of William and Rhoda C. (Dye) Richardson, grandson of Martin and Candice (Comstock) Richardson, and great-grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bunn) Richardson. Although his ancestors for generations were Quakers, his great-grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His parents removed to San Bernardino county, California, when he was a child and he received his early education in the public schools of that state. Later he attended San Bernardino College and Sturges College and then studied law under Superior Judge James A. Gibson. He served as deputy county clerk of San Bernardino county for four years and during 1895–1901 was editor of the San Bernardino "Daily Times-Index." Removing to Berkeley, Calif., in 1901 he purchased the Berkeley "Gazette" and conducted it as editor and publisher for twenty years. He was appointed state printer in 1911 and state treasurer in 1913, being elected to the latter position in 1914 and re-elected in 1918. He was elected governor of California on the Republican ticket in 1922. His administration of four years was marked by a general reduction in government expenses, the building up of a surplus of $20,-400,000 in the general fund, and rigid law enforcement. Gov. Richardson has been president of the California Press Association since 1902. He is a member of the Masonic order (Knight Templar and Shriner), Odd Fellows, Elks and Modern Woodmen fraternal orders. His clubs are the Press, San Francisco; Athletic, Los Angeles, and Sutter, Sacramento, Calif. He was married to Augusta, daughter of Abraham Felder, a physician, of Highland, Ill., and has three children: Ruth, wife of Frank J. Smith, Paul W. and John Albert Richardson.

**LEDYARD, Lewis Cass,** lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 4, 1851, son of Henry and Matilda Frances (Cass) Ledyard. (For ancestry records see Ledyard, Henry.) He was educated at Charlier Institute and Columbia College, New York city, and at Harvard, where he was graduated A.B. in 1872. He then entered the Harvard Law School. In 1875 he received the degree of LL.B. and in the same year obtained the degree of A.M. upon his law course. He began the practice of his profession with James C. Carter (q.v.), with whom he was associated for thirty years. In 1880 he became a partner in the firm of Scudder & Carter, which then became Carter & Ledyard and after 1904, when John G. Milburn joined, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. His long legal career synchronized with the gradual evolution of the country's industrial activities and with a confusing accretion of new statutes affecting commerce and industry that grew out of such development. The change came with the enormous growth of population and the systematized expansion of resources and production, stimulated by modern organizing methods and inventions, and ultimately affected the practice of law, as it did other professions. In common with other lawyers of attainment Mr. Ledyard was constantly confronted with the new legal problems which this evolution of industry engendered. Perhaps the most notable case in his professional career was that of the American Tobacco Company which in the beginning of the twentieth century had obtained control of eighty per cent of the entire tobacco industry and being considered a combination in restraint of trade, was dissolved by the U. S. supreme court in 1911. Assets representing millions of dollars were jeopardized by the ruling and the company was faced with a reconstruction problem of so dividing the assets among the component subsidiaries as to continue the business legally and conform to the court's requirements. As the company's counsel Mr. Ledyard evolved a plan that enabled the disintegration to proceed by gradual stages and met statutory requirements and the approval of the courts. Leaders of the bar regarded the settlement as one of the greatest achievements in the history of the law. It involved a mastery of legal complexities in addition to a comprehensive knowledge of the ramifications of tobacco production, from the initial leaf-planting to methods of purchasing the crop, its diversified forms of manufacture, the distribution of the finished product, an equitable appraisal of the properties of the interests concerned, and a distribution of assets that satisfied creditors and the original stockholders. He has also been counsel for the New York Stock Exchange for thirty years and identified with the direction of many corporations, especially as a member of the boards of the First National Bank of New York; American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Northern Pacific Railroad Company; the New York Central; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; West Shore; Michigan Central; Boston & Maine; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; National Park Bank; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; American Express Company and the Great Northern Paper Company. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Co. and president of the Franklin Building Co. As a trustee of the Tilden Trust, created under the provisions of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, he took an active part in the merging of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries into the present New York Public Library of which he has been president since 1917. He is also a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Morgan Library, and vice-president of the Frick Art Reference Library. He was president of the Lying-In Hospital for more than twenty years. Through his great-grandfather, Major Jonathan Cass, he is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and he also belongs to the Century, University, Knickerbocker, Harvard, Metropolitan and New York Yacht clubs. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France and a commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. He was twice married: (1), Apr. 11, 1878, to Gertrude, daughter of Col. William E. Prince, U. S. A., by whom he had one son, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.; and (2), June 6, 1906, to Isabel Frances, daughter of John A. Morris.

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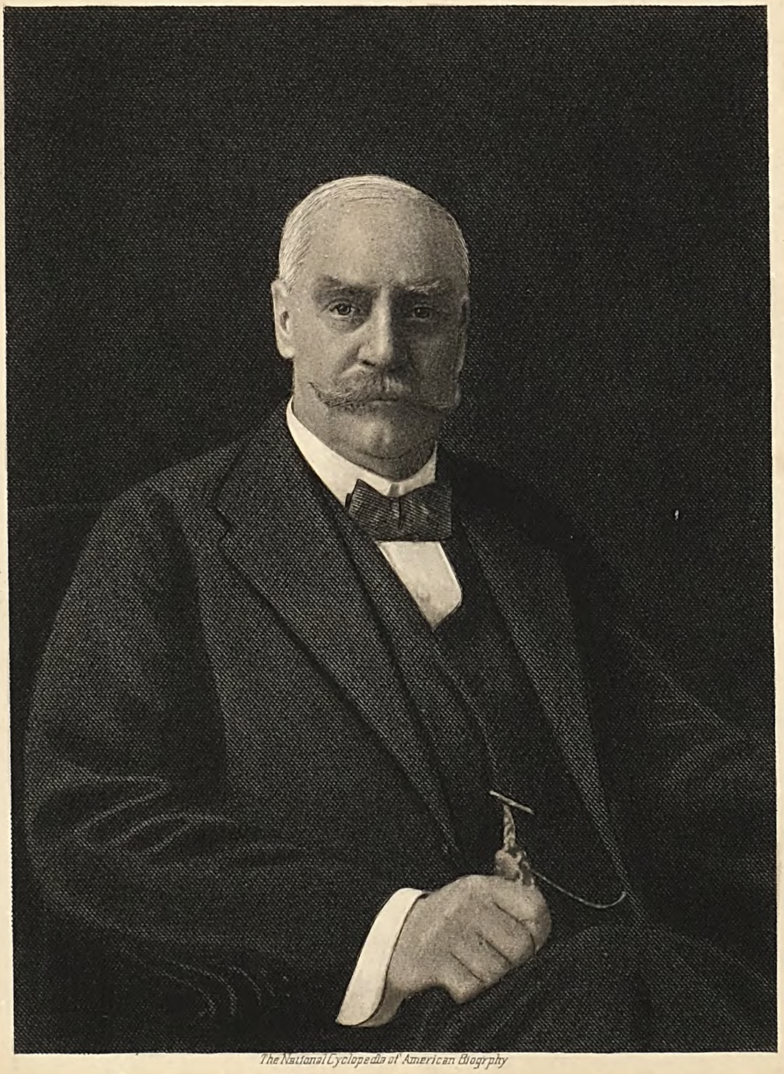

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Lewis Cass Ledyard

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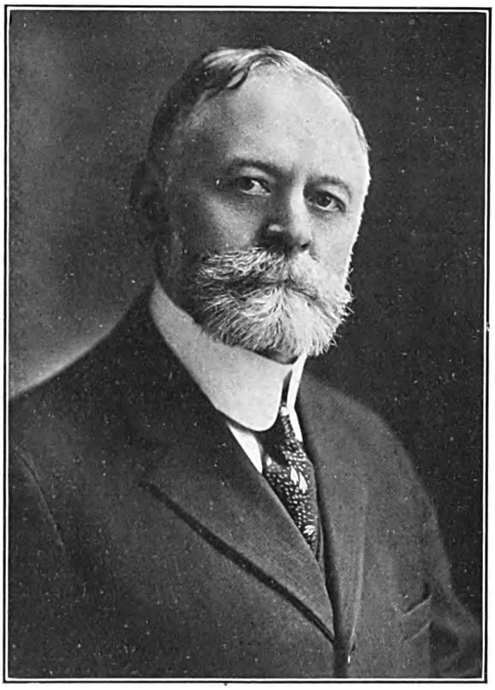
**BACHELLER, Irving [Addison]**, author, was born at Pierrepont, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1859, son of Sanford Paul and Achsah A. (Buckland) Bacheller, and a descendant of Joshua Batcheller, who came from Kent, England, in 1635, settling at Ipswich, Mass. He was prepared for college at Canton (N. Y.) Academy and was graduated B.S. at St. Lawrence University in 1882 with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and M.S. in 1891. He settled in New York city in 1882 and worked as a reporter on the "Daily Hotel Reporter." In the following year he joined the staff of the Brooklyn "Daily Times," from which he resigned in 1884 and established the Bacheller newspaper syndicate to supply special articles to large Sunday newspapers and periodicals. For about fourteen years Mr. Bacheller managed this literary agency and during that time he introduced Stephen Crane, Anthony Hope and Conan Doyle to the reading public of America. During 1896–99 he was editor of the "Pocket Magazine" and in the latter year served as Sunday editor of the New York "World," after which he resigned to devote his time to literary work. He is the author of: "The Master of Silence" (1892); "The Still House of O'Darrow" (1894); "Eben Holden" (1900); "D'ri and I" (1901); "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" (1903); "Vergilius" (1904); "Silas Strong" (1906); "Eben Holden's Last Day A'fishing" (1907); "The Handmade Gentleman" (1909); "The Master" (1910); "In Various Moods: Poems and Verses" (1910); "Keeping Up With Lizzie" (1911); "Charge it" (1912); "The Turning of Griggsby" (1913); "Marryers" (1914); "The Light in the Clearing" (1917); "Keeping Up With William" (1918); "A Man for the Ages" (1919); "The Prodigal Village" (1920); "In the Days of Poor Richard" (1922); "The Scudders" (1923); "Father Abraham" (1925); "Opinions of a Cheerful Yankee" (1926); and "Dawn" (1927). Mr. Bacheller achieved wide recognition when "Eben Holden" became a literary sensation in 1900. This work, many scenes and characters of which are taken from the author's childhood, succeeds admirably in re-creating American rural life of the mid-nineteenth century. In "D'ri and I" he told a spirited tale of Perry and his men at the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812. Mr. Bacheller was awarded the honorary degrees of M.A. (1901) and L.H.D. (1911) at St. Lawrence University and Litt.D. at Middlebury College, Vt. (1910). He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega and the Masonic fraternities, and the Authors, Lotos and Century clubs of New York city. He was married twice: (1) Dec. 13, 1883, to Anna Detmar, daughter of John G. Schultz of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and (2) June 25, 1925, to Mrs. Mary E. Sollace, widow of Frederick E. Sollace, of New York city.

**HAYES, Jay Orley**, lawyer, merchant, financier and orchardist, was born at Waterloo, Wis., Oct. 2, 1857, son of Anson Everis and Mary (Folsom) Hayes. He is descended from George Hayes, who emigrated from Scotland to Windsor, Conn., in 1680, and married Abigail Dibble, through their son George and his wife Sarah ———; their son Benjamin and his wife Martha Hecock, and their son Elizur Hayes and his wife Sarah A. Pratt, who were the grandparents of Jay Orley Hayes. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Wisconsin in 1880, with the degree LL.B. and began the practice of his profession at Madison, with his brother, E. A. Hayes, under the firm name of E. A. & J. O. Hayes. He practiced at Ashland, Wis., four years and in 1886 abandoned the practice of law to devote all his time to iron mining interests which he had recently acquired near Lake Superior and gold mines in Sierra county, Calif. He settled at Edenvale, near San Jose, Calif., in 1887 and since 1901 has been one of the proprietors of the San Jose "Mercury-Herald." He has also large fruit-growing interests in California. For many years he was a member of the executive committee and vice-chairman of the Republican state committee for



California; was a delegate at large to the national Republican convention of 1916, and has been a regent of the University of California since 1923. He is a member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (life), the San Jose chamber of commerce and the True Life Church. He was married, June 16, 1885, to Clara I., daughter of Chief Justice William P. Lyon, of the Wisconsin supreme court, and has five children: Mildred Mary, wife of Almon E. Roth, Lyetta Adelia, Elystus Lyon, Miriam Adelia, wife of Edgar C. Kester, and Jay Orlo Hayes.

**BARKLEY, Alben William**, U. S. senator (1927——), was born at Lowes, Graves co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1877, the son of John Wilson and Eliza Electra (Smith) Barkley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Barkley, who came from Scotland or Ireland prior to the revolutionary war and settled in Lincoln county, N. C., and the line from Henry is traced through Robert, Henry, Alben Graham and John Wilson, to the senator. While attending the district school young Barkley disclosed that talent for debating which by diligent application and study he has developed until it has earned him a national reputation. He was graduated at Marvin College, Kentucky, with the degree of

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A.B. in 1897. After a year of graduate work at Emory College, Georgia, he returned to his alma mater to teach but soon after abandoned the profession of teaching for the law. He secured a position as court reporter and with his meager savings began to study law at the University of Virginia and under the preceptorship of Charles K. Wheeler, Judge William S. Bishop of the circuit bench and Congressman John K. Hendrick. In 1901 he began the practice of his profession at Paducah, Ky. He won prominence and in 1905 was elected prosecuting attorney of McCracken county for a term of four years. He was also county judge for four years, resigning from the bench in 1913, to take his seat in congress where he served from 1913 to 1927. As a congressman he was a staunch supporter of all the measures of the Wilson administrations, including the Federal reserve act, the farm loan act, anti-trust laws and the laws proposed or enacted generally for the benefit of labor and agriculture as well as those for the encouragement of the commercial interests of the country. In 1926 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term beginning March 4, 1927. He has taken an active part in numerous debates, especially those on prohibition enforcement, which he strongly advocates, and the multilateral peace treaty (the Kellogg peace pact). Mr. Barkley is a member of the senate committees on banking and currency, finance, interstate commerce and library. He is a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Paducah Board of Trade. In religion he is a Methodist. He was married at Tiptonville, Tenn., June 23, 1903, to Dorothy, daughter of Charles Brower, a travelling salesman, of Paducah, Ky., and they have three children: David Murrell, Marian Frances and Laura Louise Barkley.

**PIERCE, Henry Hill,** lawyer, was born in Portland, Me., Nov. 7, 1875, son of Lewis and Mary Bellows (Hill) Pierce. His descent in the paternal line is from Thomas Pierce, who was admitted to the church at Charlestown, Mass., in 1634; the line continuing through Thomas, 2nd, and Elizabeth (Cole) Pierce; John and Deborah (Convers) Pierce; Josiah and Hannah (Thompson) Pierce; Josiah and Ruth (Simonds) Pierce; Josiah and Phebe (Thompson) Pierce, and Josiah and Evelina (Lewis) Pierce, the grandparents of Henry Hill Pierce. Josiah Pierce (6th generation) was the founder of the town of Baldwin, Me.; he was a revolutionary soldier and state senator and was a half brother of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (q.v.), who founded the Royal Institution in London, and won distinction in scientific research. Josiah Pierce (7th generation) was president of the Maine senate and judge of probate for many years. Mr. Pierce was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1896 and LL.B. at the New York Law School in 1898. He began the practice of his profession in New York city with the firm of Alexander & Green, remaining with that firm until 1907. He then became associated with Sullivan & Cromwell, and was admitted as a partner in 1909. He retired from active practice in 1929. Mr. Pierce's practice was largely in the fields of corporate financing and reorganization. Among the leading cases in which he served as counsel, were: Wetyen v. Fick (178 N. Y. 223); Matter of Thompson (184 N. Y. 36); Hartley v. Eagle Insurance Co. (222 N. Y. 178); Brown v. Robinson (224 N. Y. 301), and Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin (238 U. S. 174). He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the Union, University, Century, Church and Automobile clubs, the India House and Down Town Association of New York city, the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Westchester county, N. Y., and the Cumberland and Purpoodock clubs, Portland, Me. He is a vestryman in St. George's Episcopal Church, New York city. Mr. Pierce is also a trustee of Bowdoin College, which conferred on him the LL.D. degree in 1926 and to which he donated $180,000 during 1929–30, to endow a professorship in English. He was married at Summit, N. J., May 29, 1905, to Katharine Robinson, daughter of William John Curtis, a lawyer, of New York city. They have three sons: William Curtis, Henry Hill, Jr., and Benjamin Thompson Pierce.

**WATTS, Mary Stanbery,** author, was born in Delaware county, O., Nov. 4, 1868, daughter of John Rathbone and Ann (Martin) Stanbery. She is descended from the English family of Stanbery that settled at Scots' Plains, N. J., in 1645, a branch of which removed to Ohio after the revolutionary war. She received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Cincinnati, O., where she was graduated in 1884. In her girlhood she cultivated her literary inclinations and for many years following her marriage wrote desultorily in pursuit of a style and method without becoming known to the reading public. Her early published work in short fiction gave her mastery over the simpler and more conventional materials of story-telling and liberated her creative urge. These stories, with foreign settings and atmosphere far remote from the Ohio scene that later became her fixed locale, included "The Gate of the Seven Thousand Virgins" (1906), "The Great North Road" (1907), "The Crystal Gazer" and "The Voodoo Woman" (1908). "The Tenants" (1908) marked her transition from short fiction to the novel; from familiar romantic themes and characters to the presentation of real life as unfolded to her own vision, and from the stylistic influence of other writers to a manner more completely her own. In "Nathan Burke" (1910) her pursuit of style achieved its purpose in clear, concise, characteristic expression employed to individualize and interpret the human nature of her world with variety and verisimilitude. The book established her repute as a western writer who knew her field, as she was born and reared in the Scioto river country that forms its setting, the scenery and people of which are faithfully portrayed, and so photographic as to be recognizable, with Columbus as the city described. As in her other novels, the life she depicts rarely rises above the normal level of human nature, though the book's scene and action are thereby neither circumscribed nor stationary, and for plot she depends on the fortuitous complications and crises presented by the movement of life itself in the mere succession

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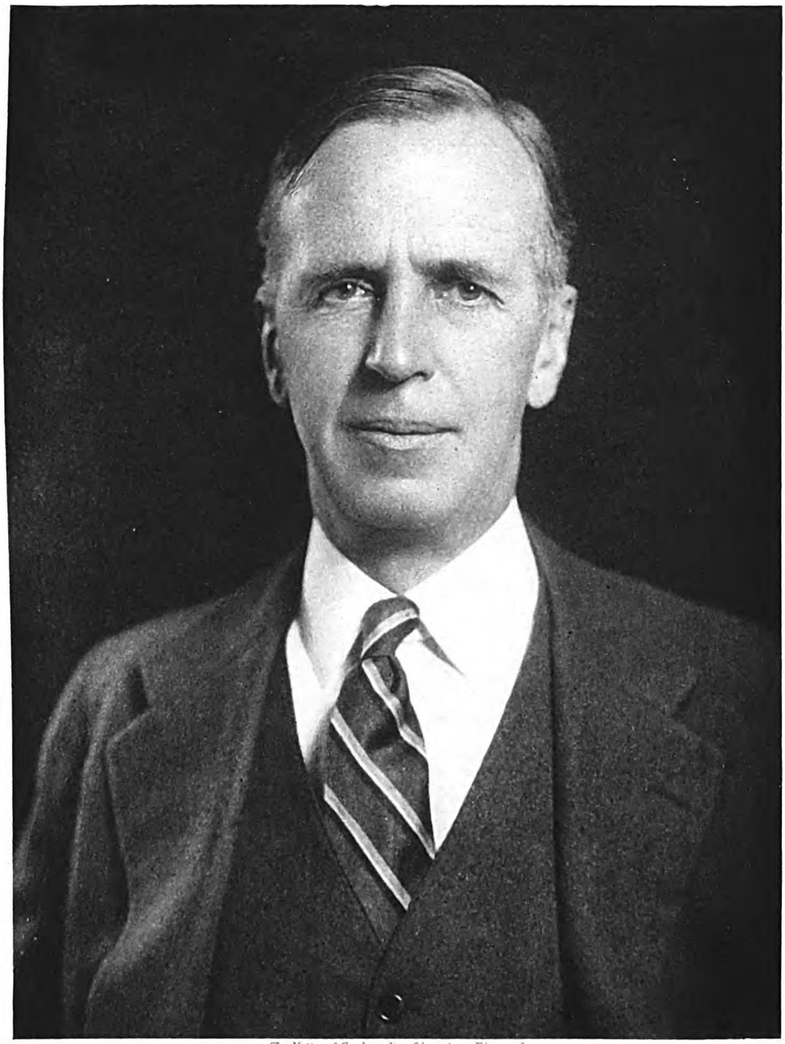

*The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*

Henry H. Pierce

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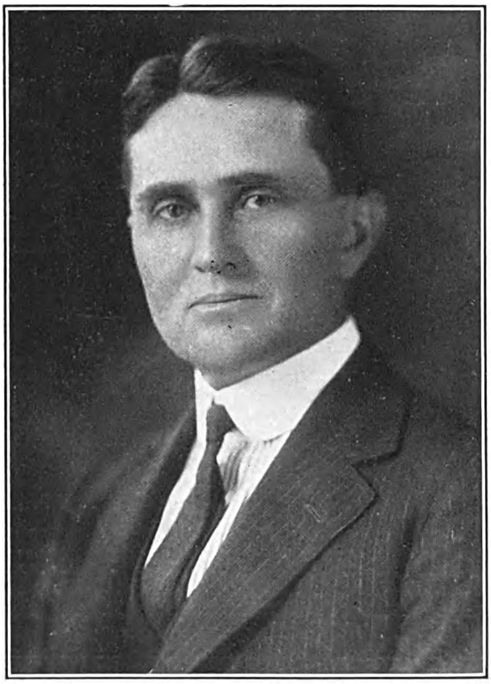
of events. Her other books are "The Legacy" (1911), "Van Cleve" (1913), "The Rise of Jennie Cushing" (1914), "The Rudder" (1916), "The Boardman Family" (1918), "From Father to Son" (1918), "The Noon Mark" (1920), "The House of Rimmon" (1922), and "Luther Nichols" (1923). She is a frequent contributor of short fiction to the magazines and the author of three short plays (1917). The critics have accorded Mrs. Watts a place in American literature as a mistress of the novel of locale with the flavor of true American life in small fragments as lived in sectional parts. The loose-jointed aggregation of peoples composing the United States, with their non-coherent diversity of psychology and temperament, compels the conclusion that there can be no "American novel" truly mirroring the country and people at large. But there can be sectional novels, portraying a slice of American life. Of these she is a penetrating chronicler, with her faultless localism and her gift for creating groups of characters whose individual traits stand out with a clearness of portraiture worthy of Galsworthy. Having planted her literary scene squarely in Ohio, she takes the measure of the world from the vantage point of her section of the state, and there in sober and serious chronicle presents a locality as the nub of the universe and a world of the first magnitude in itself with a casual eye on great centers like New York or Paris, which lie remote in the dim perspective. She brings to this task a genial-ironic mind, a reliance on Victorian situations and characters, a viewpoint unspoiled by pessimism, careful thought in studying her people and their relations with one another, and an instinct for the commonplaces of American life, which she colors with a humor both homely and intellectual. Her contributions to standard American fiction as an authentic delineator of Ohio life were recognized by the University of Cincinnati, which in 1917 presented her with the honorary degree of A.M. She was married, Nov. 11, 1891, to Miies Taylor Watts of Cincinnati.

**HUFF, Joseph Bascomb,** college president, was born at Mars Hill, N. C., Sept. 26, 1879, son of Leonard Collier and Bregetta Bethune (Carter) Huff, grandson of Thomas and great-grandson of John Huff, of Dutch descent. He was graduated at Wake Forest (N. C.) College in 1903 with the degree A.B. and received his A.M. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1904. He began teaching school at Upper Laurel township, Madison co., N. C., in 1899 and was principal of the Democrat graded school in 1900–01. After his graduation he went to the Dothan (Ala.) high school as its principal for two years; during 1906–09 he was principal of the Wilmington (N. C.) high school and from 1911 to 1923, head of English and dean of Mars Hill College. Since 1924 he has been president of Wingate Junior College, Wingate, N. C., which was established in 1866 for the "intellectual, moral and religious training of the boys and girls of the Union Baptist Association." In 1912 the Mecklenburg-Cabarrus and the Pee Dee Baptist associations joined the Union in the ownership of the institution and finally, in 1922, the Baptist state convention assumed control of the Wingate high school and authorized the board of trustees to advance the school to the junior college standard. By action of the North Carolina rating board, the two years' course of work done at the institution is recognized by all other educational institutions in the state and by the state department in issuing teachers' certificates. The college employs student help in the kitchen and dining room, thus enabling thirty or more young men and women to pay for their education. Aside from professional duties Mr. Huff was president of the Haywood Milling Co. and the Farm Credit Bureau, both of Mars Hill, a director in the Bank of Mars Hill, and mayor of Mars Hill for four years. He is a member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society and the North Carolina and Philological clubs, Chapel Hill. In politics he is a Democrat and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing, swimming and mountain climbing.



Mr. Huff was twice married: (1), at Fort Myers, Fla., 1905, to Cornelia Vandergraff, daughter of Christopher Orr, of Brownville, Fla., who died in 1921, and (2), in 1923, to Mattie Lillian, daughter of Dr. H. C. Ireland, of Louisville, Ky. He had six children by the first union: Leonard Orr, James Lawrence, Richard Edward, Dorothy, Joseph Bascomb, Jr., and Alfred Wiley, and Henry Blair Huff, by the second.

**PINDALL, Xenophon Overton,** 22d governor of Arkansas (1907–09), was born near Middle Grove, Monroe co., Mo., Aug. 21, 1873, son of Lebbeus Aaron and Nora (Snell) Pindall, and a descendant of Phillip Pindall, who came from England early in the 17th century and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. His father was a colonel in the confederate army during the civil war and later was a distinguished lawyer in Arkansas. The son attended the Missouri Military Academy and Central College and received his LL.B. degree at the University of Arkansas law department in 1896. He practised his profession at Arkansas City in partnership with his cousin E. S. Pindall, son of

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Xenophon J. Pindall, former circuit judge. For a period he was deputy prosecuting attorney for Desha county. He was a member of the Arkansas house of representatives, for two terms (1903–05), and in 1906 was a candidate for state attorney-general, receiving the largest popular vote ever balloted for that office, but was defeated in a delegated convention. In 1906 he was elected to the state senate, of which he became president in the following May. In the same month, on account of the inability of John S. Little to serve as governor, he became governor, serving one term. During his administration the legislature passed measures requiring a franchise tax from foreign corporations based on their capital, forbidding price discrimination in the sale of commodities in different sections of the state by charging a lower price in one part than in another, and curbing the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs largely on the lines of the federal law on the subject. At the expiration of his term he returned to his profession and has since practiced at Little Rock. For some years he was associated in his law work (though not a partner) with Col. George W. Murphy, former attorney-general of Arkansas and a noted criminal and civil lawyer. The criminal trials he engaged in included the Allison, Livingston, Rhea, Jackson, Woolman, "Brass Kid" and the Hot Springs bogus horse-race cases. In his civil practice he appeared in many improvement district suits, among them Cypress Creek Drainage District v. Wolfe; Stroud v. Road District; and Ross v. Desha Levee District. He also acted as counsel in a noted baseball case, "Cacy" Smith v. Martin, and in Bickerstaff v. Western Union Telegraph Co., and Webb Holmes v. Railroad suits. He has lectured on "National Policies and Social Content," "International Politics and Peace" and "Pardons and Punishments." Mr. Pindall is a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Masonic fraternity. He is a communicant of the Christian church. He was married, Dec. 15, 1913, to Mae Ruth, daughter of Capt. M. W. Quilling, a merchant of Dumas, Ark., and the union was dissolved without issue.

**DONAGHEY, George W.,** 23rd governor of Arkansas (1909–13), was born in Oakland, Union Parish, La., July 1, 1856, the son of Columbus and Elizabeth (Ingram) Donaghey. His parents moved to a farm in Union county, Ark., where he grew to manhood. He worked his way through the University of Arkansas, and was employed successively as a cabinet maker, hardware merchant, builder and banker. By his personality, ability and integrity he soon won a place as one of the leading men of affairs in the state and became active politically. He was elected governor of Arkansas on the Democratic ticket in 1908 and was re-elected for the term expiring in 1913. The first years of his administration were marked by social, educational and economic reforms. With the state superintendent of education, he visited the schools and universities of neighboring states to prepare a bill instituting educational reforms in Arkansas. He also brought about the completion of the state capitol begun by his predecessor. An act was passed carrying into effect a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum and also an act creating a juvenile court and a state board of education. He attracted widespread attention by the audacity of some of his measures and the closing days of his administration were among the stormiest in the state's history. Bitterly opposed to the system of farming out state prisoners to contractors and construction companies, he determined to put through a law prohibiting this practice. In this he was backed by his constituents. Accordingly he determined to go a step farther and pardon prisoners farmed out to private interests. After a visit to one of the prison camps which he characterized as "burning, seething hells, consuming human beings so that contractors could make fortunes," he granted a blanket pardon to 360 convicts. Later he pardoned many more notwithstanding the avalanche of criticism that this action brought down upon himself. It was his belief that in this way he had exposed a vicious system and created a public demand for a much needed reform. A man of generous and friendly nature, loyal and sincere in his convictions Gov. Donaghey has won a high place in the esteem of the people of his state. No less ardent in religion than in politics, he has taken an active part in the Methodist church of his state, and he is a 32nd degree Mason. He was married, Sept. 20, 1883 to Louvenia Wallace, of Carlisle, Ark.

**BROUGH, Charles Hillman,** 26th governor of Arkansas (1917–21), was born at Clinton, Miss., July 9, 1876, the son of Charles Milton and Flora M. (Thompson) Brough. He was graduated at Mississippi College, A.B. 1894 M.A. 1901, and took his Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1898. For three years he was professor of history and economics at Mississippi College, and after a year of study at the University of Mississippi was graduated LL.B. (1902). He was professor of history and philosophy at Hillman College during 1903–04, and professor of economics and sociology at the University of Arkansas, 1904–16. While holding the latter chair he attracted state-wide attention by his addresses and press comments on political affairs. Keenly interested in public questions he allied himself with the Democratic party and in 1916 was elected governor of Arkansas; he was reelected in 1918. During his administration he was called upon to quell a riot in Phillips county occasioned by attacks on the white settlers by a number of lawless negroes when 500 U. S. troops from Camp Pike were used by the governor to restore order. In 1919 there were three sessions of the legislature. The business of the two special sessions was invalidated by the state supreme court on the grounds that the provision of the constitution requiring publication of intention to apply for special acts had not been complied with. Gov. Brough called a third extra session to meet in the following January. Important acts of his administration were: the passage of the national prohibition amendment, the building of 2,500 miles of improved highways, increased support of educational institutions, and the passage of the nineteenth (woman's suffrage) amendment. Mr. Brough is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, Arkansas State Teachers Association (president 1913); Southern Sociological Congress (president, 1916–18), American Historical Society, Longfellow Society, U. S. Good Roads Association, the Beta Theta Pi and Tau Kappa

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Alpha fraternities. He is the author of "Irrigation in Utah" (1898) and "Studies in State Taxation" (1901). He was married, June 17, 1908, to Anne Wade Roark, of Franklin, Ky.

**BAKER, Ray Stannard ["David Grayson"],** author, was born in Lansing, Mich., Apr. 17, 1870, son of Joseph Stannard and Alice (Potter) Baker, of New England ancestry. He was reared on the borderland of northern Wisconsin, where his parents moved from Michigan, and received a public school education. Later he attended the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1889, and studied law and literature at the University of Michigan. He was engaged with his father in the real estate business in 1890–92 and then became a reporter on the Chicago "Record," where he later occupied an editorial post until 1897. In 1898 he joined the staff of "McClure's Magazine," to which he had contributed numerous articles, especially a series of war stories. His active journalistic career belongs to the so-called muckraking period of the American press. He took a deep interest in the struggling underdog of society, and was a virile publicist of the industrial evils of the time, exposing them in voluminous articles on sociological and economic subjects, especially in the "American Magazine," in which he acquired an interest in 1906. After being absorbed in miscellaneous journalistic work of this kind, he withdrew from the investigating field, and followed a more literary and philosophical vein of his own in a widely popular series of articles and books written under the pseudonym of "David Grayson." His early publications include "A Boy's Book of Inventions" (1899 and 1903), "Our New Prosperity" (1900), "Seen in Germany" (1901), "Following the Color Line" (1908), "New Ideals in Healing" (1909), and "The Spiritual Unrest" (1910). He is best known for his David Grayson books, "Adventures in Contentment" (1907), "Adventures in Friendship" (1910), "The Friendly Road" (1913), "Hempfield" (1915), "Great Possessions" (1917), and "Adventures in Understanding" (1925), all of which have passed through many editions. The World war period drew him into the government service with his appointment in 1918 as a special commissioner of the U. S. department of state in Great Britain, France and Italy. He became a close intimate friend of President Wilson, who, after the armistice, appointed him official American press representative at the Paris peace conference in 1919 in charge of the press bureau of the American peace delegates. Mr. Baker's association with the president and the peace negotiations in Paris led to the publication of a series of important works that made his name prominent as an official historian. These volumes are "What Wilson Did at Paris" (1919); "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement" (1922), in three volumes, a record of the peace conference based upon original documents confided to him by the president; "The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson" (1926), in six volumes, edited jointly with Prof. William E. Dodd; and "Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson" (1927), vols. I and II of an authorized biography. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, American Historical Association, American Geographical Society, and other learned societies. The University of Michigan gave him its honorary LL.D. degree in 1917 and Amherst College that of Litt.D. in 1925. His clubs include the Century and City of New York and the Cosmos of Washington. Mr. Baker was married, Jan. 2, 1896, to Jessie I., daughter of Prof. W. J. Beal of Michigan Agricultural College and had four children, Alice Beal, wife of Mark P. Hyde, James Stannard, Roger Denio and Rachel Moore Baker.

**KAVANAGH, Marcus,** jurist, was born in Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 3, 1859, son of Marcus and Mary (Hughes) Kavanagh. He was graduated at Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1876 and returning to Iowa studied law at Iowa State University, when he received the LL.B. degree in 1878. He at once entered into the

general practice of law in Des Moines, Ia. Within two years he was elected city attorney of Des Moines, was re-elected in 1882 and upon the completion of his second term, though only twenty-six years old, was elected judge of the 9th judicial district of Iowa. After serving four years on the bench he resigned in 1889 and removed to Chicago, Ill. With John Gibbons, he formed the law firm of Gibbons & Kavanagh, which several years later became Gibbons, Kavanagh & O'Donnell. When Mr. Gibbons was elevated to the bench and withdrew from private practice, the firm was Kavanagh & O'Donnell. Upon his return from military service after the Spanish-American war in 1898, he was appointed judge of the superior court of Cook county and is still on that bench. During this long term Judge Kavanagh has presided over hundreds of cases, both civil and criminal, some of which, because of their importance, have become legal history. These include People vs. William Jennings, in 1911 when finger-prints were first used to secure a conviction for murder. For many years Judge Kavanagh has given much time and thought to the study of courts,

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court procedure and prisons both at home and abroad and by numerous articles and addresses has urged the need of reforms in the methods of law administration in this country. With Charles S. Whitman of New York and Wade Ellis of Washington he was appointed in 1923 a member of a committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association and after visiting Europe for an intimate study of criminal legal procedure made a report which attracted wide attention, both in this country and in Europe. He is author of "The Criminal and His Allies" (1928), and "You Be The Judge" (1929). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Niagara University, the University of Notre Dame and Loyola University. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He was married, Aug. 19, 1905, to Mrs. Herminie Templeton, daughter of Maj. George McGibney, of Longford, Ireland.

**LARRAZOLO, Octaviano Ambrosio,** fourth governor of New Mexico (1919–21), was born at Allende, Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 7, 1859, son of Octaviano and Donaciana (Corral) Larrazolo, of Spanish descent. Coming to the United States in 1870 under the protection of the Rev. J. P. Salpointe, later Archbishop of Santa Fe, he spent several years in light employment. His only formal education was received at St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, N. M., from April, 1875, to December, 1876. He taught in the public school at San Elizario, El Paso co., Tex., during 1878–84 and while thus engaged began to study law under the direction of Hon. Edmund F. Dunn, former chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona. In 1885 he was appointed deputy county clerk of El Paso county and later in the same year clerk of the El Paso division of the Federal district court for the western district of Texas. He resigned from the latter position at the end of 1886 to qualify as clerk of the district court for the 34th judicial district of Texas, to which office he had been elected in the preceding fall. He was reelected in 1888 and two years later, after being admitted to the bar in 1888, was elected district attorney for the 34th district, being reelected in 1892. After completing his second term he removed to Las Vegas, N. M., where he engaged in the practice of law, and became active in Republican politics. In 1918 he was elected governor of the state on that ticket and served one term. Since 1921 he has been engaged in the practice of law at Albuquerque, N. M. Gov. Larrazola was twice married: (1) Apr. 25, 1881, to Rosalia, daughter of Jesus Cobos, of San Elizario, Tex., who died in 1891, leaving two children, John and Jose Larrazolo; (2) Aug. 4, 1892, to Maria, daughter of Carlos Garcia, of San Elizario, Tex. By the second marriage he had six children: Octaviano Ambrosio, Carlos G., Heliodoro, Maria, Pablo and Rafael Larrazolo.

**REINER, Robert [Otto],** importer and manufacturer, was born in Nürtingen, Württemberg, Germany, Aug. 18, 1880, son of Karl August and Luise Marie (Weible) Reiner. He received his education at the Protestant Seminary in his native city and in September, 1896, obtained his first employment in the machine factory of Heller Bros., manufacturers of iron saw machinery and drill presses. Later he worked as a machinist in the factory of A. Saurer, Arbon, Switzerland, and in June, 1900, was employed as erector's assistant on embroidery and lace machinery in the Vogtland machine factory in Plauen, Germany. During 1901–02 he was engaged in the installation of embroidery machines in various factories in Switzerland and Austria, and in August, 1902, was entrusted with the erection of the first embroidery machine in America, which was installed in the plant of E. A. Bodenmann, Weehawken, N. J. After his return to Germany early in 1903, he was engaged in machine erecting in Switzerland, and for the Vogtland works at Plauen. He again came to the United States in June, 1903, selling machines which he had purchased in Switzerland, and in 1904, as agent in this country for the Vogtlaendische Maschinen Fabrik, Plauen, imported and sold twenty-four embroidery machines. The business increased rapidly and in 1908 Dr. Reiner organized and became president of the Robert Reiner Importing Co., of Weehawken, N. J., the company buying machines outright from the Vogtlaendische Works, importing them and selling them to customers in this country. In the following year it erected its own building, a reinforced concrete structure, containing 26,000 square feet of floor space and equipped with a sprinkler system. Besides the offices and demonstration rooms it has a large machine shop for the repair of machine parts and the building of new machines. The company, now known as Robert Reiner, Inc., is engaged extensively in the importation of industrial machinery. In 1921 a subsidiary concern, known as Louis Hirsch, Inc., was organized to import full-fashioned hosiery and knitting machines, and in the following year Robert Reiner, Inc. purchased the factory of Ernst Boessneck at Einsiedel, Germany, manufacturer of full-fashioned hosiery machines, which he still owns and operates. In 1924 his company imported the first rotogravure machines from the high speed press manufactory of Albert et Cie., of Frankenthal, Germany, and introduced them to American publishers, beginning with the Curtis Publishing Co., of Philadelphia. Dr. Reiner is a member of the National Democratic Club and the Merchants Club of New York, the Carteret Club of Jersey City, N. J., and the Arcola (N. J.) Country Club, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of Germany. The University of Heidelberg conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Economy and Science in 1923. Dr. Reiner holds the distinction of being the first American to engage passage on the German airship "Graf Zeppelin," the first passenger-carrying dirigible to cross the Atlantic, in 1928, the craft leaving Friedrichshafen, Germany, Oct. 11, and arriving at Lakehurst, N. J., four days later. The trip marked his 100th crossing of the ocean. He was twice married (1), Feb. 14, 1904, to Marie Sohns, of Weehawken, N. J., by whom he had one daughter, Bertha, wife of Frederick Brandt, and two sons, Robert and Raymond Reiner; and (2), Nov. 11, 1929, to Margaret, daughter of Paul Guenther, of Dover, N. J.

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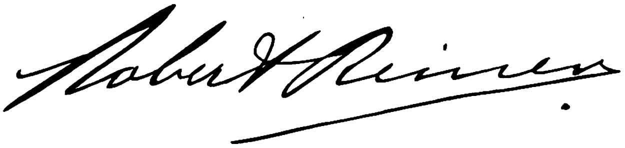

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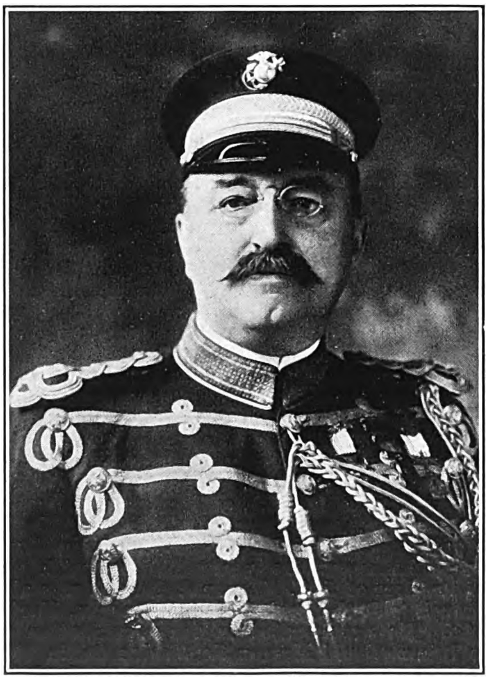
**WATERMAN, Charles Winfield,** U. S. senator (1927–..), was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 2, 1861, son of John and Mary A. (Leach) Waterman, and a descendant of Richard Waterman, who probably came from Devonshire, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1629, and subsequently was with Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. His grandfather, Abraham Waterman, was a non-commissioned officer in the revolutionary war. From St. Johnsbury Academy young Waterman entered the University of Vermont and was graduated A.B. in 1885, interrupting his college course for one year to teach school at Mooers Forks, N. Y. He was school principal at Groton, Conn., one year and in Fort Dodge, Ia., two years. Having decided to join the legal profession, he entered the University of Michigan law school, received his LL.B. degree in 1889 and removing to Denver, Colo., began his law practice as an assistant to John F. Shafroth, then city attorney of Denver and later governor of the state and U. S. senator. Subsequently he was associated with U. S. Senator E. O. Wolcott and Joel F. Vaile, whose firm of Wolcott & Vaile was one of the foremost in the West. He became a member in 1902. On the death of Sen. Wolcott in 1905 its name was changed to Vaile & Waterman, but three years later it was dissolved and thereafter Mr. Waterman practiced alone. He displayed exceptional ability and sagacity as a lawyer and advanced rapidly to a position of leadership at the bar. Railroad, mining and business corporations were quick to recognize his brilliant qualities and to enlist his services. He became counsel for the Great Western Sugar Co., the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Great Western and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad companies, and many other corporations. It was largely through his efforts that the complicated legal and financial entanglements in which the Denver and Rio Grande railroad was involved during 1923–25 were satisfactorily adjusted. He was also identified with the litigation of the Denver Union Water Company over the question of the city's right to build and operate its own water system. The case was bitterly fought through the lower courts and Mr. Waterman finally secured a decision in the U. S. supreme court establishing such rights. Sen. Waterman has also taken a deep interest in the industrial progress of the state and his efforts in this direction were largely responsible for bringing to the state the financial backing which provided the foundation for the beet sugar industry of Colorado. He retired from the general practice of law in 1924, but continued to serve, without compensation, as general counsel of the federal oil conservation board in Washington, D. C., to which he had been appointed in 1925. A Republican in his political affiliation, he was the manager for Colorado of President Coolidge's preconvention campaign for the nomination for president in 1924 and was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention of that year. His brilliant professional career and unselfish public service so commended themselves to the people of Colorado that in 1926 he was elected U. S. senator and assumed office March 4, 1927. Sen. Waterman was a trustee of the University of Vermont, which conferred on him the LL.D. degree in 1922. He is a member of the American, Colorado State and Denver bar associations, the Denver Country Club, Denver Club, and the Union League Club, New York city, and the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C. He is a Congregationalist in religion. His favorite recreation is golf. He was married, June 18, 1890, to Anna R., daughter of Marcus D. Cook, of Burlington, Vt.

**SANTELMANN, William Henry,** musician, was born at Offensen, Germany, Sept. 24, 1863, son of Heinrich Wilhelm and Henriette (Sohnemann) Santelmann. He was educated at the Offensen schools and, inheriting the family aptitude for music, began at an early age the study of violin, harmony and instrumentation. In 1881 he joined an infantry band after which he entered the conservatory of music in Leipzig, studying violin under Hoeper and harmony under Simons and Jadassohn. He accepted a four months engagement with the Royal Stuttgart band in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1887 after which he remained in the United States, becoming a member of the U. S. marine band in Wash-



ington, D. C., which was then directed by John Philip Sousa. In 1895 he resigned to form his own orchestra and in the next year was conductor of the Columbia theatre orchestra in Washington. In 1898 he was appointed leader of the U. S. marine band, remaining in that position until 1927, when he was retired with the rank of captain in the U. S. marine corps. Capt. Santelmann traveled on concert tours all over the United States and furnished music at the Trans-Mississippi, Omaha, St. Louis, Buffalo, Panama-Pacific and Sesqui-Centennial expositions. He directed the music programs at the White House for all official functions and receptions over a period of twenty-nine years. The honorary degree of D. Mus. was conferred upon him by George Washington University in 1908 and he received a number of medals and awards at the exhibitions at which he played during his career as bandmaster. He made

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numerous band and orchestra arrangements which are widely used and his own compositions include "Star of America," for chorus and band; "Pocahontas," an overture; "The Debutante," valse lente; "Romance," for string quartette; a concert polka "May Belle" and three marches, "General Heywood," "Thomas Jefferson" and "Washington Centennial." Capt. Santelmann devoted his life to the organization and development of the U. S. marine band and symphony orchestra which under his leadership became the finest of its kind in the world. The weekly concerts given under his direction were outstanding events in Washington life, and many of them were broadcast throughout the United States. Capt. Santelmann is affiliated with the Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Masonic and Elk fraternities. He was married in Washington, Nov. 10, 1888, to Clara, daughter of Frederick Becke, of Zirkow, Germany, and they had six children: Rudolph, Clara, Alfred, Helene, William and Harriet Santelmann, wife of Philip LeRoy Collins of Oteen, N. C.

**MORGAN, J[ohn] Pierpont,** financier, was born at Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1867, son of John Pierpont and Frances Louisa (Tracy) Morgan. His father (q.v. for ancestry) was senior partner of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.; his mother, a daughter of Charles Tracy (q.v.), a prominent New York lawyer. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1889. In college he was elected a member of the Institute of 1770, the Conference Francaise, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Hasty Pudding, O. K. and Cricket clubs. After six months of travel in Europe he began his business career with Jacob C. Rogers, of Boston, and the following year entered the employ of his father's firm, Drexel, Morgan & Co. On Jan. 1, 1892, he became a full partner in that firm and the associated houses of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., J. S. Morgan & Co. (later Morgan, Grenfell & Co.), of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Co. (now Morgan & Co.), of Paris. To gain a practical knowledge of international finance he spent the years 1901–05 with the London firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. and was also in touch with the Paris house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. He participated in the organization of the International Mercantile Marine Co. in 1902 and the purchase of the Panama canal rights from the Panama Canal Co., of France by the U. S. government in 1903, gaining prestige in the financial world by these transactions. As his father gradually withdrew from active participation in the business the son took a more definite control of its operations, and upon his father's death in 1913 became senior partner of the four Morgan firms. He inherited not only his father's position and fortune but his natural courage, vision, constructive genius, and gift for financial leadership and the banking world was not slow in recognizing his right to the succession. This judgment was well vindicated during the World war when the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was called upon to assume responsibilities of unprecedented magnitude in international finance. No other private banking house in the world's history ever conducted operations on so vast a scale. One of its first war transactions was to aid the city of New York in protecting its credit when, owing to the dislocation of foreign exchanges, the city administration found itself in 1914 unable to meet obligations of more than $80,000,000 maturing in London and Paris. In response to an appeal from the municipal authorities Mr. Morgan formed a bankers' syndicate which raised $100,000,000 in gold to meet these obligations and the city's credit was maintained intact. The firm was selected by the British and French governments as their agent to coordinate and place under the most advantageous terms their purchases of war supplies and foodstuffs in the United States. For this purpose it established an export department in charge of Edward R. Stettinius (q.v.), who with a staff of 175 engineers, manufacturers, and other experts, placed orders for munitions and supplies costing more than $2,500,000,000, financed by a series of commercial credits totaling $1,550,000,000. First of these was a credit for $500,000,000 negotiated by a British and French joint commission, which Morgan & Co. floated through the banks. It was the largest single external loan ever made. This close contact with the allies nearly cost Mr. Morgan his life. In 1915 he was shot and seriously wounded at his Long Island home by a German sympathizer who committed suicide in jail. J. P. Morgan & Co. assisted in marketing some $3,000,000,000 in American securities of all kinds which the war forced European investors to sell. From April, 1917, to April, 1926, direct loans aggregating $1,700,000,000 were issued by his firm to the governments, municipalities, states, banks and industrial corporations of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Japan, Cuba, Argentina, Canada and Australia, and also to Germany, under the Dawes plan.

At the request of the allied reparation commission after the war, Mr. Morgan served on the committee of international bankers which met in Paris in 1922 and presented a report defining the essentials of the German reparations problem. The report was an important preliminary to the development of the Dawes plan two years later. Similarly he served with Owen D. Young (q.v.) in 1929 as one of the two unofficial American delegates to the conference of financial experts in Paris when the Young plan, embodying a final and definite settlement of the reparations problem, was drafted. He was largely responsible for the provisions in the Young agreement creating the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland (see McGarrah, Gates W.), and his firm headed the American banking group which subscribed for the 16,000 shares of stock in the bank allotted to the United States. Due to the magnitude and extent of its world-wide operations J. P. Morgan & Co. and its affiliated houses have long held an unchallenged position as the world's premier banking group. No private financial organization has handled such an enormous flow of credit and none has enjoyed a greater measure of confidence in its integrity, stability and resources or in the patriotism and high character of its managers. Its role in America's industrial progress has included the consolidation, reorganization and financing of railroad systems, public utilities and large business corporations and in the development of new enterprises. Among its recent major operations were a $500,000,000 consolidation of New York state power companies in 1929 and a merger of important gas and other public utility properties in the middle Atlantic states in 1930. The firm is composed of a num-

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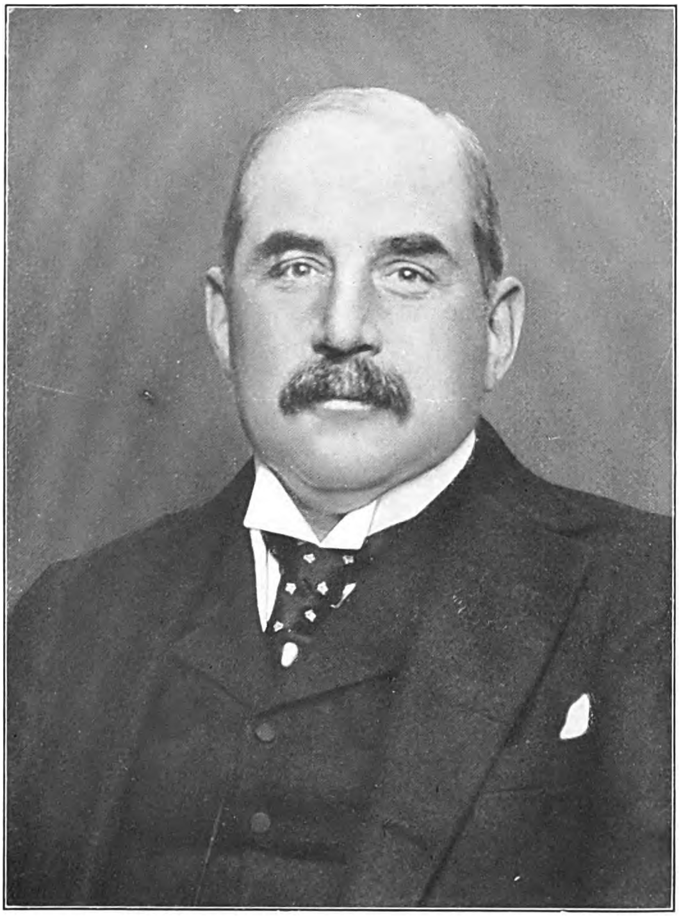

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JR.

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ber of men of exceptional ability and keen intelligence, well equipped to assume large responsibilities. The partnership contract, which is renewed every three years, provides that Mr. Morgan, as senior partner, shall be the final arbiter on all differences of opinion arising among the partners, that on the death or withdrawal of any partner he shall determine the value of his interest in the business, and that the name of J. P. Morgan & Co. shall be discontinued fifteen years after a lineal descendant of Mr. Morgan bearing his name has ceased to be a member of the firm. Following the passage of the Clayton anti-trust law, prohibiting interlocking directorates, in 1914, Mr. Morgan resigned from the boards of a number of banks and other corporations. He remained on the board of the United States Steel Corporation, to which he had been elected in 1909, and on the death of Elbert H. Gary in 1927 succeeded him as chairman and chief executive officer of that great industry, founded by J. P. Morgan, Sr., in 1901. He is also a director of the International Mercantile Marine Co., the Pullman Co., the First Securities Co. of New York, Discount Corp. of New York, Aetna Insurance Co., and the Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co., and member of the New York Exchange. During 1914–19 he was on the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board.

Philanthropic, educational and religious organizations and institutions have been the beneficiaries of his generosity and personal service. He is an overseer of Harvard University and president (1929–30) of the alumni association; a trustee of the New York public library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, Cooper Union and the New York Trade School; a governor of the Peabody Donation Fund and the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, London. He is president and governor of the Lying-In Hospital, New York; treasurer and trustee of the Church (Protestant-Episcopal) Pension Fund and a director of the Church Life Insurance Corp. To the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as a memorial to his father, he presented in 1917 the residue of the priceless art collection assembled by the elder Morgan, some 3,000 pieces, valued at $7,-500,000, for which a new wing was added to the museum building. In 1924 he dedicated to the use of scholars throughout the world his father's private library, to which he had made many valuable additions. With this gift, which consisted of 25,000 illuminated volumes, manuscripts, early printed books, and other literary treasures, some dating from the 9th century, went the marble library building, formerly adjoining Mr. Morgan's New York home, in which it was housed, and a liberal endowment for its maintenance. Other benefactions include gifts of $1,000,000 each to the Lying-In Hospital and New York Hospital; $200,000 to the Neurological Institute of Columbia University for the study of sleeping sickness as a memorial to Mrs. Morgan who had been a victim of that disease; a sixteen-acre water front park to Glen Cove, N. Y., and a memorial organ to St. George's church, both in memory of his wife; a large money gift to the American Museum of Natural History; and a set of photographic reproductions of coptic MSS. to the library, Cambridge University, England. In 1920 he presented his residence at Prince's Gate, London, to the U. S. government to be used as the American embassy and in 1929 he also gave his private yacht "Corsair" (renamed the "Oceanographer") to the U. S. coast and geodetic survey for marine research. To replace this vessel he had built a new "Corsair," the largest private yacht in the world. He is fond of yachting and occasionally takes extended cruises on the "Corsair." Mr. Morgan was admitted to the Legion of Honor, France, with the rank of commander, in 1919; was made a grand officer of the Order of Leopold II, of Belgium, in 1920, and was given the honorary freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, London, in 1919. He holds the LL.D. degree from Trinity College, Connecticut (1918), Cambridge University, England (1919), Harvard (1923) and Princeton (1929) and that of D.C.S. from New York University (1922). He is a member of the New England Society of New York, the Metropolitan, Century, Harvard, Knickerbocker, University, Union, Racquet and Tennis and New York Athletic clubs, New York city; the Somerset Club, Boston, Mass., and the Athenaeum, Garrick, Whites, St. James's and City of London clubs, of London. Combined with his financial ability and constructive vision is a poise and affability in business no less important than the gift of imagination and the conception of great ideas. He is prudent, careful, fearless and forceful and avoids publicity. He enjoys good literature and is interested in floriculture. Mr. Morgan was married, Dec. 11, 1890, to Jane Norton, daughter of Henry Sturgis Grew, of Boston, Mass., and they had two sons, Junius Spencer and Henry Sturgis, both partners in the Morgan firms, and two daughters, Jane Norton, wife of George Nichols, and Frances Tracy, wife of Paul G. Pennoyer.

**CONNETT, Albert Neumann,** civil engineer, was born at Bethel, Conn., July 12, 1859, son of Eugene V. and Sophia (Rutan) Connett and a descendant of Brecount Conant, who came from Devonshire, England, before 1750 and settled at Woodbridge, N. J. His father, a hat manufacturer, served in the Federal army in the civil war with the 27th N. J. volunteers. The son attended the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated C.E. at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1880. His professional career was begun in New York with William E. Worthen, one of the foremost civil engineers of his day. In 1890 he became assistant engineer of the Washington & Georgetown railway and a year later took a similar position with the Baltimore, Md., Traction Co. He was chief engineer of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co. during 1892–94 and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., in Washington, D. C., for the following two years. The latter company, having been required by act of congress to change from horse to mechanical traction, had installed a system of storage battery cars, with a central power station. The system was not a success and congress in another law directed that conduit electric traction be used, allowing one year for the completion of the 9th Street line and two years for the F Street line, with a penalty of forfeiture of charter for non-completion on time. Two months of the given time for the 9th Street line had elapsed when Mr. Connett was appointed chief engineer in charge of the installation. Working with remarkable efficiency, he completed the first line within three days of the time limit set by congress and

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the second road with ample margin. These railways, which began operating Aug. 1, 1895, were the first using a successful conduit electric traction system in the United States and the second in the world, being preceded only by a small line in Budapest, Hungary. The Thomson-Houston Co. of Paris having the same problem to solve in the French capital invited Mr. Connett to become its chief engineer and he spent four years (1896–1900) installing the conduit system of some thirty miles in that city. The Paris officials were opposed to a strip of metal on the street surface and Mr. Connett utilized the side slot type of conduit, using one wheel rail groove as the slot. Next he went to London as chief engineer of J. G. White & Co., Ltd., and designed and installed for the London county council tram lines a center slot conduit system twenty-four miles in length. He continued to be chief engineer of J. G. White & Co. for twenty-one years and actively superintended traction projects for that company in every part of the world except North America. His personal services during the World war covered a three-months' leave of absence from his professional work in London. He was connected with the commission for the relief of Belgium under Herbert Hoover as director of the distribution of food supplies in Belgium. He not only delivered the foodstuffs which were received from the United States by way of Rotterdam but he maintained an equable distribution among the Belgians and prevented them from falling into the hands of the Germans. Learning that the distress in that part of France occupied by the German armies was even greater than in Belgium he sent a report to Hoover who immediately made financial arrangements with the French government whereby the Commission's relief measures were extended to the French territory. In recognition of these services he was decorated by the King of Belgium with the order of Leopold. In 1921 Mr. Connett retired from active professional engagements. He is a director of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the Pilgrims Society, the Reform Club of London, England, and the University and Union League clubs of New York city. He was married at South Orange, N. J., in 1885 to Theodora, daughter of Francis Speir, the American representative of Wade & Butcher of Sheffield, England, and has four sons, Albert Neumann, Jr., Francis S., Thomas O., and Harold Connett.

**WILSON, Florence,** librarian, was born at Lancaster, Pa., daughter of William Bender and Sarah Alverda (Urich) Wilson. Her father (1839–1919), was an author and adviser to the Pennsylvania railroad. She was educated at Gibson's College Preparatory School and Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania Extension and Columbia University, and received her library training at the Drexel Institute Library School. Her professional career began at the Columbia University library, where she remained during 1909–17. There she organized various libraries including those on English, dramatics, maps, and natural sciences and the library of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, besides being an instructor in cataloguing and classification. In 1917–18 she was a member of the U. S. inquiry on peace terms and in the latter year organized the archives and the library for the peace conference, being the only woman in the American commission to negotiate peace at the conference. After the conference she went to London to start the League of Nations library. Most libraries are the result of slow growth over a period of many years, but this one had to be quickly assembled and put to immediate use. Classifying and indexing were done while the books were being consulted. The present library contains 75,000 titles on international law, politics, finance, history, economics, social questions and such current world problems as colonial government, world commerce, population, national budgets, and other material of interest to the secretariat and commissions of the League. The library is open to visitors who go to Geneva to study international relations. Miss Wilson has been instrumental in introducing American library methods to Europe. She represented the secretariat of the League at the International Women's Suffrage Alliance which met at Geneva in 1920 and the International Association of University Women which met in Paris, 1922. She is a member of the American Library Association, the Association des Bibliothecaires Suisse, the American Women's Club of London, the Golf Club of Geneva, and the Touring Club of Switzerland.

**BURGESS, Charles Frederick,** chemical engineer, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 5, 1873, son of Frederick and Anna A. (Heckman) Burgess. Thomas Burgess, the first of his immediate family, emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630, settling at Sandwich in 1636, where he became a deputy to the general court in 1646. From Thomas Burgess and his wife Dorothy, the line descends through Jacob and Mary (Nye) Burgess; Ebenezer and Mercy (Lombard) Burgess; Benjamin and Mercy Burgess; Seth and Abigail (Howe) Burgess; Benjamin and Abigail (Hovey) Burgess; and Stephen and Elizabeth (Nesbit) Burgess, who were Mr. Burgess' grandparents. He was graduated B. S. in electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1895 and E.E. in 1898. Joining the engineering faculty of the University of Wisconsin as an instructor in 1895, he became assistant professor of electrical engineering in 1898, professor of applied electrochemistry in 1902 and professor of chemical engineering in 1904. He was one of the first to organize a private chemical laboratory for industrial researches, by establishing the C. F. Burgess Laboratories at Madison, Wis., in 1910 and after withdrawing from educational work, enlarged his business and built up a personnel of over 2000 employees. Following a series of experiments and investigations with woods and other forest products, the Wood Conversion Company was organized at Cloquet, Minn., for converting sawmill wastes into insulating and building materials, which are marketed under the trade names of "Balsam Wool" and "Nu-Wood." Mr. Burgess also organized and became president of the Burgess Battery Company, of Madison, Wis., in 1917 and he is president of the Burgess Dry Cells, Ltd., and chairman of the board of directors of Burgess-Parr Co. These combined companies do an annual business aggregating more than $10,000,000. Other research work has been conducted in the fields of electrolytic purification of iron, separa-

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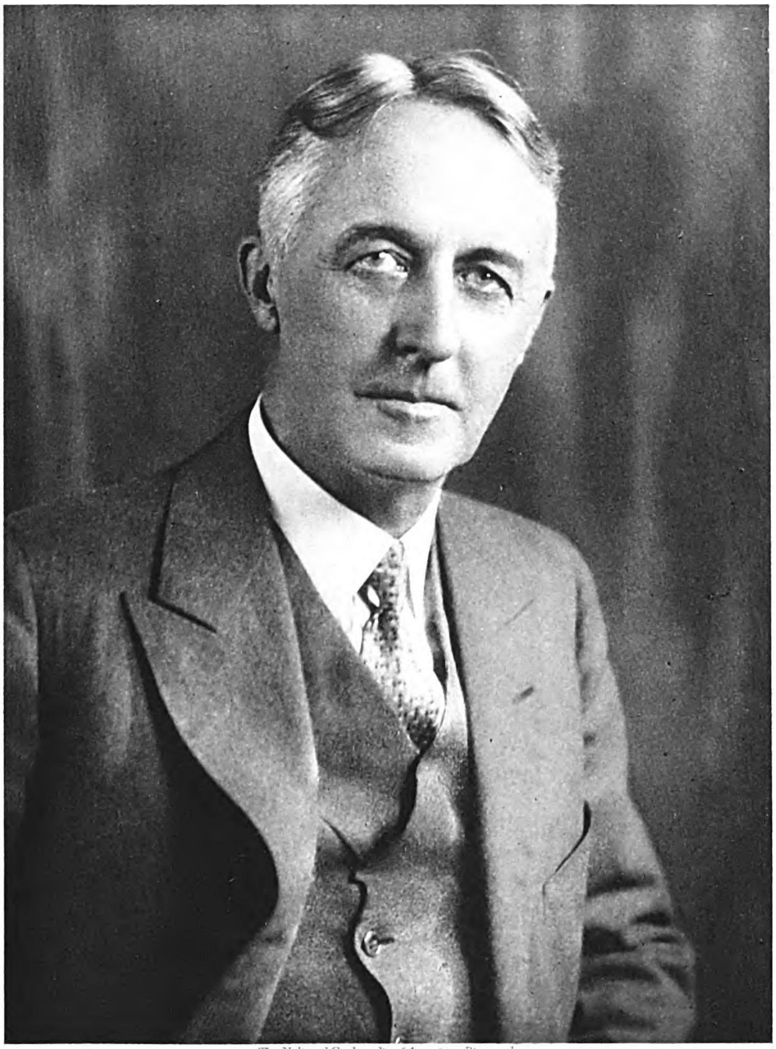

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Charles F. Burgess

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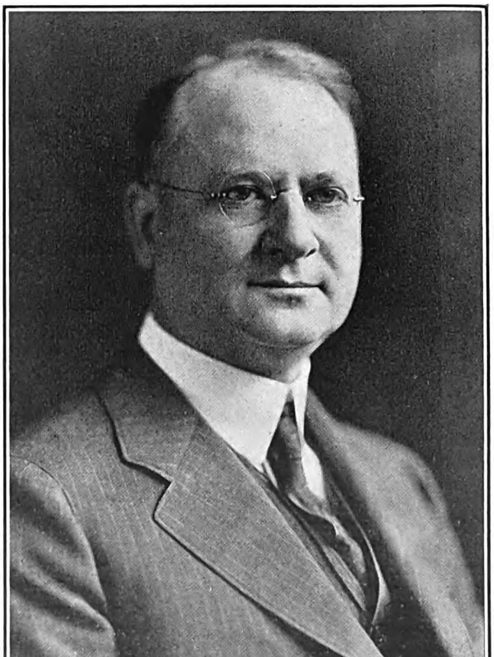
tion and concentration of ores, electric furnace applications, electrolytic corrosion of underground structures and dry batteries. Since 1904 he has acted as investigator of electrolytic iron and iron alloys under a grant made by Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. While engineer for the Wisconsin railroad commission during 1908–12, he formulated the rules and standards governing gas and electric service. Mr. Burgess has patented more than fifty processes and appliances relating to his electrochemical and metallurgical research work. During the World war he was secretary of the district draft board for southern Wisconsin and was technical adviser for a factory at Niagara Falls producing gases for chemical warfare. He was awarded the Octave Chanute medal of the Western Society of Engineers for the most meritorious paper in engineering in 1911; the honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1927. He has contributed much to chemical and electrochemical literature on the corrosion of metals, electric furnace phenomena and on electric batteries. He was a member of the international jury of awards at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. He is a member of the American Electrochemical Society (president, 1907–08); American Chemical Society; Western Society of Engineers; Society of Chemical Industry; Royal Institution of Great Britain; the Beta Theta Pi, Tau Beta Pi and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities; the Union League and University clubs of Chicago, Ill.; The Chemists Club of New York city; Niagara Club of New York; and the Madison, and University clubs of Wisconsin. He was married, June 25, 1903, to Ida, daughter of Charles H. Jackson, of Madison, Wis., and has two children: Betty, wife of Eric J. L. Cotton of Earl Shilton, England, and Jackson Burgess.

**FABER, William Frederic,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Montana, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1860, son of Theobald Faber, who emigrated from Kaiserslautern, Rhine Palatinate, Germany, in 1855. From the Buffalo high school he entered the University of Rochester and was graduated in 1880 with the degree A.B. He studied theology at Auburn Theological Seminary, graduating in 1883. Hobart College gave him the degree A.M. in 1898 and he received the degree D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1905. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry under the presbytery of Buffalo in 1883, and for nine years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. Y. In 1892 he joined the Protestant Episcopal church; was assistant, St. Peter's Church, Geneva, N. Y., in 1893; rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Lockport, N. Y., during 1893–1905, and of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., during 1905–14. In the latter year he was consecrated bishop to become coadjutor of Montana, and in 1916, upon the death of Bishop Leigh R. Brewer, succeeded him as bishop of Montana. He was deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States in 1904, 1907, 1910 and 1913. He is author of "Nobiscum Deus: The Gospel of the Incarnation" (1893); "Stained Glass Windows" (1896); "Henry VIII and the Reformation in Relation to the Church of England" (1898); "Fifty Years—A History of St. John's Church, Detroit" (1909), and of various review articles, addresses at church congresses, sermons and Episcopal charges. His favorite intellectual pursuits are the study of architecture, of poetry, and ecclesiastical arts. He is a member of Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., June 26, 1883, to Dorothea Jeannette, daughter of Rev. John Bernard Kniest, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Faber died in 1895 leaving two children, Harold Kniest Faber, professor of pediatrics, college of medicine of Stanford University; and Dorothy Elizabeth Faber.

**BROUSSARD, Edwin Sidney,** U. S. senator (1921–..), was born in Iberia Parish, La., Dec. 4, 1874, son of John D. and Anastasia (Gonsoulin) Broussard. Members of his father's family were among the early French settlers of Nova Scotia, then part of Acadia, and of the nine Acadian chiefs who went to Louisiana in 1765 to arrange for the migration to that region of the Acadians hostile to British rule in Canada, five were Broussards. His father served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and his brother, Robert Foligny Broussard (q.v.), was a representative and senator in congress. He was graduated at the Louisiana State University with the degree of B.S. in 1896, and for two



years thereafter taught as principal of high schools at Jeanerette and St. Martinville, La. In 1898 he gave up teaching to enlist in Co. I of the 2nd U. S. volunteer infantry, for the war with Spain, and as captain served a year in Santiago province, Cuba. Later he went to the Philippine Islands, with the Taft commission, as an assistant secretary, and after a year spent in that capacity returned to study law at Tulane University, New Orleans, where he was president of the law class of 1901. Following his graduation he began the practice of his profession in New Iberia with his brother and L. T. Dulany in the firm of Broussard, Dulany & Broussard. His political career began in 1903 when he was

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appointed district attorney of the 19th judicial district for an unexpired term and he was subsequently elected to that office on the Democratic ticket. In 1912 he joined the Progressive cause under Theodore Roosevelt. As a member of that party he was re-elected district attorney in 1913 and in 1916 was its unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor of Louisiana. In 1920 he entered the contest for U. S. senator for the 1921–27 term as a Democrat, and at the primary defeated ex-Governor Sanders and Donelson Caffery for the nomination. He had no opposition at the November elections, and was re-elected in 1926 for a second term to end Mar. 3, 1933. His committees are appropriations, naval affairs, patents and territories and insular possessions. While aligned with the Democrats, Sen. Broussard has often voted with the Republicans in the senate on measures affecting farmers and labor. In international relations he favored America's entrance into the League of Nations with reservations, restriction of immigration, an adequate navy for defense, government encouragement of an American merchant marine, an equalized tariff for protecting home industries, and opposed the cancellation of war debts. He voted for joining the World Court and has supported measures for improvements to the country's rivers and harbors, federal development of Muscle Shoals, and control of Mississippi floods, publicity of national campaign contributions and of income tax payments, and for making retirement provisions for government civil employees. He is a Roman Catholic in religion and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was married, June 21, 1905, to Marie, daughter of Felix Patout of New Iberia, La., and had six children, Felix P., Edwin Sidney, Marie Louise, John D., George P. and Eugene DeB. Broussard.

**GUNTER, Julius Caldeen,** 29th governor of Colorado (1917–19), was born in Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 31, 1858, son of Thomas Montague and Marcella (Jackson) Gunter. His father, a native of Bridgeport, Ala., was a colonel in the Confederate army in the civil war and later a member of congress for ten years. The son attended the University of Virginia but owing to ill health was obliged to leave in the junior year, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Colorado in 1881. He practiced his profession for seven years with James M. John at Trinidad, Colo., and won a reputation as an able and resourceful lawyer. He was identified with a number of important cases based on irrigation controversies in Las Animas and Huerfano counties and also the litigation growing out of the development of the Denver Reservoir & Irrigation Co. In 1901 he was appointed judge of the first court of appeals of Colorado, serving for four years. In 1916 he again left his practice, having been elected governor of the state by a majority of 40,000. He held office during the difficult period of the World war and rose ably to every occasion demanding executive action, displaying exceptional administrative ability under most exacting conditions. He was the first executive of any state to mobilize troops; he organized the first state council of national defense and the Colorado legislature was the first to be summoned in extraordinary session for the purpose of enacting emergency legislation. Every measure recommended by Gov. Gunter became a law and was supported by the people. The extent to which his interest and sympathies were enlisted is indicated by the fact that he sent a personal letter of condolence to the parents or nearest of kin of every Colorado soldier who was killed in action or died in service. During his administration also a bill was passed appropriating funds for state institutions for a period of ten years. In 1925 Gov. Gunter was elected justice of the supreme court of the state and served for two years. While on the bench he wrote a notable opinion on the law of contempt (35 Colo. 253) which was sustained later by the U. S. supreme court. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Colorado Bar Association (president 1907–8), the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic Order, the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Alpha Delta college fraternities. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church. His interest in education has been continuous and he has served on the board of directors of Clayton College, Denver and as regent of the state university. One of the buildings of Teachers' College at Greeley is named in his honor. He was married April 30, 1884 to Bettie, daughter of Samuel T. Brown of Trinidad, Colo.

**GRATZ, Charles Murray,** surgeon, was born in Andover, New Brunswick, Canada, Dec. 1, 1898, son of Humphrey Gilbert and Ella Jean (Putnam) Gratz. His father is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. After graduating at the Central Collegiate Institute, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, he entered the medical school of the University of Toronto, receiving his M.B. degree in 1923 and M.D. in 1928. At college, he was a member of the rifle team; at the University of Toronto was heavyweight boxing champion and president of the Medical Athletic Association. He served as house surgeon of the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital (N. Y.), 1924; was resident surgeon of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1925–26; and was assistant to Dr. Fred H. Albee in orthopedic surgery, 1926–27. Dr. Gratz was associated in private practice with Dr. Samuel Lloyd, specializing in bone and joint surgery, and since 1926 he has practiced alone. He is senior attending surgeon at the Broad Street Hospital and Pan-American Hospital and Clinics in the fracture orthopedic service; assistant surgeon at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled (second orthopedic division); an associate on the staff of the New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y., and an associate on the staff of the Lutheran Hospital, New York. He has devoted much time to original work, and is the author of: "Arthritis: Medical and Surgical Treatment" (1928); "Samuel Lloyd" (a biography in "Master Surgeons of America," 1928); "Bimanual Examination of the Sacro-Iliac Joints (1928); "Pathological Fracture of the Humerus"; "Non-Suppurative Infectious Osteomyelitis of Femur Simulating Osteogenetic Sarcoma" (1929); "Clinical Application of Bimanual Examination of the Sacro-Iliac Joints" (1929); and "Multiplex Graft Technique for Extra-Articular Arthrodesis of the Spine" (1929). He is a regular contributor to the Annual New York number of the "Surgical Clinics of North America." He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Association, Phi Chi fraternity, Canadian Society, and the New York Athletic and Houvenkopf Country clubs.

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Frederick A. Boley

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**BOSLEY, Frederick Andrew,** artist, was born at Lebanon, N. H., Feb. 24, 1881, son of Andrew and Jennie May (Hill) Bosley, grandson of Gregory and Sophia (Hamlet) Bosley and great-grandson of John and Louise (Bellrose) Bosley, who came from Paris, France, in 1828 and settled at Peru, N. Y. On his mother's side he is descended from Valentine Hill, a London merchant, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1638, and his wife Mary Eaton, daughter of Gov. Theophilus Eaton. His preparatory training in art was received at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., under Edmund C. Tarbell and Frank W. Benson. Winning the Paige travelling scholarship in 1907, he spent two years studying in the principal galleries of Europe. On his return in 1909, he taught art at the Abbott Academy in Andover, Mass. He was art instructor at the Groton, Mass., school, in 1912 and the following year succeeded Mr. Tarbell as instructor of the advanced painting classes at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Throughout this period, Mr. Bosley painted figures and interiors in Boston in the winter and figures and landscapes at Lincoln, his home, in the summer. After 1922 he resided in Concord, Mass. Mr. Bosley's paintings show a refinement of feeling and a masterly use of light and shade. Each picture expresses distinction and creative superiority while his figures have a classic simplicity and repose suggestive of the early Greek conceptions of beauty. His best known works are "The Dreamer" (1911), owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; "Spirit of the Antique" (1910); "Purity" (1914); "Winged Victory" (1913); "Looking at Prints" (1920); "Girl Reading" (1921); "The Gray Room" (1922); "In the Living Room" (1922); "The de Hoogh" (1922), exhibited at international exhibitions in North and South America; "Blue and Gray" (1923); "Kennebeck River" (1923); "Interior" (1924); "Portrait of Catherine Robb" (1925); "Elizabeth and Emily" (1925); and "Portrait of Mrs. Henry Bryant" (1925). He won a bronze medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915; a first prize for drawings at the Concord (Mass.) Art Association exhibition in 1920; honorable mention for his "Looking at Prints" at the Carnegie Institute exhibition in 1920; and the Locust Club gold medal for his "Elizabeth and Emily" at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1925. He served on the Pennsylvania Academy jury and is a member of the Guild of Boston Artists (charter member), the American Federation of Arts, chairman of the art and library committee of the St. Botolph Club, Boston, and member of the Copley Society, the Concord Antiquarian Society and a director of the Concord Art Association. He is affiliated with the Unitarian faith. He was married in Concord, Mass., Sept. 10, 1909, to Emily Linzee, daughter of George Dexter Sohier, and they had three children, two of whom survive, Edward Sohier and Elizabeth Brimmer Bosley.

**SAUBER, Charles Alvin,** banker, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1855, son of Frederick and Mary A. (Kendig) Sauber. Following a public school education he began his business career as ticket agent at Lancaster, with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Farmers National Bank of Lancaster, as discount clerk, and soon developed a decided bent for the banking business. In the reorganization which followed the formation of the Farmers Trust Co. in 1904 he opened the books of the concern and became treasurer in 1909, and vice-president in 1919; the latter position he still holds. Believing in the adoption of modern methods in business and closer cooperation among financial institutions, Mr. Sauber was active in the formation of the Lancaster clearing house, which was organized in 1910, and in which he is still a leading figure. He is president of the West End Building and Loan Association of Lancaster, treasurer of Franklin and Marshall College, treasurer of the Lancaster Recreation and Playground Association, one of the founders and treasurer of the Lancaster Municipal Orchestra, and treasurer of the Lancaster Young Women's Christian Association. He is also trustee of the Shippen School for Girls in Lancaster. His more personal associations include membership in

the Reformed Church, the B.P.O.E., the Kiwanis Club, and the Media Heights Golf Club of Lancaster. Mr. Sauber is reputed to be one of the leading financiers of his state and one of the best equipped executives in banking circles. He is the author of "Banks and Banking" (1924), a standard treatise on finance. His business acumen and attractive personality have contributed in no small degree to the success of the Farmers Trust Company. He was married, Aug. 28, 1888, to Cora E., daughter of Amos Urban of Lancaster county. They had three sons: Donald Urban, Charles Carroll, and Gerald Alvin Sauber.

**WARD, John Chamberlain,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Erie, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1873, son of Hamilton and Mary Adelia (Chamberlain) Ward. His father (1830–98) was a justice of the state supreme court. From the Belmont, N. Y., high school he entered Harvard

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University and was graduated A.B. in 1896. He received his S.T.B. degree at the General Theological Seminary, in New York in 1899, and was rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Buffalo, N. Y., from 1899 to 1902. From there he was called to the Grace Church of Buffalo, where for nineteen years his scholarly attainments, high moral courage and spiritual ideals made him a powerful influence in the intellectual, civic and moral life of not only his church but in the city as well. In 1916 he was appointed chaplain of the 24th infantry, N. Y. N. G., and was with the company on the Mexican border and later at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Later in the World war he was chaplain of the 105th machine gun battalion, 107th infantry (1918), and the 108th infantry, 27th division, A. E. F. (1919). He was cited for extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy. During the operations against the Hindenburg line in September, 1919, he voluntarily followed his men under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to care for the wounded and search for the dead. Twice he was ordered off the field by officers who told him it was sure death to remain, but he was inflexible in the performance of duty. In 1921 he was elevated to the episcopate, becoming bishop of Erie, Penn. Besides his honorary degree of D.D. from Kenyon College and the S.T.D. of the General Theological Seminary he received the distinguished service cross from the United States and the mercy cross from Great Britain. Bishop Ward is unmarried.

**BINGHAM, George Hutchins,** jurist, was born at Littleton, N. H., Aug. 19, 1864, son of George Azro and Eliza I. (Woods) Bingham. His father (q.v.) was a supreme court justice of New Hampshire for many years. He was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1887, and entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1891. In July of that year he was admitted to the bar and settled at his old home, Littleton, N. H. His father had been a distinguished practitioner in Littleton for years before his elevation to the highest state tribunal, as well as his uncle, Harry Bingham (q.v.), with whom the father had for a time been in partnership, but on the prospect of his son's settlement in practice Justice Bingham resigned from the supreme bench in March, 1891, on account of his desire to become a partner with his son, under the firm name of Bingham & Bingham, which partnership continued until the father's death, Jan. 22, 1895. Soon after this Mr. Bingham removed to Manchester, in which place as well as in Littleton he showed the ability which had been so long associated with the family name in New Hampshire. It was natural, therefore, when, scarcely more than a decade after his father resigned from the supreme bench of his state, a vacancy on that tribunal was occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Isaac N. Blodgett (q.v.) and accession of Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons (q.v.) May 13, 1902, that George H. Bingham should be called to become the junior member of the court on the same day. Justice Bingham proved one of the ablest members of that distinguished bench during a period of eleven years, and his opinions may be found in seven volumes of the New Hampshire Reports. He had attracted the attention of the President, when, early in 1913, a new member of the U. S. circuit court for the first circuit was needed, and he received the appointment June 5th of that year. He resigned from the New Hampshire supreme bench and has since served with distinction in his office as a Federal judge. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1917. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Oct. 29, 1891, to Cordelia P. Hinckley, of Chelsea, Mass., and has six children: Elizabeth H., George H., Jr., Cordelia P., Sylvester H., Robert P. and Helen W. Bingham.

**SEVERANCE, John Long,** industrialist, was born in Cleveland, O., May 8, 1864, son of Louis H. and Fannie B. (Benedict) Severance. His father, who was a pioneer in the oil industry in Ohio, was a dominant personality in the development of the Standard Oil Co. Mr. Severance received his preliminary education in his native city and was graduated A.B. at Oberlin College in 1885. In that year he began a business career in the service of the Standard Oil Co., in Cleveland; and was later appointed secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. Subsequently he organized the Colonial Salt Co. (Akron, O.), of which he was the first president, and assisted in the organization of the Linde Air Products Co., of which he was for several years secretary and treasurer. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Colonial Salt Co. and the Youngstown Steel Door Co.; a director in the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Union Sulphur Co. (Jersey City, N. J.), and Cleveland Trust Co., and president of the Cleveland Arcade Co. He is a member of the Union, University, Mayfield Country and Rowfant clubs, of Cleveland; the Los Angeles (Calif.) Country Club, and the University and New York Yacht clubs of New York city. Mr. Severance has for many years been associated with the development of art and music in Cleveland. He was appointed to the first advisory council of the Cleveland Museum of Art, July 13, 1914, and was elected a trustee in 1915, a year before the museum was opened. After serving as vice-president, 1920–26, he succeeded Jeptha Homer Wade as third president of the institution. Many notable additions have been made to the museum's collection under Mr. Severance, particularly in the departments of classical art, decorative art, paintings, prints and drawings. He is president of the Musical Arts Association, which maintains the Cleveland orchestra, and a trustee of Nanking (China) University, Western Reserve University and Oberlin College. With his sister he has continued to support the work of Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, which was established by their father at Seoul, Korea. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, being a member of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. Mr. Severance was married in Cleveland, O., Nov. 3, 1891, to Elisabeth Huntington, daughter of J. H. DeWitt, of Cleveland.

**HANNETT, Arthur Thomas,** seventh governor of New Mexico (1925–27), was born at Lyons, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1884, son of William and Mary Emily (McCarthy) Hannett. After one year at the College of Liberal Arts of Syracuse, N. Y., he studied law at the University of Buffalo and Syracuse University, receiving the LL.B. degree from the latter in 1910. He practised his profession one year in Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1911 removed to Gallup, N. M. where he

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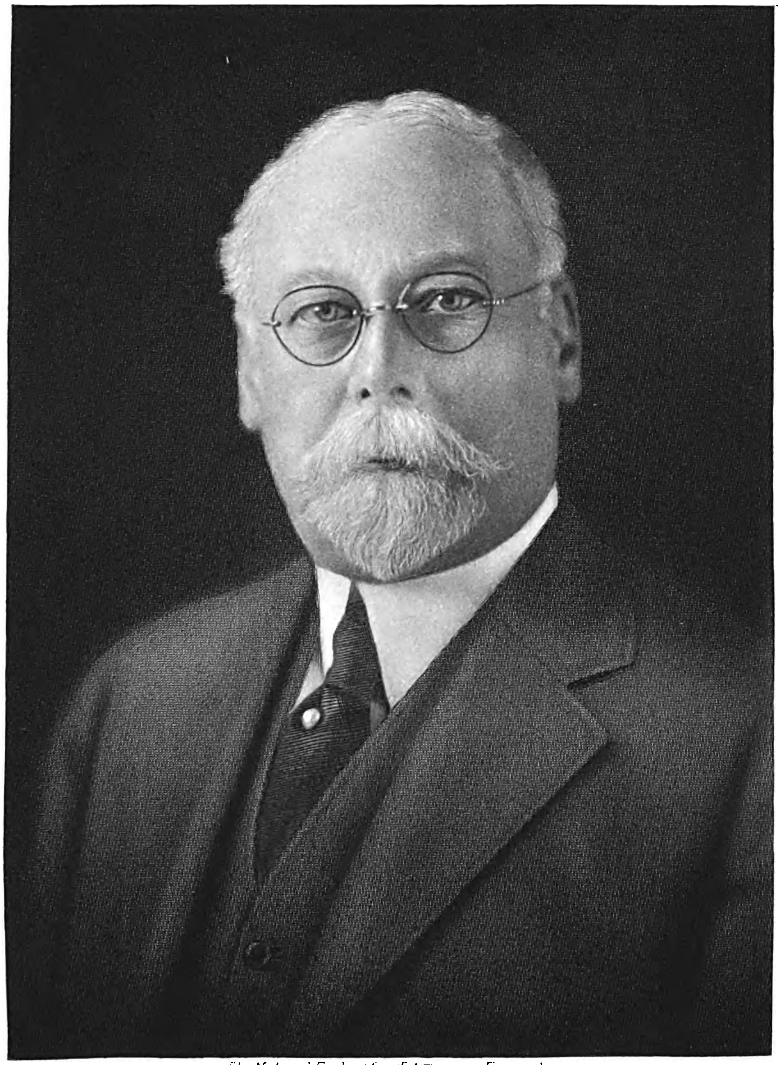

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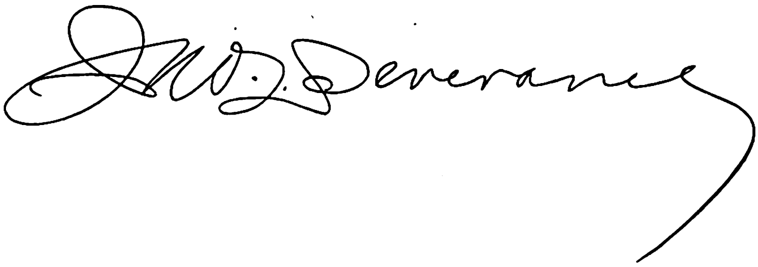

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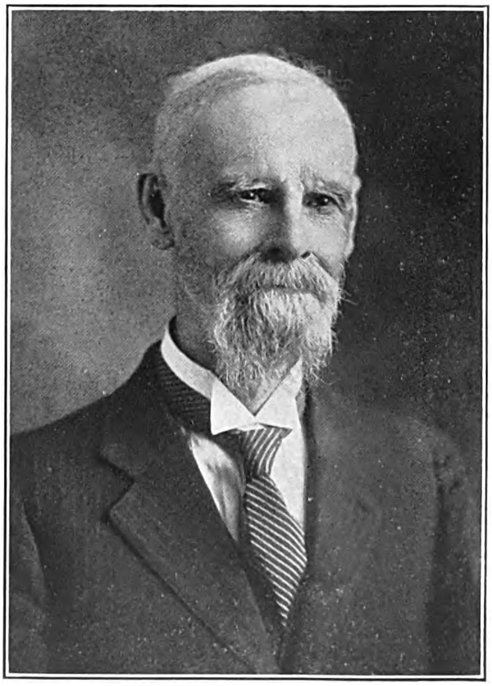
soon became active in political affairs. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, was elected city attorney by the Democrats in 1914 for a term of two years and served two terms as mayor (1918–22). He has long been interested in state road improvement and in the administration of Governor Hinkle was appointed head of the state highway commission. His administration of the state's highways was marked by progressive policies; his success in road building brought him prominently before the people of the state and was the leading factor in his subsequent election. He ran for governor against Manuel Otero in 1924, and the latter contested the election when it was discovered that the official vote showed a majority of only 199. He took the oath of office Jan. 13, 1925, and on January 29, the state supreme court decided the contest case in his favor. He was drawn into the contention over the granting by the U. S. department of the interior of the rights of the state of Colorado to construct storage reservoirs on the head waters of the Rio Grande in Colorado, following a conference with prominent men of New Mexico and Texas. On April 28, 1925, he issued a statement urging an appeal to the U. S. supreme court to prevent this proposed action on the ground that "the bulk of the water rights in New Mexico and in the El Paso and Jaurez valleys are very ancient, in many instances hundreds of years old, and long antedate any appropriations in the state of Colorado." A law was passed making the Colorado river compact effective whenever six states and the national congress assented to it. During his administration a state flag was adopted, a state board of publicity created, a three-cent tax on gasoline passed for road building purposes, and a child labor act was passed. He was nominated for a second term but it is a tradition of the state that its governors shall serve but one term and he was defeated by his Republican opponent, R. C. Dillon. He then resumed the practice of law at Albuquerque. He is vice-president of the Central Credit Corporation, which is engaged in financing the livestock industry in the southwest. He is a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the B.P.O.E. and the Episcopal church; he is a 32nd degree Mason. Syracuse University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on him in 1926. He was married, Aug. 13, 1913, to Louise Estella, daughter of William Westfall, of Clyde, N. Y., and they have one son, William Hannett.

**REDFIELD, Casper Lavater,** scientist and inventor, was born at Closter, N. J., Nov. 22, 1853, son of James Wakeman and Sarah Houghton (Bowen) Redfield. His first American ancestor was William Redfield, an Englishman who was first mentioned in ancient Boston records in 1639. From William and Rebecca Redfield, the line of descent is traced through their son James, and his wife Elizabeth How; their son Theophilus and his wife Priscilla Grinnell; their son James and his wife Sarah Grinnell, and their son Theophilus Redfield and his wife Ruth M. Tuttle, who were the paternal grandparents of Casper Lavater Redfield. His father, a physician, was the author of a "New System of Physiognomy" (1848), original with himself, and "Comparative Physiognomy" (1866). The son studied mechanical engineering at the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute and began his engineering career as a machinist at Fishkill, N. Y. As a draftsman he designed a number of bolt and nut machines for the National Machinery Co., of Cleveland, O., one of which received an award at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; automatic steam engines and power plants for the Cummer Engine Co., Cleveland, and a number of slide valve engines and a full line of sawmill machinery for the North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis, Minn. In 1887–88 he was a consulting engineer and designer of special machinery at Minneapolis, and during 1889–99 had a similar office in Chicago where he designed about sixty new and special machines for manufacturers at home and abroad. Among them were machines for weaving wire fences, clay working, dough weighing, paper wrapping, floating water wheels. A brick press and an engraving machine, designed also at this time, received awards at the World's Fair in 1893. Throughout his career, Mr. Redfield has been a prolific inventor. He received nearly fifty patents, chiefly for improvements in such varied devices as typewriters,



stereotyping, die-cutting, pneumatic pump, dispersing and concentrating light, hand stamps, telephone exchange, clock, and oil-well heater. A keen student of natural science and philosophy, he applied the methods he used in mechanics to a study of the powers of living beings. After first constructing a mathematical formula to serve as a guide, he made a statistical analysis of the ancestry of great men, the conditions by which fast trotters came from slow horses, the evolution of hunting dogs, the development of milk producing cattle, etc. His views of heredity and evolution are set forth in "Control of Heredity" (1903), "Dynamic Evolution" (1914) and "Human Heredity" (1921). While a resident of Minneapolis Mr. Redfield was editor of "Wood and Iron," a journal of mechanics, and he contributed to technical journals numerous

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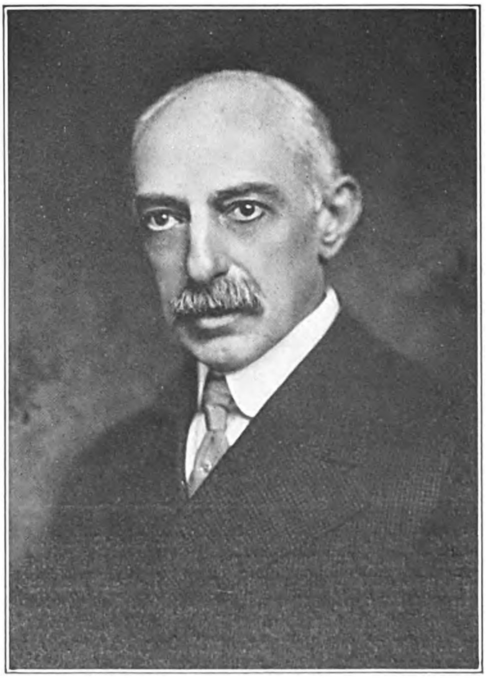
accounts of his researches and deductions, including the first solution of the problem of an unbalanced rotating body on a yielding support, since then used in many branches of mechanics; a general formula for the curvature of cams giving easiest motion under any given set of conditions; simple approximate mathematical formulas for engineers; a system of mechanical drawing; formulas and charts for draftsmen, etc. He was marrried, June 4, 1880, to Lillian A. Phillips, daughter of Nathaniel W. Phillips, of Summit county, O., and had six children: Howard A.; Mabel G., wife of Richard J. Hamming of Chicago; Walter H.; James C.; Hazel L. wife of William E. Seeburger, and Harold P. Redfield.

**SMITH, Edwin Whittier**, lawyer, was born at Mt. Washington (now a part of Pittsburgh), Pa., Oct. 23, 1857, son of Curtis Benjamin Miner and Hannah Jacobs (Washburn) Smith, grandson of Benjamin Bostwick and Calista (Terrell) Smith, and a descendant of John Smith, who emigrated from England to Milford, Conn., in 1682. He was graduated at Yale University in 1878 with the degree of A.B. He studied law in Pittsburgh under the preceptorship of his brother, Frank W. Smith; was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1881; and in the same year began practice in Pittsburgh in the offices of Knox & Reed, the partners in this firm being Philander C. Knox (q.v.), attorney-general of the United States, and



James H. Reed (q.v.), a federal judge. During 1902–22 he was a partner in the firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal and, since the latter year, in Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay. His partners in these firms, besides Judge Reed, were George E. Shaw, James H. Beal, Samuel McClay and David A. Reed. Aside from professional activities he is president of the South Hills Trust Co. and the Mt. Lebanon Cemetery Co. and a director in the Pittsburgh Railways Co., the Reliance Life Insurance Co., the National Union Fire Insurance Co., the National Union Indemnity Co., and the Monongahela Inclined Plane Co. In 1909–10 he was a delegate to the international congress on maritime law in Brussels. He is a member of the Yale Alumni Association (president, 1910–14; member of advisory board, 1908–29); the Pennsylvania Bar Association (president, 1910–11); the Allegheny County Bar Association (president, 1923–25), the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the University Club, New York, and the Yale, the University, the Duquesne, the Union, the Oakmont Country, and the St. Clair Country clubs, Pittsburgh. Politically he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

**REDDING, William Augustus**, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1850, son of Charles I. and Mary E. (Johnson) Redding. He was educated in private schools until he was sixteen years of age, when his father died, and he was obliged to go to work. While employed as a clerk in a Philadelphia manufacturing establishment he devoted his evenings to the study of law and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. Later he entered the University of Pennsylvania law school and was graduated in 1876. With J. Levering Jones (q.v.) and Hampton L. Carson (q.v.) he organized in 1879 the law firm of Redding, Jones and Carson of which he was senior partner for eight years. After one term in the Pennsylvania house of representatives he removed to New York city and with William B. Greeley formed the firm of Redding & Greeley. It has been in turn Redding, Greeley & Austin (1908), Redding, Greeley & Goodlett (1912), and Redding, Greeley, O'Shea & Campbell (1915). Having specialized in patent law, Mr. Redding has been identified as counsel with many notable patent suits and is a recognized authority in that branch of jurisprudence. He was counsel for the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers in its celebrated suit against the Ford Manufacturing Company in defense of the Selden patent (see Selden, George B., Vol. XX, p. 222). As attorney for the Pope manufacturing Co. he arranged with Selden for the exclusive rights to manufacture motor cars under the Selden patent and in 1903 Mr. Redding, George H. Day and others formed the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, the members consisting of licensees of the Electric Vehicle Co. under the Selden patent. Mr. Redding drafted the agreement on which the association was founded so skillfully that although it bound together the principal competitors in the automobile trade into an all-powerful monopoly, acting for a single purpose, the legality of the association was never questioned by the government, in the numerous trust prosecutions during the eight years of its existence. The association's suit against the Ford company for infringement of the Selden patent was fought by Mr. Redding in the courts for eight years until Federal Judge Hough, in 1911, decided the Selden patent to be valid and infringed by the Ford company, and a decree was entered against the Ford company ordering an injunction. An appeal was taken pending which the injunction was suspended. The case was argued on the appeal before the U. S. circuit court of appeals which reversed Judge Hough's decision, holding that the patent was valid but was not infringed, a decision which destroyed the monopoly and brought

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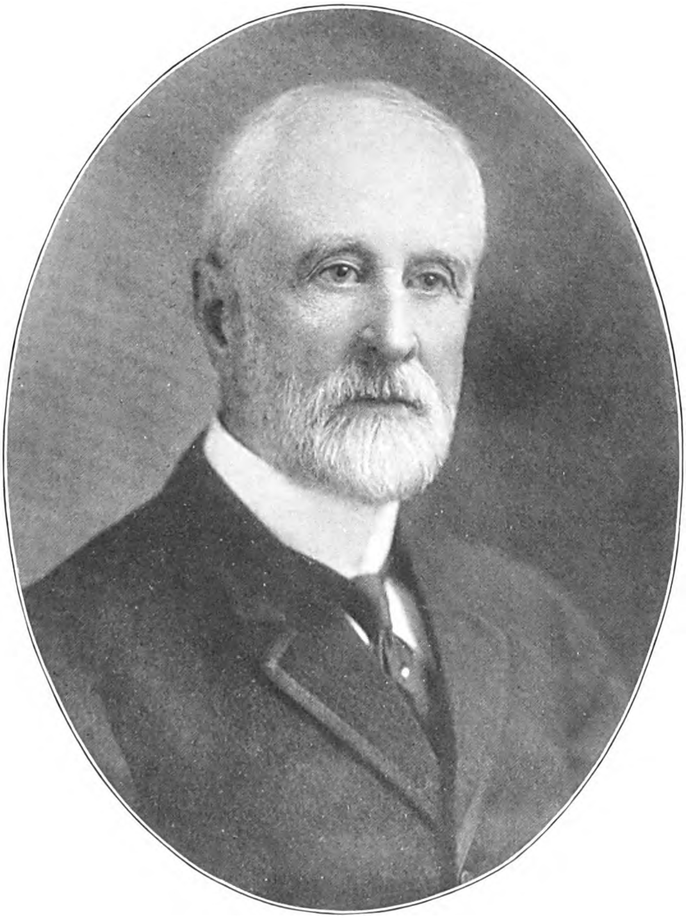

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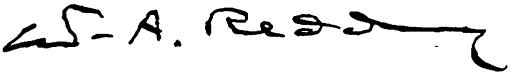

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about the dissolution of the association. Other notable patent cases with which Mr. Redding was identified were the suits of Leonard H. Dyer against several members of the Automobile Board of Trade in which he obtained for the defendants the rights to manufacture automobile transmissions under patents issued to Dyer; Frederic W. Hilliard v. Remington Typewriter Co., involving the patent for a typewriter escapement in which he won the decision for the defendant; Theodore A. Dodge v. Fred Howard Porter over a patent on the single tube tire for bicycles where as counsel for the plaintiff he won decisions in both the U. S. district court of Massachusetts and the first circuit court of appeals; A. R. Mosler & Co. v. John Lurie, on a patent broadly covering every spark plug on the market, in which as counsel for the plaintiff he lost in the U. S. district court for the southern district of New York but won it in the court of appeals which held the patent valid; Johnson Co. v. Tidewater Steel Works, upon a patent covering the rolls for making the side bearing girder rails universally used for street railways, in which he won for the defendant in both federal courts; H. K. Porter Co. v. Baldwin Locomotive Co. over a patent on a compound compressed air locomotive, in which case he won the decree for the defendant in the U. S. district court but lost in the circuit court; and Lawrence W. Luellen v. the U. S. government and a number of private corporations to recover compensation for the use of parts employed in the manufacture of railway artillery, in which he was retained for the defense. The last, one of the most important patent cases in recent years, involving millions of dollars in royalties, was won in both courts. Mr. Redding was active in merging the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Automobile Board of Trade into the Automobile Chamber of Commerce in 1912. Aside from his professional career he has been constantly and keenly interested in the University of Pennsylvania of which he is a trustee. He was president of the University of Pennsylvania General Alumni Society. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of New York city, American Patent Law Association, New York County Lawyers' Association and Merchants' Association of New York. He is also a member of the Five o'Clock club of Philadelphia, the Union League (president), University Club of Philadelphia, University Club of Washington and Machinery Club of New York. He was married June 26, 1906, to Loretta Sands O'Shea, daughter of Edward L. O'Shea. By a previous marriage he had three children: Edith A., Helen E. and William Allen Redding.

**McKELLAR, Kenneth Douglas,** U. S. senator (1917–..), was born at Richmond, Ala., Jan. 29, 1869, son of James Daniel White and Caroline (Howard) McKellar. He was graduated at the University of Alabama with the degrees of A.B. and M.A. in 1891, and received his LL.B. the following year. He began to practice law in Memphis, Tenn., in association with Col. William H. Carroll, and before long the firm of Carroll & McKellar, was one of the most successful in the city. McKellar had a natural aptitude for politics and early in his career began to take an active interest in political matters. He served a several years' apprenticeship as chairman of the 10th congressional district Democratic committee; was a presidential elector in 1904 and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1908. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1911, to fill the unexpired term of George W. Gordon and was re-elected to the 63rd and 64th congresses (1913–17). Since then he has been elected on the Democratic ticket to three successive terms in the U. S. senate. His opponent in his first contest in 1916 was Gov. Ben W. Hooper; in his second contest, 1922, Sen. Newell Sanders, and in the election of 1928, Representative Finis J. Garrett, over each of whom he triumphed by substantial majorities. As a representative he supported the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth amendments to the constitution, providing respectively for a tax on incomes, election of senators by popular ballot and national prohibition; also, the Federal Reserve Act, establishment of the department of labor, and similar legislation of the Wilson administration. Entering the senate on the eve of American participation in the World war, he was appointed on the committee on military affairs and was co-author of much of the war-time legislation. He was an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, opposed all proposals to cancel war debts, and strongly favored veterans' relief laws and compensation for ex-service men. In general legislation, he favored women's suffrage, the prohibition amendment and Volstead Act, the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and other farm aid measures, including the retention of Muscle Shoals by the government to manufacture fertilizers at cheaper rates and the farm loan banking bill, the minimum wage and eight-hour working-day laws, and the world court with reservations; at the same time opposing the treasury tax refunding policy, intervention in Nicaragua by the United States, and the increase in second and third class postal rates. Sen. McKellar is the author of two bills that are at present under consideration, a corrupt practices bill, to secure reforms in state election laws, and a Nicaraguan canal bill for the construction of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. He is unmarried.

**CARROLL, Beryl Franklin,** 20th governor of Iowa (1909–13), was born in Davis county, Ia., March 15, 1860, son of Willis and Christina (Wright) Carroll, grandson of Thomas and Ann (Collins) Carroll, and great-grandson of Hugh Carroll, who emigrated from Ireland in the eighteenth century and was a soldier in the Continental army; his wife was Marcia Willis. Beryl F. Carroll was educated at the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute at Bloomfield, Ia., and was graduated at the North Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., with the degree of B.S.D. in 1884. He taught school for a time, was editor and owner of the "Davis County Republican," a weekly newspaper, for twelve years. He was state senator during 1897–99, auditor of the state from 1903 to 1909, and was then governor of the state for four years. During his administration an unusual bill was passed by the legislature creating the office of commerce counsel whose duty it is to represent the people of the state in matters relating to commerce and to pass on railroad and express rates. At the expiration of his term he engaged in the real estate business in Des Moines. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

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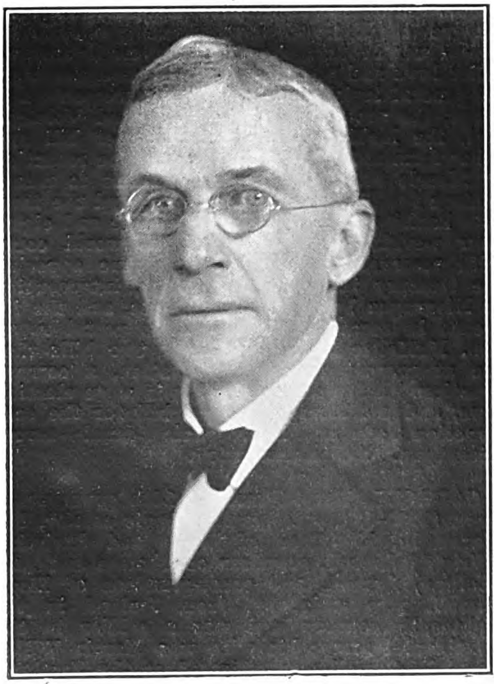
He is the author of "Evolution an Unproven Theory" (1926). He was married, June 15, 1886 to Jennie Dodson, daughter of J. B. Dodson of Kirksville, Mo., and they have two children, Paul W. and Jean Franklin Carroll.

**LEFEVRE, Arthur,** educator and editor, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1863, son of Jacob Amos and Catherine Louisa (Sauerwein) Lefevre, grandson of Benjamin and Barbara (Weaver) Lefevre, and a descendant of Isaac Lefevre, of French Huguenot ancestry, who came over from England in 1708 to escape religious persecution and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He was educated at Stuart Hall School, Baltimore; Baltimore City College and the University of Virginia, and in 1896 received the C.E. degree at the University of Texas, where he was a member of the faculty. He taught mathematics in Ball High School, Galveston, Tex., in 1890–92, was superintendent of schools in Gonzales, Tex., for two years, and was instructor in mathematics at the University of Texas during 1894–



99. He was superintendent of schools at Victoria, Tex., from 1899 to 1901, and in the latter year was appointed by Gov. Sayers state superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Lefevre was superintendent of schools at Victoria, Tex., during 1905–08, and at Dallas, Tex., 1908–11. For two years thereafter he was secretary for research of the organization for the enlargement of state institutions of higher education, and in 1913 he became associated in an editorial capacity with the Texas Company, establishing and editing its monthly journal, "The Texaco Star." Mr. Lefevre was a regent of the Texas State College of Industrial Arts during 1905–11. He is a fellow of the Texas Academy of Science, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the Chi Phi fraternity. In addition to various contributions to educational journals and two biennial reports of the State Department of Education, he is the author of "Number and Its Algebra" (1896) and "The Organization and Administration of a State's Institutions of Higher Education" (1914). He was married, Nov. 1, 1887, to Adela Beale, daughter of Albert F. Yerby, of Baltimore, and they had three children: Guy, Arthur, Jr., and Katharine, wife of Rudolfo H Fernandez.

**WIEGAND, Edward Alexander Emil,** business executive, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 15, 1877, son of Edward and Julia (Braeuel) Wiegand. His grandfather Casper Wiegand came from Saxony, Germany, in 1866 and settled in Cleveland. Mr. Wiegand received a public school education in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pa., and after a varied experience as newsboy, elevator operator and hotel messenger, he entered the employ of the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. in 1898 in Cleveland. He was then associated with the Isaac Leisy Brewing Co. as assistant manager (1907–13) and sales manager (1913–17). He returned to the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. and was assistant general manager (1917), assistant to the president (1917–23) and general manager (1923). He was a member of the city council of Lakewood, O., during 1918–21, serving as president during the last two years. He was nominated by petition for the office of mayor of Lakewood in September, 1923, and elected in November of that year, resigning his position with the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. He was reelected in 1925, 1927 and 1929, the first mayor in the history of that city to have been elected for four successive terms. As mayor Mr. Wiegand, under the present charter of Lakewood, acts as director of public works, public safety and public service, as president of the building department board of appeals, the zoning board of appeals, and the Lakewood City Hospital. Mr. Wiegand is president of the County Savings & Loan Co. of Lakewood, director of the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co., member of the board of management of the Lakewood Y.M.C.A. director of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce and in 1925 served as a member of the Cleveland metropolitan transportation committee. He is a member of the Cleveland Automobile, Cleveland Kiwanis and Ace Aero clubs, the American Road Builders Association and the American Red Cross. He is affiliated with the B.P.O.E., Lakewood K. of P., and Masonic fraternities. In politics he is an active supporter of the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the Lutheran church. He was married in Cleveland, O., Sept. 28, 1899, to Charlotta May, daughter of Charles William Schmidt, of Lakewood, O., and they have three children: Catherine Louise, who married William Lovell Sieckman; Julia Clara, who married Stanley Howard Collins; and Edward Albert Wiegand.

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*The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*

E. W. Wiegand

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Carl A. Hedblom

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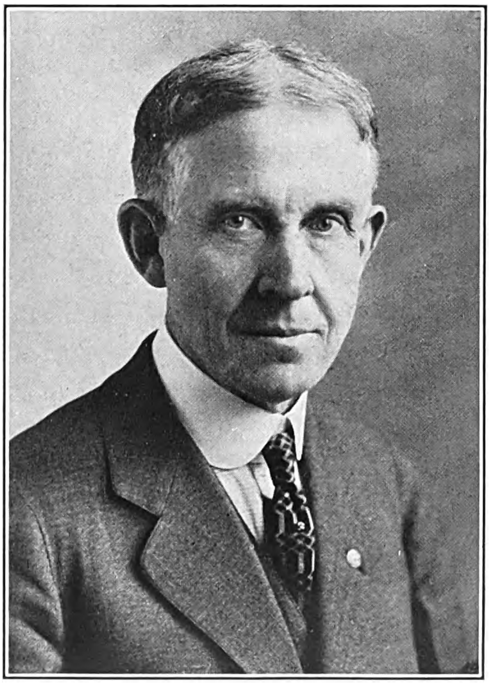
**HEDBLOM, Carl Arthur,** surgeon, was born at Dayton, Ia., Mar. 5, 1879, son of Peter and Maria Sophia (Johnson) Hedblom. He was graduated A.B. at Colorado College in 1907 and A.M. in 1908, and received the degree of M.D. at Harvard University in 1911. While serving as interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he trained in surgery under Dr. Morris Richardson and during 1913–16 was professor of surgery at the Harvard Medical School of China, at Shanghai. Dr. Hedblom was fellow in surgery at the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., 1916–18, and in 1919 was placed in charge of the department of chest surgery at the clinic. In 1920 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the Mayo Foundation on the basis of his research work and study of special problems in chest surgery, and thereafter served as surgeon in Mayo clinic, 1918–24, and associate professor of surgery in the Mayo Foundation, 1921–24. In 1924 he was appointed professor and head of the department of surgery at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wis., and since 1925 he has been professor and head of the department of surgery at the University of Illinois college of medicine, Chicago. During the World war, Dr. Hedblom was detained as an instructor of surgery at the Mayo clinic, but finally received an appointment as major in the medical corps of the U. S. army with instructions to sail for Paris at the time the armistice was signed. He has contributed numerous articles dealing chiefly with general and thoracic surgery to various medical journals, among them: "Pulmonary Suppuration" (Med. Rec., 1919); "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculous Empyema" (Jour. Lancet, 1921); "Primary Tuberculous Pericarditis" (Surg. Clin., 1921); "Combined Transpleural and Transperitoneal Resection of the Thoracic Esophagus and the Cardia for Carcinoma" (Surg. Gynec. and Obstet., 1922); "Principles in the Treatment of Empyema" (Editorial, Surg. Gynec. and Obstet., 1922); "Causative Factors and Treatment of Chronic Empyema" (Jour. A. M. A., Vol. 81); "The Evolution of Thoracic Surgery as a Specialty" (Arch. of Surgery, Vol. X); "Extrapleural Thoracoplasty in Pulmonary Tuberculosis with an Associated Empyema" (Trans. 21st annual meeting, Nat. Tuberculosis Asso., 1925); and "Teaching Clinic: Lung Surgery" (Ill. Med. Jour., Vol. 53). Dr. Hedblom is a member of the Chicago Surgical Society, Institute of Medicine, Society of Internal Medicine, American Surgical Association, Western Surgical Association, Clinical Surgical Society, and the American Association of Thoracic Surgeons. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha and Phi Beta Pi, and his clubs include the University, Cosmos, Adventurers and Swedish clubs of Chicago. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Colorado College in 1921. He was married at Georgetown, Colo., June 18, 1913, to Eleanor, daughter of George A. Pease, and their children are: Carl Arthur, Jr., George Gordon, Richard Peter and Eleanor Jane Hedblom.

**PARKER, John Clinton,** engineer, was born at Bear River, Nova Scotia, Mar. 20, 1865, son of Silas and Emma Theresa (Harris) Parker, and a descendant of Abraham Parker, who came from England before 1650 and settled at Reading, Mass. He attended public schools in Boston, Arkansas City and Pueblo, Colo., and obtained a practical knowledge of engineering problems by experimenting with steam and gasoline engines. In his early youth he was variously employed, serving as a printer's apprentice, clerk in a drug store, carpenter's assistant and engine wiper with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. In 1884 he built a tandem bicycle and invented an automatic coupler for railway cars. He was employed in a wholesale hardware business in San Francisco for six years and during 1894–95 operated a passenger boat service on the Sacramento river. He designed a combined gas and steam engine and invented an igniter for gas engines in 1896 and then drafted his most valuable invention, a steam boiler of the water tube type which involved an entirely new principle in the science of steam making. The aim of the original Parker boiler was to avoid re-circulation of the water by so proportioning the length and capacity of the tube that complete evapora-



tion was secured in one passage. In practice this is not entirely the case, but only sufficient water is permitted to flow through the tubes to prevent overheating. The water enters the tubes where they are in contact with the coolest gases and travels toward the hottest gases, finally passing over the fire, by which time the water has largely turned into steam. By this arrangement there is always a wide difference in temperature between the water or steam inside the tubes and the gases on the outside, which gives the most favorable condition for heat transference. The invention, patented Aug. 2, 1898, was awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal in 1904 and the first boiler on this principle was built in Chester, Pa., in 1900. Mr. Parker is president of the Pardel Corporation organized in Philadelphia, to build Parker boilers. In connection with his boiler business, Mr. Parker began issuing engineering data and tables in compact form for professional use and he has developed an extensive business in supplying such data on loose

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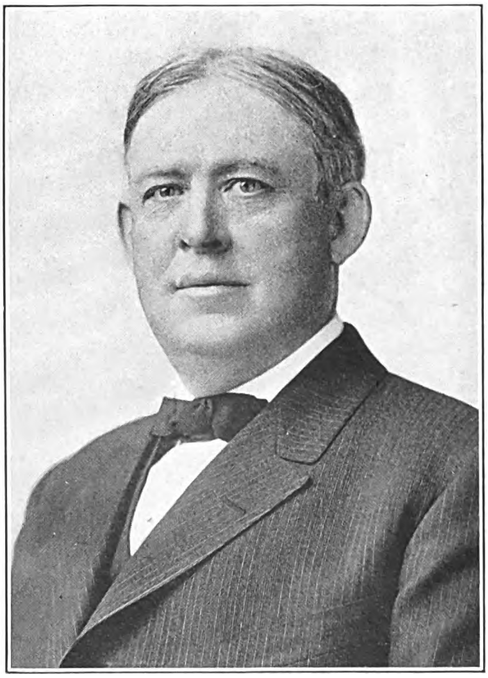
leaf sheets, establishing a company called Lefax in 1910 to carry on this business. Deeply interested in social and economic problems he founded the Standard Corporation in 1910 to provide employment for workmen during business depressions. He has lectured on engineering at Cornell University. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is the founder of an international engineering organization called "The Engineers," of which he is secretary. He is not married.

**EWING, John A.**, lawyer, was born at Kittanning, Pa., Mar. 26, 1858, son of James H. and Eleanor (Rhea) Ewing, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Ewing attended school and college in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar



at Indiana, Pa., in 1880. In 1881 he removed to Leadville, Colo., becoming legal adviser to a large number of the early mining companies. In 1903 he opened a second office in Denver and has maintained both up to the present time, specializing in corporation as well as mining law, and practicing in all of the courts of the state. He is a director of the International Trust Co. and First National Bank of Denver, and of the Carbonate American National Bank of Leadville. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, and of the American, Denver and Colorado bar associations. Mr. Ewing was married, June 14, 1898, to Georgia M., daughter of George G. White, of Leadville, and they had one daughter, Eleanor Eileen Ewing, wife of Robert F. Archibald.

**JOHNSTON, Mary** author, was born at Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va., Nov. 21, 1870, daughter of John William and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston. Her father, a lawyer, was a major of artillery in the Confederate army and a descendant of Peter Johnston, who emigrated from Scotland in 1727, locating first on the James river in Virginia, later in Prince Edward county. He donated the land now occupied by Hampden-Sydney College and for many years was a trustee of that institution. Delicate as a child, Mary Johnston received her early education at home. When she was sixteen the family removed to Birmingham, Ala., and later to New York city. It was while she was in New York, in her twenty-third year, that Miss Johnston made her first efforts at authorship with short stories. Although none of these early productions was published, she continued writing until in 1898, a publisher was found for a novel, "Prisoners of Hope." It achieved marked success and was followed in 1900 by another, under the title, "To Have and To Hold," which established the author's standing as a novelist. The plot of the latter, dealing with early colonial days in Virginia, is of marked originality, strong, consistent with the times, and replete with episodes of the most romantic character. A reviewer in the New York "Times" wrote: "There is nothing possible but unstinted praise for a book of qualities as unique as they are original." Miss Johnston's later writings are: "Audrey" (1902); "Sir Mortimer" (1904); "The Goddess of Reason," a drama of the French Revolution played by Miss Julia Marlowe (1907); "Lewis Rand" (1908); "The Long Roll" (1911); "Cease Firing" (1912); "Hagar" (1913); "The Witch" (1914); "The Fortunes of Garin" (1915); "The Wanderers" (1917); "Pioneers of the Old South," a historical work published in "The Chronicles of America Series" (1917); "Foes" (1918); "Michael Forth" (1919); "Sweet Rocket" (1920); "Silver Cross" (1922); "1492" (1922); "Croatan" (1923); "The Slave Ship" (1924); "The Great Valley" (1926), and "The Exile" (1927). In addition she has written occasional short stories, poems and essays, which have appeared in leading periodical publications. Her more mature works, while manifesting the author's love of nature and keen sense of the historic and romantic, have indicated an increasing influence of spiritual aspiration. Miss Johnston has been an active advocate of the several popular progressive movements, notably woman suffrage, pacifism, internationalism and social reorganization.

**LUNN, Ernest**, electrical engineer, was born at Greenville, Mich., June 23, 1874, son of William P. and Eusebia (Sprague) Lunn and grandson of George Lunn, of York, England, who came to the United States in 1832, and settled near Greenville. His father, William P. Lunn, served in the 21st Mich. volunteer infantry in the civil war, participating in the chief battles and engagements of the army of the Cumberland. Mr. Lunn completed his professional training at the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering in 1899. In that year he entered the service of the Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich. He was associated with the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, as storage battery engineer, during 1902–14 and with the Walker (electric) Vehicle Co. during 1903–14, as joint organizer and president. Since 1914 he has been electrical engineer of the Pullman Co. and the Pullman Car & Manu-

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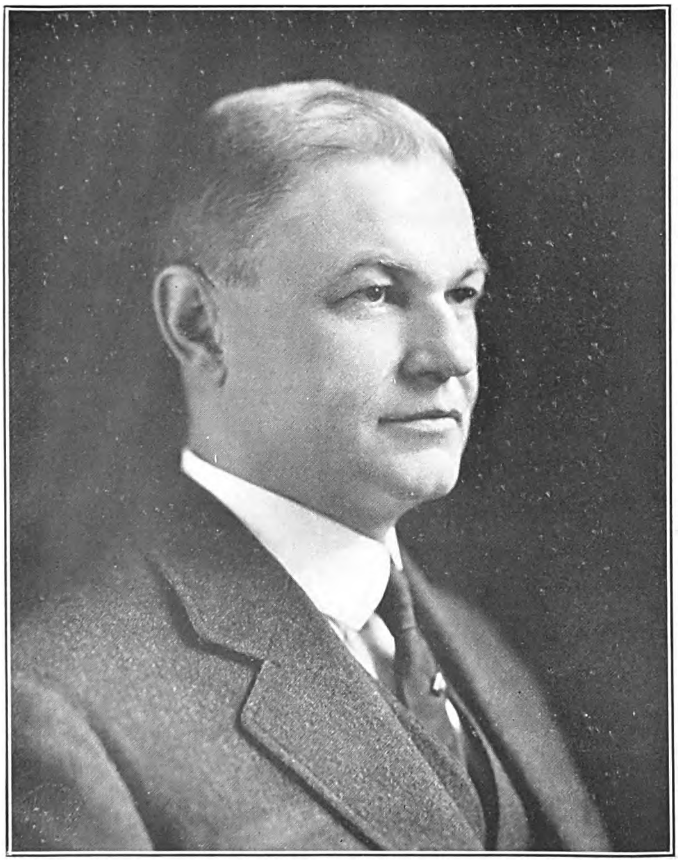

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Ernest Lunn

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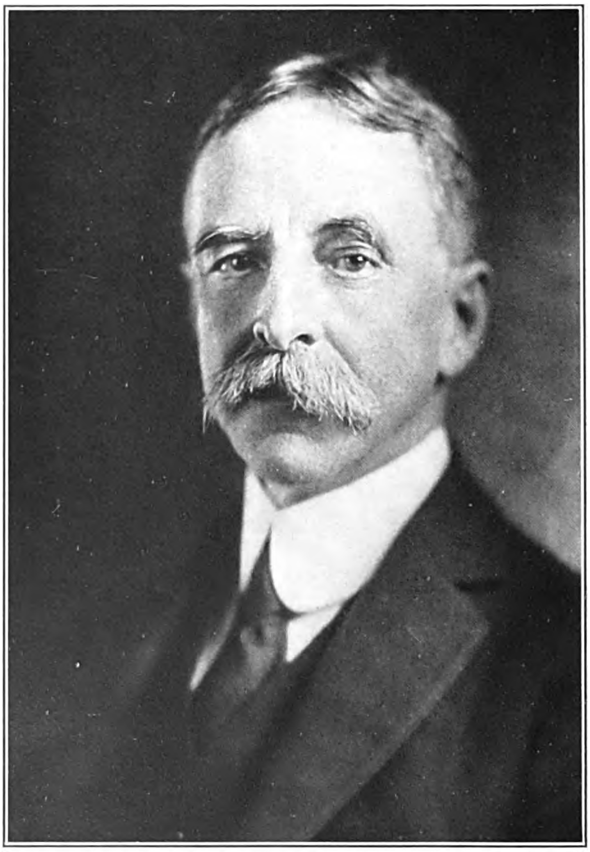

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Robert Grant.

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facturing Co., of Chicago, Ill. As an electrical engineer Mr. Lunn has specialized particularly in storage battery design, operation and maintenance of large installations. While with the Walker Vehicle Co., he was in large part responsible for the development of the Walker electric truck, and at the Pullman shops he perfected the lighting of the Pullman sleeping car. Within recent years Mr. Lunn has made a series of studies in the field of electric welding, believing that the future possibilities of that art are far-reaching, and as regional vice-president of the American Welding Society he has sought to develop an interest in and a knowledge of the art. He is a member of the Association of Railway Electrical Engineers, American Welding Society, American Electrochemical Society, Western Society of Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers (former manager) and the Illinois Athletic, Chicago, Olympia Fields Country and Electric clubs of Chicago. Golf is his favorite recreation. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Dec. 19, 1901, to Rose, daughter of Ernst Frederick Maier, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

**GRANT, Robert,** judge and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1852, son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant, and grandson of Patrick and Anna Powell (Mason) Grant. His grandfather was a native of Bannffshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Boston in 1800 and his grandmother was a daughter of U. S. Senator Jonathan Mason (q.v.). He was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College. Following his graduation in 1873 he took a post-graduate course in philology at Harvard, obtaining the Ph.D. degree in 1876; he received his law degree at the law school of Harvard in 1879. He practiced his profession in Boston until 1893 when he became judge of the probate court and the court of insolvency for Suffolk county, an office he held until 1922. He was on the Boston board of water commissioners for five years (chairman, 1888–93), and has long been a member of the board of overseers of Harvard (president, 1917–21), and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. To the public at large Judge Grant is chiefly known as an author of essays, novels and occasional verse. His essays, which include "The Reflections of a Married Man" (1892), "The Opinions of a Philosopher" (1893), "The Art of Living" (1896), and "Search-Light Letters" (1899), are of a compact and close structure and form witty and pungent commentaries on the mental, moral and social habits of contemporary American life. Of his novels, which have been compared with those of F. Hopkinson Smith, his most noteworthy are "Unleavened Bread" (1900), a story of one character, a self-educated, egocentric American woman who cannot see beyond herself or the place she occupies; "The Chippendales" (1909); and "The Bishop's Granddaughter" (1925), with its theme of marriage and divorce. His other books are a volume of verse, "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels" (1879); "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" (1880); "The Lambs" (1882); "The Average Man" (1883); "The King's Men" (1884); "The Knave of Hearts" (1885); "A Romantic Young Lady" (1886); "Jack Hall, or, The School Days of an American Boy" (1887); "Jack in the Bush, or, A Summer on a Salmon River" (1888); "The Bachelor's Christmas" (1895); "The North Shore of Massachusetts" (1896); "The Undercurrent" (1904); "The Orchid" (1905); "The Law Breakers" (1906); "The Convictions of a Grandfather" (1912); "The High Priestess" (1915); "Their Spirit" (1916); "Law and the Family" (1919); and a collection of his poems, "Occasional Verses, 1873–1923" (1926). He holds the honorary degrees of Litt.D. of Columbia (1921) and Harvard (1922). In 1927 he served with Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the commission appointed by Gov. Fuller to review the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and conviction. Judge Grant was married, July 3, 1883, to Amy Gordon, daughter of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G. C. M. G., of Montreal, Canada, and granddaughter of John Galt, the Scotch novelist, and has had four children: Robert, Alexander Galt, Patrick and Gordon Grant.

**GREEN, William Mercer,** Protestant Episcopal bishop coadjutor of Mississippi, was born at Greenville, Miss., July 12, 1876, son of Rev. Duncan Cameron and Arabella (Bott) Green and grandson of William Mercer Green (q.v.), a Protestant Episcopal bishop of Mississippi. His father was also a clergyman. The son was graduated at the University of the South, with the degree of B.A. in 1896, receiving that of M.A. in 1898 and B.D. in 1899. Ordained in the latter year to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church at Jackson, Miss., he began pastoral work as a missionary in charge of St. Columb's Chapel, Jackson, Miss., St. Luke's Ridgeland, Miss., and St. Luke's, Flora, Miss. He was rector of Grace Church, Canton, Miss. during 1900–02; assistant rector of St. John's, Knoxville, Tenn., 1902–05; rector of St. Paul's, Meridian, Miss., 1905–09; dean of All Saints College, Vicksburg, Miss., 1909–11; and rector of St. Andrew's, Jackson, Miss., 1911–19. In 1919 he was elected bishop coadjutor of Mississippi, an office he has since filled with ability and devotion, to the great benefit of his diocese and of the people of Mississippi in general. In that year the University of the South conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. His favorite recreations are golf and fishing. He was married, Nov. 16, 1904, to Pauline Priestley, daughter of John Thomas Priestley, a planter of Canton, Miss. They have three sons, William Mercer, Jr., John Thomas and Duncan Cameron Green.

**LEWISOHN, Ludwig,** author, was born in Berlin, Germany, May 30, 1882, son of Jacques and Minna (Eloesser) Lewisohn. His parents were German Jews, with whom he came to the United States in 1890, the family settling in Charleston, S. C. He attended a Charleston high school, received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the College of Charleston in 1901 and took his second master's degree at Columbia in 1903. His literary career began on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co. (1904-05) and after a formative period as a magazine contributor, turned to teaching. He was instructor in German at the University of Wisconsin (1910–11) and assistant professor of German language and literature at Ohio State University for eight years. In 1919 he became dramatic critic for the "Nation," in New York, was its associate editor in 1920–24, and has since been one of its contributing editors. His early critical work showed a perceptive and discriminating thinker with the detachment of objectivity, preoccupied with the uni-

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versal problems of man and conversant with the aims and values of literature. A turning point in his perspective came as a sequel to his struggles to obtain an accredited footing when, seeking an instructorship to teach English in a western college, he was denied the post solely for racial reasons. He regarded the rebuff as an expression of an anti-Semitic bias and its effect upon him was a recoil from Americanism as a gospel for aliens and a return to the Jewish fold. In his youth his Hebraism had been subjected to Christian teachings and surroundings by his attendance at a Methodist church and his active participation in its Sunday-school work, and he had further detached himself from his race by marriage to a Gentile. His writings, therefore, both in essays and novels, have dealt almost wholly with Jewish problems. To his studies thereon he brought a keen understanding of the Hebrew mind and its diverse workings, and he gradually emerged as the most outstanding figure in America in the interpretation of Jewish life and aspirations. A pronounced personal note entered into his studies of the Jewish question, especially in his autobiography, "Upstream—An American Chronicle" (1922), and its continuation in "Mid-Channel" (1926), which are intended to exercise a counteracting influence on similar chronicles, such as Mary Antin's "Promised Land" and "The Americanization of Edward Bok." In "Israel" (1926) he made an earnest plea, addressed chiefly to Jews, for an understanding of the spiritual and ethnological factors that set them as a race apart, and for a faithful adherence to its best traditions and resistance to the forces of assimilation. His other books, which show a creational energy and productivity of a wide range, are "A Broken Snare" (1908); "A Night in Alexandria" (1909), a dramatic poem; "German Style, An Introduction to the Study of German Prose" (1910); "The Modern Drama: An Essay in Interpretation" (1915); "The Spirit of Modern German Literature" (1916), lectures delivered at the University of Wisconsin; "The Poets of Modern France" (1918); "The Drama and the Stage" (1922); a group of novels expository of Jewish problems in their themes, "Don Juan" (1923), "The Case of Mrs. Cramp" (1926), "Roman Summer" (1927), and "Island Within" (1928); "The Creative Life" (1924); "Cities and Men" (1927); and "Adam" (1930), a drama of Judaism in seven scenes. He edited (with Wm. Peterfield Trent) "Letters of an American Farmer" (1904), and an anthology of critical opinion on contemporary literature, "A Book of Modern Criticism" (1919). He has also translated from the German Ernst von Frieherr's "Health and Suggestions," "the Dietetics of the Mind" (1910); Sudermann's "Indian Lily and Other Stories" (1911); most of Gerhart Hauptmann's dramatic works (7 vols., 1912–17) and edited their publication; Pinski's "The Treasure" (1915), a Judeo-German drama; Halbe's "Youth" and Hirschfeld's "The Mothers" (1916), plays for the Drama League; and several German novels, among them Latzko's "The Judgment of Peace" (1919), "Wedlock" by Jacob Wassermann (1926), and Ewers' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (1927). Lewisohn's work in the mass reveals a consistent style of literary force approaching genius, a subtle and versatile intellect, and a poet and artist swayed by idealism and hope of a better world. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was given him by the College of Charleston in 1914. He has been a lecturer on literature and Jewish subjects since 1920, and since 1924 has made lengthy sojourns in Europe, chiefly in Paris, Vienna and Palestine. He was married, Dec. 12, 1906, at Charleston, S. C., to Mary Arnold (Croker) Childs.

**BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz,** associate justice of the U. S. supreme court (1916–..), was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1856, son of Adolf and Frederika (Dembitz) Brandeis. His father, a native of Prague, Bohemia, came to the United States in 1848, and was a successful grain merchant in Louisville. Justice Brandeis' general education was received in the private and public schools of his native city and in the Realschule of Dresden, Saxony, and he made his professional preparation in the Harvard University law school, being graduated LL.B. in 1877. Following a year of additional study at Harvard he began practice in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, but in the following year removed to Boston, which became his permanent residence until he entered the supreme court. He was at first associated with Samuel D. Warren, under the style of Warren & Brandeis, but this firm was succeeded by Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter in 1897. While engaged in building up a large and representative practice, he won a well-merited reputation for his generous public spirit, which often moved him to represent worthy causes entirely without remuneration. At the beginning of his career his article in the Harvard "Law Review" on "The Right to Privacy," although received reluctantly by the courts, enunciated a principle that is now widely recognized. In 1882–83, during the absence of Prof. James B. Thayer, he delivered the course in the Harvard law school on the law of evidence, and in 1892–96 he lectured on business law in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As counsel for the policyholders' protective committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in 1905, he turned his attention to an inquiry into the uses and abuses of life insurance and the formulation of laws defining its functions and operation. He disclosed that the wage-earners of Massachusetts were burdened with a system of industrial life insurance, the costs of which were excessive, giving rise to hundreds of thousands of lapsed policies with consequent losses of protection and of money. It was his belief that the state should make it possible for wage-earners and salaried persons to secure life insurance at cost, through the medium of the savings banks of the commonwealth. This notable innovation in financial theory and practice was incorporated in the Brandeis savings bank insurance bill and enacted by the Massachusetts legislature, after overcoming a determined opposition, in June, 1907. The effect of this law was that the insurance companies issuing industrial policies were compelled to promptly reduce premium rates by at least twenty per cent, as compared with the previous record of increases, and now, any resident of Massachusetts can secure $14,000 ordinary insurance on a single life at a net cost averaging 20 per cent less than that charged by the Connecticut companies. Again, as a member of the Public Franchise League, Mr. Brandeis volunteered his services as counsel and played a conspicuous part in the successful struggle against the Boston Elevated Railway Co. to maintain for the city of Boston the control of its local transportation, through the public ownership of its privately operated subway system. In 1907

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he drafted and secured the enactment of the sliding scale gas act, under which the price of gas was reduced to eighty cents and a settlement made of the troubled state prevailing in the Boston gas industry. The general industrial situation, as it affects the relations of trade unions with employers of labor, was always a leading interest in Mr. Brandeis' mind, and he consistently maintained the contention that trade unions were legitimate and advantageous. However, he was opposed to abuses in the administration of trade unions which at times have tended to restrict the working capacity of their members and to interfere with the normal conduct of employers' business; holding that workers share in the responsibility of increasing the efficiency of the enterprises in which they are employed, as certainly, as morally speaking, they should be entitled to share in the net profits produced by their labors. During the period 1907–12 he took an active part in opposing the proposed merger by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. of all the steam railroads, electric trolley lines and steamship lines east of New York, finally defeating the railroad's plan. As a result of his careful investigations at this time, he predicted in 1907 the inevitable financial collapse of the New Haven railroad, in consequence of the unsound financial policies followed in its management. His warnings, largely unheeded at the time, were well founded, for a crash actually occurred a few years later.

He defended the constitutionality before the U. S. supreme court of laws limiting the hours of labor for women in the states of Oregon and Illinois (ten hours), Ohio (nine hours) and California (eight hours) during the years 1907–14, and in the latter year argued in support of the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law. In preparing his argument in Muller vs. Oregon (208 U. S. 412, 1907), in defense of a state's right to limit women's working hours, he developed a type of brief that revolutionized the presentation of the defense of social legislation. Instead of drawing exclusively upon legal precedents and principles he actually devoted all but three pages of a hundred-page brief to an exposition of the conditions obtaining in most factories and their effects upon the workers and the community, introducing for the purpose the testimony of medical and public health experts. He presented a document of actual human experience. As chairman of the board of arbitration in 1910 he contributed the "preferential union shops" as the basis of settlement in the needle trade workers' disputes and brought peace to an industry that for some time previously had suffered regularly each year strikes of unusual bitterness. By the terms of this settlement, which affected approximately 600 manufacturers, 100,000 employees, and a gross annual output of $300,000,000, the union shop was to be recognized, members of the trade union were to have the preference in employment, and employers were to have the right of choice only between one union man and another if such help was available. A form of industrial court was also established, over which Mr. Brandeis presided as chairman during 1910–14. As counsel for Glavis in the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation in congress in 1910, Mr. Brandeis brought the issue of conservation of natural resources squarely before the public, erecting it into a national issue. In 1910 he raised issues of public administration when as counsel before the interstate commerce commission, opposing the petition of the railroads of the country for the right to raise rates, he emphasized the importance of efficiency and economy, introducing the system of scientific management into railroad operation. When, three years later, the railroads again urged general increase of rates, he was appointed special counsel by the commission. He was special counsel for the U. S. treasury department in the Riggs National Bank case, in which the government's charge that the Riggs National Bank of Washington had violated banking regulations was upheld in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, May 22, 1915.

His repeated public services, coupled with his demonstrated proficiency in law and practice, were officially recognized in his nomination by President Wilson, Jan. 28, 1916, to be associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. This nomination was confirmed by the senate, and he assumed the duties of the office, June 5, 1916. Powerful financial interests, however, according to the report of the judiciary committee, opposed his confirmation in the senate, to such a degree indeed that President Wilson was moved to explain his reasons for the nomination in a special letter to the senate. The President wrote: "I nominated Mr. Brandeis . . . because it was, and is, my deliberate judgment that, of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test, and know, he is exceptionally qualified. I can not speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly, and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit, or of the many evidences he has given of being imbued to the very heart with our American ideals of justice and equality of opportunity; of his knowledge of modern economic conditions and of the way they bear upon the masses of the people, or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each other's minds, who had before been heated antogonists. This friend of justice and of men will ornament the high court of which we are all so justly proud."

On the supreme court bench Justice Brandeis has consistently defended the Bill of Rights, with its avowal of human liberty and human dignity, and in his interpretations of the Constitution has insisted on the continuation of the spirit in which that document was written; that is, the will to reconcile human rights with property rights and to maintain equable relations between the two. Accordingly, when the court has tended to ignore the rights originally granted to the individual in matters of conviction, whether political, religious or economic, he has dissented vigorously. He opposed the convictions of citizens obtained under the Espionage Act of 1917 unless it could be shown that the utterances for which they were convicted clearly interferred with the conduct of the war (Schaefer v. United States, 251 U. S. 466; Pierce v. United States, 252 U. S. 239; Milwaukee Publishing Co. v. Burleson, 255 U. S. 407). When the supreme court in 1927 upheld the validity of the California syndicalism law, which made it a felony for a person to join an organization advocating the overthow of the existing government, Justice Brandeis dissented so vigorously (Whitney v. California, 274 U. S. 357) that Anita

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Whitney, who had been convicted under the law, was pardoned by Governor Young. He dissented with Justice Holmes, in 1929, when the court denied citizenship to Rosika Schwimmer, a pacifist, because she would not swear to bear arms in time of war, and he did so again in the journeymen stonecutters' case (Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, 274 U. S. 37), decided in 1927, in which the court held that the act of the union in urging building trades unions not to use stone produced by unfair manufacturers was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. While he has opposed the oppression of private property, he nevertheless dissented from the majority opinion in Quaker City Cab Co. v. Pennsylvania (277 U. S. 376), which held unconstitutional the Pennsylvania law taxing the gross receipts of corporations engaged in the taxi business, while exempting individual taxicab operators from the tax. Believing that it is the function of congress and the people, not of the courts, to pass upon the wisdom of legislation and that the state may enact laws governing men's morals within certain limited fields, he sustained the constitutionality of the Prohibition amendment and enforced the Volstead act in repeated instances. He is the author of "Business—A Profession" (1914) and "Other People's Money" (1914), the latter dealing with the power of concentration of capital, and the questions occasioned by wealth and large business enterprises. He was chairman of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs (1914–18), and honorary president of the Zionist Organization of America (1918–20). Justice Brandeis was married, Mar. 23, 1891, to Alice, daughter of Joseph Goldmark, of New York city. They have two daughters, Susan, wife of Jacob H. Gilbert, and Elizabeth, wife of Paul A. Raushenbush.

**TYLER, John Poyntz,** 4th Protestant Episcopal bishop of North Dakota, was born at "Tarwood," Hanover co., Va., June 15, 1862, son of Wat Henry and Jane Louisa (Blake) Tyler. Having lost his father who was a physician and a nephew of President John Tyler, at the age of twelve, he was compelled to divide his time between study and labor. He taught school for three years before reaching his majority and having decided to follow the ministry, studied for two years in a preparatory college, and three years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, Alexandria, Va. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Alfred Magill Randolph in 1888 and advanced to the priesthood a year later. His first charge was at Westover Parish, Charles City, Va., and in 1891 he accepted a call to Christ Church, Millwood, Va., and was rector of St. Paul's Church, Greenville, O., in 1895–96, and of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, for eight years. From the beginning of his ministry, Dr. Tyler had been interested in missions, both foreign and domestic, and when the office of archdeacon was established in the diocese of Virginia, in 1904, he was made its first incumbent. With headquarters in Richmond, he devoted four years to missionary work in all parts of the state, providing for the supply of vacant parishes, inaugurating new churches, and securing better support for the clergy. He then resumed pastoral work as rector of St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md., where he continued until 1913, in the meantime serving as archdeacon of Cumberland, with supervision of missionary work in the western part of the state. In 1913 he was elected missionary bishop of North Dakota and on Jan. 6, 1914, he was consecrated in Hagerstown by Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Theological Seminary of Virginia, in June 1914. Bishop Tyler was married, Sept. 18, 1890, to Ada Webster, daughter of Daniel W. Rodrick of Martinsburg, W. Va. and they had six children, Mary, wife of Edward H. Cole; Jane, wife of Dalton A. Griffith; Blake; Ada Rodrick, wife of William Robinson Moss; Wat Henry and John Poyntz Tyler, Jr.

**DUNLAP, John Robertson,** journalist, was born in Lexington, Ky., April 11, 1857, son of Henry Clay and La Belle (Boyce) Dunlap. The family in America was founded by William Dunlap, of the north of Ireland, who emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., about 1700. His son William, revolutionary soldier, married Rebecca Robertson and their son, John Robertson, who married Emily Boyce, was Mr. Dunlap's grandfather. The grandfather served in the war of 1812 and the father in the Civil war. He completed his education at the Linsly Institute, Wheeling, W. Va., and began his career with a corps of railway engineers in Virginia in 1874. Entering the employ of the Wheeling, W. Va., "Daily Register," he acquired a thorough knowledge of newspaper work while holding the successive positions of bookkeeper, reporter, and editor. He became general manager of the "Louisville Daily Commercial" in 1884 and three years later, assistant to the editor of "The Engineering and Mining Journal" in New York city. He founded the "India Rubber World" in 1889, "Hardware" in 1890 (later "Hardware Age"), and the "Engineering Magazine" in 1891. The last was the pioneer in industrial management journalism and under Mr. Dunlap's direction over a period of thirty-seven years when he was its editor and publisher, it rendered a valuable service to industrial progress throughout the world; it became widely noted for its practical and technical discussions of industrial management problems. An English edition of the "Engineering Magazine" was established in 1897 and in 1916 its name was changed to "Industrial Management." Mr. Dunlap continued to be its editor-in-chief until January 1928 when he disposed of his interests in the periodical to the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. In 1895 he founded the "Engineering Index" as a monthly feature of the "Engineering Magazine," containing an epitome of the outstanding articles published in current engineering journals of America and Europe. The "Index" was acquired by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1917. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Democratic Club. He is a Unitarian in religion. Mr. Dunlap was married twice: (1) Jan. 7, 1886, to Isadora, daughter of Mortimer Pollock, of Wheeling, W. Va., who died in 1908; (2) Nov. 6, 1918, to Eugenia Blackmore, daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Logan of Wheeling, W. Va. He had three children by the first marriage: La Belle, wife of Kenneth M. Spencer; Boyce, and John Robertson Dunlap, Jr.

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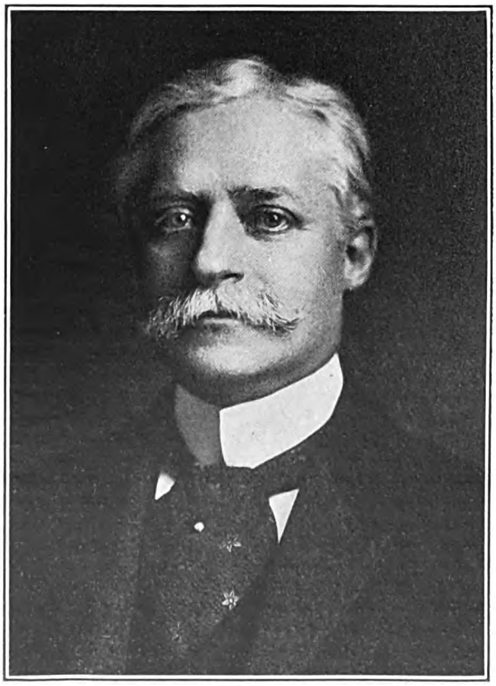
**MYERS, Lewis Edward,** industrialist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1863, son of Joseph and Hannah (Shambury) Myers. Mr. Myers attended the Episcopal Classical Academy, later matriculating in Pittsburgh University, and in 1886 entered the employ of the Edison Co. of New York, at Pittsburgh. He was transferred to the Philadelphia office in 1887 and upon moving to Chicago in 1888 became district manager of the Detroit Electrical Co. In 1889 he organized the engineering firm of L. E. Myers Co., of which he has since been president. In 1892 this company installed the first electric multiple unit control system for the Chicago elevated railway, and at Wellston, O., in 1899, he built the first combined steam and electric railway. He designed and built a reproduction of the Panama canal for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, which was awarded the grand prize over all exhibits of any nature. One of the most important commissions executed by the L. E. Myers Co. in recent years was the building of a dam on the Dix river in Kentucky (1925), the largest rock filled dam in the world, containing 1,840,000 cubic yards of rock. Mr. Myers is also president of the Lake Superior District Power Co., Compania Cubana L. E Myers of Cuba, Ironwood & Bessemer Railway & Light Co., Ashland Light, Power & Street Railway Co., Central Power Co., Southern Wisconsin Electric Co., Central Illinois Utilities Co., Eastern Illinois Ice Co., Marquette County Gas & Electric Co., Tri-State Construction & Equipment Co., Westrumite Co. of America, Ashland Power Co., Ashland County Land Co., Gogebic and Iron Counties Railway & Light Co., Hurley Water Co., Ironwood Water Works Co., and the Michigan Gas & Electric Co. He is a trustee of the Chicago board of education and president of the Anti-Cruelty Society and the Chicago Civic Hospital; a member of the Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Western Society of Engineers, Edison Pioneers and American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Masonic fraternity (32nd degree). His political affiliation is with the Republican party. At his country estate at Lake Geneva, Wis., he devotes his time to floriculture, particularly to the cultivation of roses and orchids. His clubs include the Chicago Automobile, Lake Shore Athletic, Butterfield Country, Lake Geneva Country and Rowing.

**DARGAN, Olive Tilford,** poet and dramatist, was born in Grayson county, Ky., the daughter of Elisha Francis and Rebecca (Day) Tilford. She was educated at the University of Nashville and Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., taught in Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Canada until her marriage, and travelled abroad during 1910–14. Her chief medium of expression has been through poetic drama, most of her plays having their mise en scène set in medieval, classical and even pre-historic eras. Her published dramas are "Semiramis," "Carlotta" and "The Poet" (1904); "Lords and Lovers," "The Shepherd" (a prose drama of modern revolutionary Russia) and "The Siege" (1906); "The Mortal Gods," "A Son of Hermes" and "Kidmir" (1912), and "The Flutter of the Goldleaf and Other Plays," with Frederick Peterson (1922). Mrs. Dargan has brought to her dramatic writings an assured touch, a virile command of plot and form and a delicate insight, and invested their themes and moods with a plausible reality and passion without resort to the artifices common to the characterization and diction of most dramas that poetically repicture the past. Of her earlier plays a critic wrote: "if dramatic poetry were not a sacrificial offering for art she must have attained the wider recognition to which much of her work entitles her." Her other books are "The Welsh Pony" (1913); "Path Flower and Other Poems," chiefly lyrics (1914), and "The Cycle's Rim" (1916), a volume of sonnets which was awarded a prize of $500 by the Southern Society of New York as the best book by a Southern author published that year. As a lyrical poet she reveals a delicate psychology and a spontaneous utterance in pure and unaffected diction. Emotion held in restraint and beauty and felicity of expression characterize her sonnets in "Cycle's Rim," which are of the twentieth century and products of a modern temperament, yet possess every old distinction of poetic truth. Her poetry occasionally appears in the more literary magazines. She was married at Blue Ridge, Ga., to Pegram Dargan of South Carolina.

**BETTS, Samuel Rossiter,** lawyer, was born in New York city, Nov. 5, 1854, son of George Frederic and Ellen (Porter) Betts. He belongs to a family of lawyers, many of his ancestors having been distinguished members of the bar of the states of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, including members of the Dewey



and Noble families of Massachusetts. His father was identified with that profession for forty years and his grandfather, Samuel Rossiter Betts (q.v.), for whom he was named, was for over forty years federal judge for the southern district of New York. Mr. Betts attended Charlier School, New York city, and Mohegan Lake School, New York, before entering Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. in

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1875. He received his law degree at the Columbia Law School in 1877 and practiced in New York city until 1926, being a member in succession of the firms of Betts, Atterbury & Betts; Betts, Hyde & Betts, and Betts, Sheffield & Betts, being senior partner of the last for many years. He specialized in patent and trademark law and appeared in many of the most notable cases of that nature throughout his career in the U. S. supreme court and the appellate, circuit and district courts in various parts of the country. He was counsel for the General Electric Co., the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., various Edison companies and various Marconi companies, the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers in its famous suit over the Selden automobile patent, the Freeport-Texas Co. in its litigation over a large sulphur deposit in Texas, the Union Bag & Paper Co., Colgate & Co. and Hanan & Sons. His library of bound volumes on these noteworthy cases was presented by him to the library of the Yale Law School. Mr. Betts has been U. S. commissioner and master in equity of U. S. courts since 1877. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Century Association. Mr. Betts has been specially active in the affairs of Yale University: secretary of his class, a member of many special committees and a director and agent of the Yale alumni university fund. He has been a director since 1898 and president since 1921 of the New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in religion. He was married, Nov. 19, 1918, to Lillias Verne Armstrong of Minneapolis, Minn., who died May 31, 1929.

**EMERSON, Frank Collins**, governor of Wyoming (1927-. .), was born in Saginaw, Mich., May 26, 1882, the son of Byron Delbridge and Anne Collins (Pendell) Emerson. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1904 with the degree of B.S. in civil engineering. Shortly after graduation he went to Wyoming and for two years was variously employed in his profession. He was chief engineer of the Wyoming Land and Irrigation Company during 1907-14 and was superintendent of the Big Horn Canal Association from 1915 to 1919, during this period being also superintendent of the Lower Hanover Canal Association and engineer for the Wyoming Sugar Co. and the Worland Drainage District. He was councilman of the town of Worland in 1917-19. In the latter year he began his public career as state engineer of Wyoming, being charged with the responsibility of protecting and developing the state's water resources under broad powers authorized by legislation creating the post. He served through Gov. Carey's four-year term but his removal was attempted by the succeeding governor, William B. Ross, a Democrat. Mr. Emerson challenged the power of Gov. Ross to oust him from office; the case was taken to the supreme court which reinstated him in 1924 after being out of office for about ten months. He retained the post for three years thereafter until elected governor. The attention attracted by this controversy with Gov. Ross and his admirable record as state engineer, made him a popular candidate for governor on the Republican ticket in 1926 and he was elected over Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross by a majority of 1365 votes. As state engineer Mr. Emerson represented Wyoming upon the Colorado river commission, and took a leading part in drafting the Colorado river compact between the seven states interested in the disposition of the river's waters. As governor he also acted as a special adviser to the secretary of the interior upon Colorado river problems. A primary policy of Gov. Emerson's administration has been the pursuit of a constructive program for the development of the state's natural resources. A comprehensive plan for highway betterment has also received special attention. Gov. Emerson is president of the Farmers' Cooperative Lumber Co. of Worland, Wyoming, a member of Zeta Phi Engineering Honor Society, and for many years a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In religion he is a Baptist and he is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and the Elks. He was married Jan. 17, 1910, to Zennia Jean, daughter of Peter Reynders of Grand Rapids, Mich., and they have three children, Frank Collins, Jr., David Williams, and Eugene Reynders Emerson.

**FULLER, Edward Eugene**, underwriter, was born at Tolland, Conn., May 13, 1853, son of Lucius Seymour and Mary Eliza (Bliss) Fuller. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Fuller, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Woburn, Mass., and married Elizabeth Tidd. From them the line of descent is traced throught their son Thomas and his wife Ruth Richardson; their son John and his wife, Phoebe Symonds; their son David and his wife Hannah Fuller; their son Abijah and his wife Abigail Meacham; and their son Seymour Fuller and his wife Loisa Butler, who were the grandparents of Edward Eugene Fuller. Deacon Abijah Fuller served as sergeant in the revolutionary war. Mr. Fuller's father was a banker, insurance underwriter, judge of probate and was a member of both branches of the Connecticut legislature. The son received his education in the public schools of Tolland, at Woodstock (Conn.) Academy, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1871, after a few months as clerk in the book store of Geer & Pond, Hartford, Conn., he accepted a position in the home office of the Aetna Fire Insurance Co. He has ever since continued in the insurance business was ten years with the Aetna; during 1883-1900 was secretary of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; during 1905-08 general agent for eastern Connecticut of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, and since 1918 has been connected with the home office of the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford. Since 1890 he has also represented various companies as agent. He has been a director of the Tolland County National Bank of Tolland, is an incorporator of the Savings Bank of Tolland, and a director of the Mystic Valley Water Co., of Mystic, Conn. He was a charter member of company K, first regiment, Connecticut national guard, serving during 1879-84, and is now a member of the veteran organization of that company. He was a Connecticut state senator during 1895-96; a member of the house of representa-

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Jacob Pfeiffer

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tives during 1909–10 and 1921–22, and in 1900 alternate delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1900 he was building and loan Commissioner of Connecticut. He has been delegate to many political conventions, and served for sixteen years as a member of the Tolland school board. He is a 32d degree Mason; was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Connecticut in 1902; grand master of the grand council of Connecticut in 1905; grand master of the grand lodge of Connecticut in 1908; grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Connecticut in 1912, and master of the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection in Hartford in 1906. As grand master of the grand lodge of Connecticut he laid the final stone of the $2,000,000 stone bridge across the Connecticut river at Hartford in 1908.

**PFEIFFER, Jacob,** manufacturer, was born at Wadsworth, O., Apr. 7, 1861, son of Jacob and Henrietta (Zorn) Pfeiffer. His father emigrated from Germany in 1860. After a high school education, he began his business career with E. Steinbacher, a wholesale and retail drug dealer in Akron, O. Later he was associated with Benton Myers & Co., wholesale druggists of Cleveland, O., 1883–84, and with John Lamparter in the retail drug business in Akron, O., during 1889–96. In 1892 Mr. Pfeiffer with three associates began the manufacture of druggists' rubber sundries, in a small one-story building. Later he purchased the interests of his partners and conducted the business alone until 1899 when it was incorporated as the Miller Rubber Manufacturing Co., his brother William joining him in the enterprise. In 1906 the capital was increased and Jacob Pfeiffer was made president; in 1929 he became chairman of the board of directors. Under his energetic and efficient management the business grew rapidly. It is now capitalized at $28,000,000 and its factory in Akron, O., contains thirty-three acres of floor space and employs 5,000 hands. The company introduced to the medical profession the surgeon's seamless rubber glove now in use throughout the world as a protection against septic infection. It also makes automobile tires, tire accessories and repair materials, druggists', surgeons' and hospital rubber goods and innumerable special products. It maintains representatives and warehouses throughout the United States and by means of foreign agents its products are distributed throughout the world. Mr. Pfeiffer is also president of the Miller Rubber Co. of New York, the Logan Clay Products Co. of Logan, O., and the Overlook Allotment Co. of Akron. He is a director of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Akron Chamber of Commerce, Ohio Society of New York, Masonic Order (32nd degree, Shriner), Order of Elks, the Akron City and Portage Country clubs, Congress Lake, and Congressional Country clubs, of Washington, D. C., and the Greenwich (Conn.) Club. He is a member of the Lutheran Reformed Church. He was married, Dec. 31, 1919, to Kathryn B., daughter of Daniel Dunne, of Chicago, Ill.

**DICKS, Robert Howe,** manufacturer, was born at Dayton, O., May 22, 1854, son of James Barber and Margaret (Weaver) Dicks. After a public school education he became a clerk in a Dayton book store in 1870, continuing in that position three years. In 1886 Mr. Dicks and Elmer H. Wiggim purchased the business of I. L. Baker & Son, manufacturers of sealing wax, founded in Dayton in 1867, and under the firm name of Dicks & Wiggim, proceeded to enlarge the territory covered by their predecessors and to increase the volume of sales. Owing to the fact that the demand for fruit jar sealing wax was confined almost entirely to the summer season, the partners decided to manufacture a product for which there was a market throughout the year. Accordingly in 1890 they purchased a small putty mill and after much experimentation, developed a better quality of putty at less cost than that made by the former owner. Within three years they trebled the output of putty and were obliged to increase their manufacturing equipment. The firm of Dicks & Wiggim was incorporated in 1903 with a capital of $30,000, Mr. Dicks being president and Mr. Wiggim secretary and treasurer. Soon afterward they added banker, express, stationery, jewelers, bottle and battery waxes and

plumber's cement to the products of the fruit jar wax plant, which in the meantime had continued in successful operation, and in 1906 three other wax plants were acquired and the capital increased to $75,000. In 1910 Mr. Wiggim retired from the business, his interest being purchased by Mr. Dicks and George A. Pontius, and the name was changed to the Dicks-Pontius Co., Mr. Dicks continuing as president. In 1917 the wax and putty departments which had been conducted in separate factories were combined in a new three-story concrete and steel plant which was followed by a second three-story concrete building in 1923, with a total of 43,000 square feet of floor space in the two structures. The output has grown steadily until at the present time the company produces approximately 300,000 pounds of putty and 185,000 pounds of sealing wax per month. Its products are sold throughout the United States. He is

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a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason (Knight Templar and Shriner), and a member of the Dayton chamber of commerce and the Y.M.C.A. He was married, in New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1911, to Jeannette, daughter of William H. Ballard, planter and physician.

**DOSTER, James Jarvis,** university professor, was born near Ariton, Dale co., Ala., Dec. 20, 1873, son of Simeon Jarvis and Sarah (Tucker) Doster and grandson of Joel and Polly (Winchester) Doster. His father was principal of private academies in southeastern Alabama and a member of the Alabama legislature. James Doster began his teaching career at the age of eighteen as instructor in the rural schools. While attending college (1900–02), he was principal of the high school department of the Alabama State Normal College at Troy. He was graduated in the collegiate department of that institution in 1902 with the degree of Ph.B.; in 1906 he received the bachelor's diploma in education at Teachers' College, Columbia University and the degree B.S. at the university. Two years later the master's diploma in education was conferred upon him and in 1909 he was

awarded the M.A. degree at Columbia. During 1902–07 he was head of the department of manual arts and assistant in Latin and German at the Alabama State Normal College. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of Alabama as professor of secondary education and since 1911 he has been professor of philosophy and education, dean of the school of education and director of the summer school. He served as acting dean of the university during 1917–18. For a three-year period (1908–11) he acted as state inspector of the county schools of Alabama. He is the author of a course of study for the county high schools of Alabama. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1917. He was secretary-treasurer of the Association of Alabama Colleges during 1910–23, and became president in 1923. He also is a member of the Alabama Educational Association (president), the Southern University Commission for the Scientific Study of Race Problems, the Alabama State Text-Book Commission, the Alabama Board for Vocational Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of College Teachers of Education, the Southern Council of Education, the National Education Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Southern Educational Association, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He is a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married, Aug. 11, 1909, to Mabel, daughter of Col. Fletcher J. Cowart of Troy, and has a son, James Fletcher Doster.

**THOMAS, Augustus,** playwright, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1857, son of Elihu Baldwin and Imogene (Garrettson) Thomas. After a public school education, he served successively as a page in the Missouri legislature and in the United States house of representatives. While clerking in a railroad office in St. Louis he studied law and was actively associated with labor organizations, especially in 1879, when he was made master workman of a Missouri district assembly (No. 9) of the Knights of Labor. In 1886 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the state legislature on the Republican ticket. His work then gravitated towards the press, and for four years he was a special writer and illustrator for the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and "Republic," the Kansas City "Times," the New York "World," and the "Northwestern Miller." For a part of this period he owned and edited the Kansas City "Mirror." His association with the stage began very early in his career. His father was a theatrical director and frequently took him to plays. At sixteen he began writing for an amateur company which he organized and which performed at railway centres for the benefit of local labor unions, producing two of his youthful efforts "Alone" and "A Big Rise." In his early vicissitudes, while seeking a definite direction for his future work, he also spent a year as an actor with touring companies. He made his debut as a playwright in 1887 by dramatizing as a curtain-raiser Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story "Editha's Burglar," and acted in it on its production by Charles Frohman in 1889 at the Madison Square Theatre in New York city. When later he expanded it to a full-length play, it achieved considerable popularity. Its favorable reception in one act encouraged him to continue writing plays and led to his settling in New York in 1890 in that pursuit. His next play was "Alabama," a romantic drama of the civil war written the same year and staged by A. M. Palmer. Its immediate and enduring success on the stage established him as a popular dramatist and won for him a following which acclaimed his subsequent work as heartily, notably "In Mizzoura" (1893), in which Nat Goodwin starred, and "Arizona" (1900), which was played for many years by numerous touring companies. In "Alabama" he created the American pastoral play. Although in a war-time setting, the suggestion of strife

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that hovered in its background intensified the peace of the scene. His "Arizona" which followed, raised western melodrama to the plane of dramatic art. To a theatrical public over-familiar with sophisticated, or shoddy urban settings, this trio of his early plays presented refreshing new aspects of life pulsating with more than smart-set witticism and the spiritual confinements of a city environment. His "Earl of Pawtucket" (1903) was a comedy with an American subject but cosmopolitan in its appeal, as proved by its success in England, and his "Witching Hour" (1907) was a venture beyond any contemporary dramatist, European or American, based on psychic phenomena which, at the time of its production was still looked upon askance, even by scientists. He recast this play in novel form, published in 1908. It belonged to his group of dramas dealing with telepathy, which included "The Harvest Moon" (1909) and "As a Man Thinks" (1911). The range of Mr. Thomas' work embraced varied dramatic forms, including melodrama, comedy and farce. Mr. Thomas' versatility and productivity as a playwright are evidenced by the extensive list of his plays, which embrace, in addition to those named, "A Man of the World" (1889); "Reckless Temple" (1890); "Afterthoughts" (1890); "Col. Carter of Cartersville" (1892); "The Capitol" (1894); "New Blood" (1894); "The Man Upstairs" (1895); "That Overcoat" (1898); "The Hoosier Doctor" (1898); "The Meddler" (1898); "Oliver Goldsmith" (1900); "On the Quiet" (1901); "Colorado" (1901); "Soldiers of Fortune" (1902); "The Other Girl" (1903); "The Education of Mr. Pipp" (1903); "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" (1905); "Jim DeLancey" (1905); "The Embassy Ball" (1905); "The Ranger" (1907); "The Member from Ozark" (1910); "The Model" (1912); "Mere Man" (1912); "Indian Summer" (1913); "Rio Grande" (1916); "The Copperhead" from a story by Frederick Landis (1918); "David's Adventure," from a novel (1918); "Palmy Days" (1919); "Speak of the Devil" 1920); and "Nemesis" (1921). He also wrote "A Proper Impropriety," "The Dress Suit," "The Holly Tree Inn," "The Music Box," "Alone," "The Big Rise," "Combustion," "A New Year's Call," "A Leaf from the Woods," "Love Will Find the Way," "Still Waters," and "Song of the Dragon." For many years Mr. Thomas has been dean of American playwrights and has perhaps depicted the American scene in its various settings of local and social grades more faithfully and comprehensively than any other playwright of his time. Though a part of the theatre, saturated with its atmosphere, and always writing from the inside, he was a man of the world in his own mental attitude towards his productions, with an instinct for timely interests and thoroughly familiar with American life. He created sincerely, and brought to his creations a well-wrought ingenuity of structure and a mastery of technique. His dramas were always well mounted, well dressed and well acted; he infused atmosphere into their scenes, and his treatment of plays, whatever their themes, never lacked brilliance, dignity and seriousness. His attitude towards the theatre has always been frankly unacademic and unscholastic. He discards the view that the stage's purpose should be intellectual and literary; it is too close to common life as a channel for mirroring its trends and tendencies. "The theatre," he has written, "is the place for the visualizing of ideas—is vital only when it is visualizing some idea then and at the time in the public mind. The theatre is a vital part of everyday life; it is an institution, and as an institution it has a claim upon the popular attention principally in that fact. When it becomes a thing preservative, a museum for certain literary forms, or a laboratory for galvanizing archaic ideas, it is almost useless, and seldom successful as a business enterprise." Much of his devotion to the theatre has also been directed to production. In 1915 he became art director of Charles Frohman, Inc., following Frohman's death, and during 1922–25 was executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association, of which he has long been a member. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Institute of Arts and Letters (president, 1914–16), which awarded him a gold medal in recognition of his services to American drama, and the Society of American Dramatists (president, 1906–11). Williams College conferred upon him its honorary degree of M.H. in 1914, Columbia University that of Litt.D. in 1921, and the University of Missouri its LL.D. degree in 1923. Mr. Thomas is a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. He was married, Aug. 16, 1890, to Lisle U., daughter of John Peck Colby, of St. Louis, Mo., and they had two children, Luke Garrettson Thomas and Glory, wife of William Elliott, Jr. (q.v.).

**GOULD, Arthur Robinson,** U. S. senator (1926–..), was born at East Corinth, Me., Mar. 16, 1857, son of Robinson and Elizabeth (Huse) Gould. He was educated in the public schools and at East Corinth Academy. After being for a time with an uncle in Ohio, he settled finally at Presque Isle, Me., in the fall of 1886 and engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. Three years later he purchased the Aroostook Lumber Co., remodelled the mill and operated it as a local mill until the advent of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, when he began to manufacture lumber for the Boston market. In this business Mr. Gould was the pioneer in northern Maine, and he revolutionized the manufacturing and shipping of lumber business in that part of the state. In 1900 he undertook the water power development of the Aroostook river falls, acquiring the necessary franchise rights and such land titles connected as were necessary. The project completed, he organized the Aroostook Valley railroad to utilize the power, of which he was made president. The first line was built from Presque Isle to Washburn, later extended to New Sweden, and still later a branch line was built to Caribou. The importance of the new road as an adjunct to the Canadian Pacific railroad, with which it connects at Presque Isle may be gathered from the fact that the volume of business done at the Canadian Pacific station at Presque Isle increased during the years 1910–21 from about $50,000 to nearly $1,000,000 per annum. Early in his residence in Presque Isle Mr. Gould bought an undeveloped tract of land west of Presque Isle which he laid out into lots for homes and improved generally; the section is now known as Gouldville. Entering politics in 1921 he was elected to the state senate, where he served as chairman of the committee on state homes and schools. In 1926 he was elected to the U. S. senate on the Republican ticket to serve out the

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unexpired term of Sen. Fernald, which ended in 1931. He is a member of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, commerce, District of Columbia, immigration and public buildings and grounds. He was married, May 3, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Michael Donovan, of Bangor, Me., and they have three children, Mildred, wife of Oliver Shields; Dr. L. E. Gould and Marie, wife of William H. Wildes.

**CLARK, Allen Culling,** lawyer and historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1858, the son of Appleton Prentiss and Elizabeth C. (Woodman) Clark. He was graduated at the National University, Washington, D. C., in law in 1878 and in the following year began the practice of his profession in Washington. When the Equitable Life Insurance Co. was organized in 1885 he was made secretary and trustee, positions he still holds. He took an active interest in the business and cultural life of the capital city, and became a director of the National Capital Bank, the Columbia Title Insurance Co., and the Lincoln Hall Association, of which last

he is president. A man of retiring disposition and fond of research and study, he has devoted his leisure time to writing and historical pursuits. He is a member of the Columbia Historical Society, of which he has been president since January, 1916, and is a manager of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is author of "Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City" (1901); "William Duane" (1905); "Life and Letters of Dolly Madison" (1914); "Dr. and Mrs. William Thornton" (1914); "Series of Biographical Sketches of the Mayors of the City of Washington" and "Daniel Carroll of Duddington" (1921); "Abraham Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln—Our Neighbors" (1924); also of numerous historical essays, chiefly local in character. He was married, Nov. 21, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Henry J. Pearce of Washington, and they had four children: Mary Rosalie, wife of Robert Lewis Graveley; Elizabeth Gertrude; Henry Woodman, and Dorothy Prentiss Clark, wife of William Hendrie Winchcole.

**CROTTI,** (crō-tē), **Andre,** surgeon, was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 14, 1873, son of Charles and Maria (Bisi) Crotti. He was educated at the College of Fribourg, Switzerland, where he was graduated A.B. in 1898, and at the University of Lausanne, where he received his medical degree in 1902. He practiced medicine in Berne, Switzerland, until 1908 when he came to the United States, settling in Columbus, O. After a period of post-graduate work at Ohio State University, where he received his M.D. degree, he engaged in the practice of surgery in Columbus. He is a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital and Grant Hospital and has been chief of staff of the White Cross Hospital since 1926. Dr. Crotti is a director of the First Citizens Trust Co., of Columbus, and a member of the American College of Surgeons (fellow), American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Society for the Study of Internal Secretions, American Society for the Control of Cancer, Northern Tri-State Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Association, West Virginia State Medical Society (honorary), Columbus Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Archaeological Society, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus and the B.P.O.E. He is the author of "Thyroid and Thymus" (1918, 2nd ed. 1922) and a report on experimental research work on endemic goiter (1927, re-published at the International Goiter Conference, Berne, Switzerland, 1927). His favorite recreations are golf, walking and mountain climbing. He was married in Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 2, 1902, to Marie, daughter of Baldwin J. Gwynne, of Columbus, O., and has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth. A son, Andre John, was killed in an automobile accident in 1927.

**MAYFIELD, Earle Bradford,** U. S. senator (1923–29), was born at Overton, Rusk co., Tex., Apr. 12, 1881, the son of John Blythe and Mary (De Geurin) Mayfield. He was graduated at Southwestern University in Texas, in 1900 with the B.S. degree and read law in that and the ensuing year at the University of Texas. Following his admission to the Texas bar in 1901 he opened a law office in Meridian, Tex. Early in his career he became affiliated with the Democratic party and played an active part in Texas politics. He served in the state senate, 1907–13, and during the next ten years was a member of the state railroad commission. In 1922 he defeated the fusion candidate, George E. B. Peddy, and took a seat in the U. S. senate, serving one term of six years. In the senate he was put on the committee on interstate commerce. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York city in 1924. Sen. Mayfield holds the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He was married at Meridian, Tex., June 10, 1902, to Ora Lumpkin, and they have three children, John S., Horace M. and Earle B. Mayfield, Jr.

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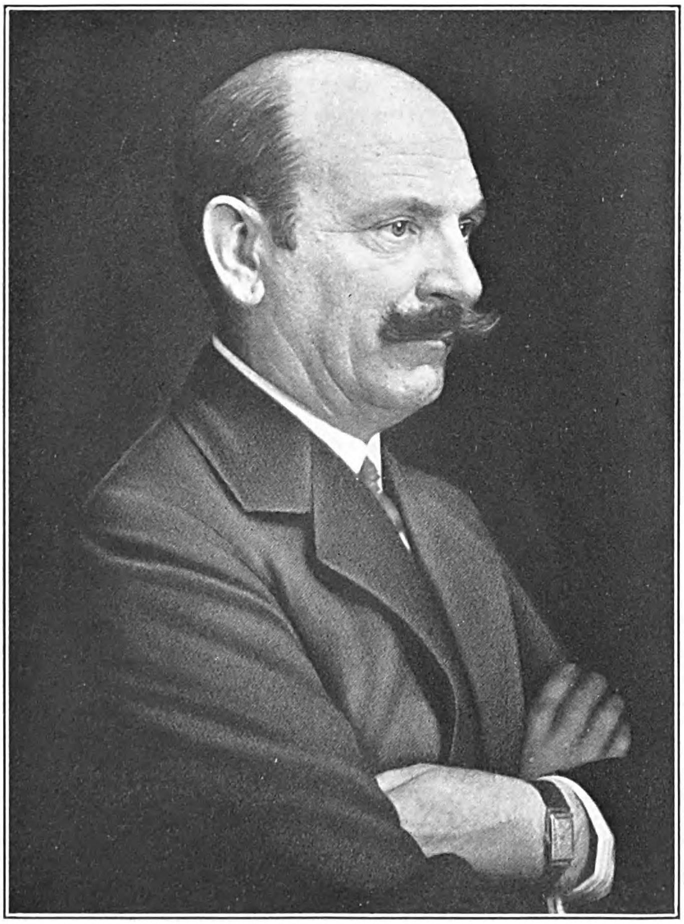



Dr André Crotti

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Hiram Todd

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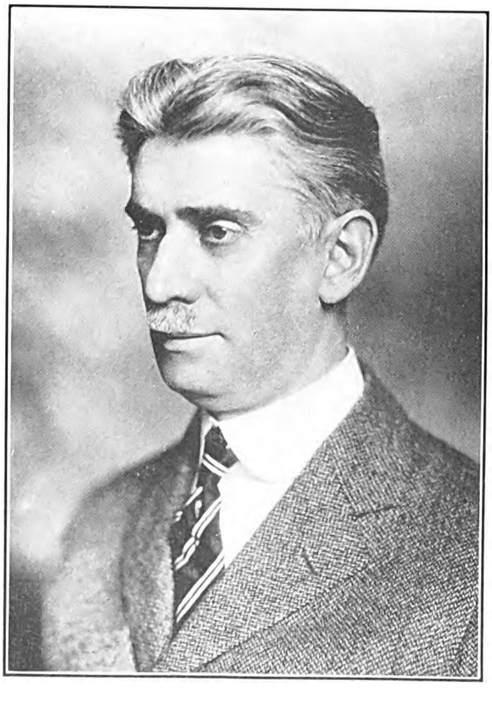
**TODD, Hiram Charles,** lawyer, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 17, 1876, son of Vernon Lawrence and Anna Elizabeth (Tefft) Todd. His original American ancestors, Christopher and Grace (Middlebrook) Todd, both natives of Yorkshire, England, landed in Boston, Mass., about 1635, and later joined the New Haven colony. From them the line descends through Samuel and Mary (Bradley) Todd; Samuel and Susannah (Tuttle) Todd; Samuel and Mercy (Evans) Todd; Eliel and Anna (Stafford) Todd; and Dr. Hiram Lawrence and Amanda (Babcock) Todd, the grandparents of Hiram C. Todd. Samuel Todd, 3rd, was a graduate of Yale (1734) and became a prominent clergyman, holding various pastorates in New England. Mr. Todd obtained his early education in the public schools of Saratoga Springs and was graduated Ph.B. at Union College in 1897. He read law in the office of Edgar T. Brackett at Saratoga Springs; was admitted to the New York bar in 1900, and a few years later became a member of the firm of Brackett, Todd, Wheat & Wait, with which he was associated until 1921. He was a member of the prosecution counsel in the impeachment of Gov. William Sulzer in 1913. Mr. Todd was appointed U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York in July, 1921, and held that position until September, 1922, when he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general of the United States. As such he prosecuted crimes committed by strikers during the railway shopmen's strike in 1922 and 1923, and later appeared against Gaston B. Means and other violators of the federal laws. He resigned his position with the department of justice in 1925. Since 1922 he has been a member of the firm of Baldwin, Hutchins and Todd, New York city. Mr. Todd served in the Spanish-American war as second lieutenant, Co. A, 202nd N. Y. vol. inf., being in Cuba for four months, and in the World war he was a judge advocate in the 13th Division, with the rank of major. He has served in every grade from private to captain and aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lloyd in the New York National Guard. He is a member of the American, New York State and New York City Bar associations, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, United Spanish War Veterans, the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, Delta Phi fraternity, the University and Union League clubs of New York city and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and the Saratoga Club of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Shortly after the Spanish-American war he was one of the organizers of the Saratoga Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans and shortly after the World war he was one of the organizers of the Adirondack Post, of the American Legion, both at Saratoga Springs, New York. During 1928–29 he was president of the national fraternity of Delta Phi. He is one of the permanent trustees of Union College and one of the governors of Union University. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith and a Republican in politics. Mr. Todd was married, Nov. 27, 1901, to Susan, daughter of Edwin K. Lumpkin, a lawyer, of Athens, Ga., and great-granddaughter of Joseph Lumpkin (q.v.), first chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. They have three children : Mary L., Susan and Hiram Charles Todd, Jr.

**TAYLOR, William Marcus,** clergyman, was born at Sparta, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1869, son of Joseph Walling and Sarah Margaret (Smallman) Taylor. His ancestors came from England to Virginia before the revolution and his great-grandfather, William M. Taylor, settled at Sparta, Tenn., in 1800. His grandfather, Creed Taylor, was a general of the Tennessee militia, and served on the commission appointed to determine the boundary lines between Virginia and Tennessee. His father was a woolen manufacturer, the business being continued by his sons under the name of "Burroughs and Taylor Co." William Marcus Taylor received his preliminary education at Onward Seminary, a school built by his father for the benefit of his employees' families, and was graduated A.B. at Burritt College in 1887. He then attended the Nashville Bible School for three years (1890–93) and at various times he has studied in the summer sessions at the University of Chicago, Harvard University, Union Theological Seminary and Yale University. Dr. Taylor entered active service in 1893 as field evangelist and missionary in the Cumberland mountains. In the same year he was appointed pastor at the Highland Park Christian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., a position



he held until 1900 when he was appointed by the American Christian Missionary Society to superintend education and missionary work in Porto Rico. In 1903 he became field secretary for the same society, and three years later accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church in New Orleans, where he remained until 1910. In 1916 he changed his religious views and established the First Unitarian Church in Nashville, Tenn., and was its pastor for two years. Since 1918 he has been pastor of the First Unitarian Church (All Souls) in Chattanooga. Along with his ministerial work, Dr. Taylor has been a con-

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stant student in the combined fields of religion, science and philosophy, and has evolved a system of applied psychology which he has designated bio-psychology. It is essentially an attempt to formulate certain principles of biology and psychology into a practical system of life. During 1918–23 he conducted a clinic and delivered numerous lectures in Chattanooga to demonstrate the principles underlying the system, and in 1922, together with a group of citizens of Chattanooga, he organized "The Taylor School of Bio-Psychology," obtaining a charter from the state of Tennessee. Dr. Taylor was made president of the school and voted the degree of Doctor of Bio-Psychology. He was secretary and vice-president of the American Christian Missionary Society, 1908–09. He is persistent in his efforts towards human uplift and happiness. He was married, Oct. 25, 1895, at Tullahoma, Tenn., to Laura Vance, daughter of Riley Wilson, merchant of that city.

**GARBER, Daniel,** artist, was born in North Manchester, Ind., Apr. 11, 1880, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blickensbaff) Garber. His father was a farmer first in Virginia and later in Indiana. Daniel developed artistic talents at an early age and began his career as illustrator. Ambitious to be a painter he went to the Art Academy, Cincinnati, O., and from there entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, where he studied under Anshutz. At the latter his remarkable work in figure painting won for him the Cresson fellowship, which gave him two years of study in Europe, with free choice as to how and where he would pursue his art studies. He spent two years in Florence and the smaller Italian villages. At first his work was keyed in sombre tones, but in France and Italy he learned the value of sunlight, "as if" one critic remarks, "he had thrown open the windows of his art letting the sunshine illumine every nook and corner thereafter." He returned to America bent on painting scenes in his own country and established his home and studio in the picturesque Cuttalossa Glen, Lumberville, Bucks co., Pa. He is one of the most original of American landscape painters and has been what may be called the exponent of nationalism in American art, for his landscapes are veritable portraits of the beautiful scenery along the banks of the Delaware river that literally suggest locality, and have made him one of the foremost landscape painters of America. He won the National Academy medal in 1909 for his "Melting Snow" and honorable mention at the Philadelphia Art Club in the same year for "In Winter—Richmond"; an honorable mention and the third Clark prize given at the Carnegie Institute in 1910; the Potter Palmer prize awarded in 1911 for "Towering Trees"; the Walter Lippincott prize for "River Bank," exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1911; a silver medal and $1500 for his "Wilderness" at the Corcoran Art Gallery, 1912; a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in 1915; the Shaw prize was given him in 1916 and the first Altman prize for figure painting, in 1917; the Stotesbury prize, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1918; the Temple medal in 1919, by the same institution; the first Clark prize and gold medal by the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., 1921; the first Altman prize for landscape painting, National Academy of Design, New York, in 1922 and the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club of Philadelphia, the Carnegie first prize, National Academy of Design in 1923, a gold medal at the Philadelphia exposition in 1926, and a second Altman prize for a landscape in 1927. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, National Gallery of Art and Corcoran gallery in Washington, and in the Wilstach Collection, Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. Since 1909 he has been a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is a collector of American antiques, fine old prints, and rare and beautifully printed books. He was married, June 21, 1901, to Mary, daughter of Dr. George Purcell Franklin, of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Tanis, and John Franklin Garber.

**TERHUNE, Albert Payson,** author, was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 21, 1872, son of Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune, and a descendant of Albert Albertse Terhune (Terheun), a French Huguenot, who emigrated from Holland, to New Utrecht, L. I., in 1641, later settling at Gravesend, L. I. His father (q.v.) was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother was long known as a novelist and essayist under the name of "Marion Harland" (q.v.). He spent several years in Europe during his youth, attending schools in Geneva and Paris, and returned to complete his education at Columbia University, where he was graduated, A.B., in 1893. For a year he traveled in the Orient, crossed the Syrian desert on horseback, investigated leper settlements, and lived among Bedouins. He joined the editorial staff of the New York "Evening World" in 1894, and remained with the paper for twenty-five years as one of its sport writers, editor of its magazine pages, and a special feature writer on historical subjects. He has been a prolific author in various fields, including travel, fiction, history, verse, and motion picture plays. The most successful of his stories have been woven around the lives and experiences of his pet collie dogs, the study of which has been his hobby for many years. He is a breeder of prize-winning collies, and established a "Dog Review," which he edited during 1922–23. The titles of his books are "Syria from the Saddle" (1896); "Columbia Stories" (1897); "Dr. Dale—A Story Without a Moral" (1900), written jointly with his mother; "Caleb Conover, Railroader" (1907); "The World's Great Events" (1908); three novels, "The Fighter" (1909), "The New Mayor" (1910), "The Woman" (1912); the New York "World's" various series of historical articles (1906–19); "Reagan Stories," in the "Smart Set" magazine (1913–14); "Dad" (1914); "Dollars and Cents" (1915); "The Years of the Locust" (1915); "Fortune" (1918); "Wonder Women of History" (1918); "Lad: a Dog" (1919); "Bruce" (1920); "The Pest" (1920); "Buff: a Collie" (1921); "The Man in the Dark" (1921); "Black Gold" (1921); "Further Adventures of Lad" (1921); "His Dog" (1922); "Black Caesar's Clan" (1923); "The Amateur Inn" (1923); "Lochinvar Luck" (1923); "Wolf" (1924); "Treve" (1924); "The Tiger's Claw" (1924); "Now That I'm Fifty" (1925); "The Runaway

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Bag" (1925); "My Friend, the Dog" (1926); "Treasure" (1926); "Gray Dawn" (1927; "Bumps" (1927); "The Luck of the Laird" (1927); "Water" (1928); "Lad of Sunnybank" (1929); "To The Best of My Memory" (1930). Mr. Terhune has been park commissioner of New Jersey, his home state, since 1925. Mr. Terhune was twice married, (1) Jan. 10, 1898 to Lorraine Marguerite Bryson of New York city, by whom he had one child Lorraine, wife of Dr. F. A. Stevens. Following their separation he was married (2) Sept. 2, 1901 to Anice, daughter of John Potter Stockton, of Hampden, Mass. Anice Terhune is a popular composer who wrote the music of the comic opera "Nero" (1904) and a large number of songs for the voice and instrumental pieces for the piano; her literary work has been chiefly magazine contributions and the following fiction, "Sins of the Fathers" (1918); "Gray Dawn" (1919); "Eyes of the Village" (1921) and "The Boarder Up at Em's" (1925).

**CONROY, Joseph Henry,** Roman Catholic bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was born at Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1858, son of Dennis and Bridget (Walsh) Conroy. His father, a native of Ireland, was a stone mason by trade. The son was graduated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont., in 1878. He pursued his theological studies at the Grand Seminary of Montreal and completed them at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., where in June 1881 he was ordained priest by Archbishop Corrigan. In August of the same year Bishop Wadhams appointed him pastor of Rouses Point, where he remained until he was called in April 1883 to accept the office of rector of the cathedral in Ogdensburg. He was named vicar general of the diocese in 1901 and four years later was created a domestic prelate. In 1912, at the request of the then presiding bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, Mgr. Conroy was raised to the dignity of the episcopate and made auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg. In 1921 he was named successor to Bishop Gabriels in the see of Ogdensburg and was installed as its third bishop by Archbishop Hayes of New York, on Jan. 17, 1922. He founded the "Courier," a Catholic weekly, which he edited for several years until it was merged into the "Ogdensburg Weekly News" and became a secular daily. He was one of the organizers of the Catholic Press Association of the United States and was elected its first vice-president. He was one of the first in the state to organize a Catholic high school affiliated with the regents of the state of New York. In September, 1924, Bishop Conroy opened a preparatory college in Ogdensburg for the education of candidates for the Catholic priesthood. He is honorary president of the Catholic Summer School of America, and a member of the Catholic Historical Association. He finds his chief recreation in the study of languages and has a special predilection for Latin, French, German and Italian. He received the degree of LL.D. from Notre Dame University in 1924.

**FOOTE, Elizabeth Louisa,** librarian, was born at Rome, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1866, daughter of Rev. John Bartlit and Louisa (Young) Foote, and a descendant of Nathaniel Foote who came from Colchester, England, to Watertown, Mass., in 1630. He became a freeman in 1634, settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636 and was a representative in the general court during 1641–44. The line of descent from him and his wife Elizabeth Deming is through Nathaniel, 2d, and Elizabeth (Smith) Foote; Daniel and Mary Foote; Jehiel and Susannah Foote; George and Hannah (Hurd) Foote; John and Ruth (Searl) Foote; Adoniram and Emily (Brainerd) Foote, the grandparents of Miss Foote. She received her preliminary education at Cazenovia Seminary, was a student at Wellesley College during 1884–86 and was graduated at Syracuse University as A.B. in 1888 and M.A. in 1924. She taught in the public schools of Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1888 and spent the next year as regents examiner in the New York state department of education. Deciding upon a career as librarian she entered the New York state library school where she was graduated B.L.S. in 1892. She then served as cataloguer at the New York state library until 1895 and during this period and for two ensuing years was also cataloguer and organizer of various local public libraries

in New York. Miss Foote was assistant at the New York public library from 1897 to 1920, and in addition also served as an instructor of training classes, 1898 to 1911, and as librarian in charge of branch libraries in New York city, 1911–20. After spending the next two years as librarian at Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., she resigned to devote her time to literary work, religious education, study and travel, and later opened a private girls' dormitory for students at Syracuse University. Miss Foote's contributions to the literature of her profession include: "The Library of the Sunday School" (1897); "Strengthening the Sunday School Library" (1903); and numerous articles on various phases of library work. She served in 1927–28 as president of the Frances Willard chapter in Syracuse of the W.C.T.U., and is a member of the American Library Association,

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New York State Library Association, Religious Education Association, International Council of Religious Education, Archaeological Institute of America, American Association of University Women, Poetry Society of America, Syracuse Colony of the National Society of New England Women, central New York alumnae chapter of Alpha Phi fraternity, Friends of Reading, New York Library and Syracuse Alumnae clubs. Politically she is a Republican, and she is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

**CURFMAN, George Hardin,** physician and surgeon, was born in Maryville, Mo., Nov. 4, 1877, son of John C. and Lenora A. (Alexander) Curfman. His father, a native of Huntingdon county, Pa., served in the Federal army during the civil war, and for eight years was judge for Nodaway county, Mo. The son was graduated at Northwestern University in 1900 with the degree of Ph.B., winning Phi Beta Kappa honors, and at the college of medicine of that institution in 1905 with the degree M.D., and first honors. He was an interne in the Cook County Hospital,

Chicago. In 1906 he became junior attending surgeon in the Denver & Rio Grande Hospital, Salida, Colo., and the following year was made senior attending surgeon, a position he now holds. He is a 32nd degree Mason and is a member of the Elks, the American Medical Association, the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, June 12, 1907, to Elsie Drusilla, daughter of David A. Gelvin, of Maitland, Mo. They have four children: Mary Martha, Lenora Jane, George Hardin and Elsie Louise Curfman.

**THOMAS, John Jerome,** appraisal engineer, was born at Wellington, O., Feb. 17, 1877, son of John Jay and Cecelia Charlotte (Noble) Thomas, and a descendant of Henry Thomas, who came from Carmarten, Wales, about 1705 and settled near Hartford, Conn. Mr. Thomas's father was a stone mason contractor, a veteran of the civil war, and a lieutenant colonel in the Ohio state guard. Mr. Thomas was graduated B.S. at Union College in 1900, pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Nebraska, and received the Ph.D. degree from the Chicago School of Law in 1918. He began his career as a mining engineer in 1902, but after two years spent in mining pursuits became a fire insurance underwriter. In 1907 he entered the appraisal profession, and in 1910 founded the Lloyd-Thomas Co., appraisal engineers, which he has since built up to one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world, of which he is president. In addition to its main office in Chicago, the company maintains local offices in about twenty of the largest cities of the United States, and in London, England and Berlin, Germany. Beginning with a capitalization of $50,000, the company is now capitalized at $500,000. It enjoys a firm reputation for accuracy, impartiality and integrity, and has had as clients many of the largest business corporations of the country. A notable case in which its services were utilized was that of the Harlem river condemnation proceedings, one of the largest and most important condemnation cases in the history of New York state (People of New York vs. Isaac G. Johnson and Co.). The case grew out of the straightening and deepening of the Harlem river near its junction with the Hudson river, for the purpose of affording a passage for deep sea shipping, which the U. S. government undertook to perform on condition that the state of New York would pay for the condemnation and purchase of the land. About forty acres of the land in question were owned by the Isaac G. Johnson Co., upon which was erected a fully equipped foundry. The company deeded this property to the state in order to facilitate the clearing of the land, but with the proviso that the sum of $1,000,000 offered by the state was insufficient and that the value should be fixed by expert appraisers. The case ran for two and one-half years, during which time 268 hearings were held before a special commission appointed by the state legislature. About 50 per cent. of these hearings were devoted to the findings of Mr. Thomas and his associates, who had valued the buildings at $800,800, and the fixtures at $545,000. The award of the commission, which was later sustained by the supreme court of the state of New York, was $800,000 for construction and $545,000 for fixtures. A remarkable tribute to the work of the Lloyd-Thomas Co. was paid by the supreme court in its final decision, in which it said: "So accurate has this appraisal been recognized to be that it has been used alike by both sides as a correct list of the buildings and other structures, improvements, machinery and equipment . . . The former concern (the Lloyd-Thomas Co.) made a legitimate appraisal exactly the same as it would have made for any purpose for which appraisals are made. This concern was not in the habit of making one sort of appraisal for a seller, another for a buyer, one for a lender and another for a borrower. Had it been hired by the state its figures would have been the same. Why? Because they were based upon a recognized system of appraisal

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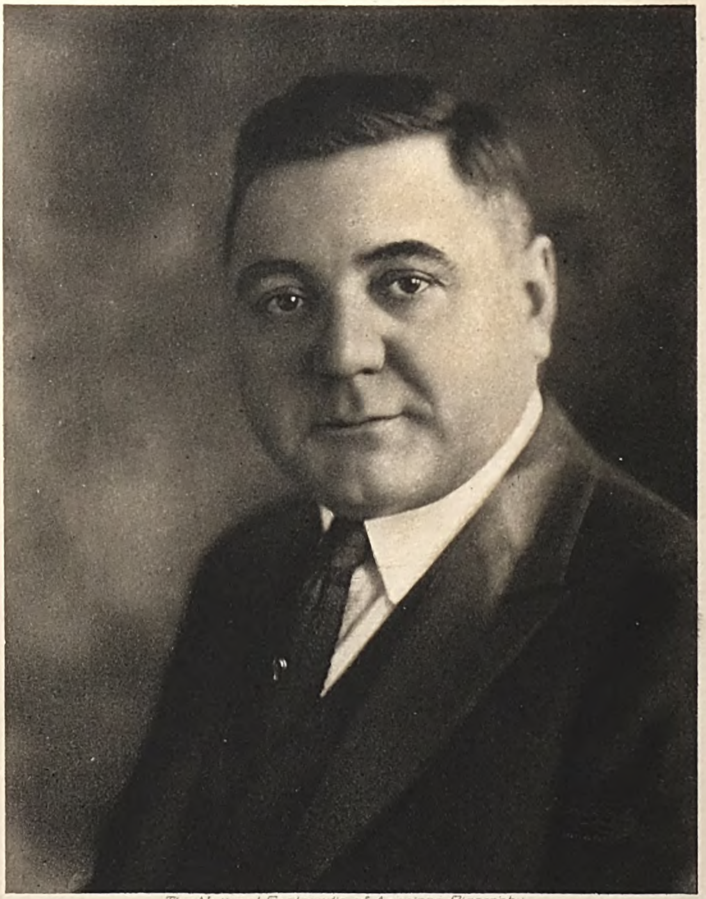

*The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*

F. J. Herlihy

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faithfully and conscientiously carried out." Mr. Thomas is a member of the Ohio Society and Bankers Club of America, of New York; the Chicago Press, Union League and Germania clubs, of Chicago; the Evanston Golf Club; the Lake Shore Athletic Club; Kappa Sigma fraternity; and the Founders Club of London, England. He is interested in art and takes especial pride in his possession of a number of the paintings of his uncle, Archibald McNeal Willard, who painted the celebrated "The Spirit of '76." Mr. Thomas is the author of "Two Kinds of Depreciation" (1912), "What the Business Man Should Know About Fire Insurance" (1916), "Who's to Blame?" (1928); and of various articles in technical journals. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 14, 1917, to Agda Cornelia, daughter of August Broberg, of Perstop, Sweden.

**HERLIHY, Francis Jeremiah,** engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1881, son of William Herlihy and Joanna (Burns) Herlihy. His early education, acquired in the grammar schools of Peoria, Ill., was supplemented later by studies in engineering night schools. Mr. Herlihy began his professional career as civil engineer with Purdy & Henderson, and subsequently he was employed as civil engineer by various Chicago concerns, including Ritter & Mott, E. C. & R. M. Shanklind, the American Bridge Co. and the Illinois Steel Co. He was chief engineer of the Cook Construction Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, during 1913–15; civil engineer and superintendent of Winston Brothers Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., 1915–20; vice-president of the M. E. White Co. and the White Construction Co., of Chicago, 1920–24; president of the Mid-Continent Construction Co., 1924–29, and of Herlihy Brothers Co., 1928–29. These last two companies were combined to form the Herlihy Mid-Continent Co., of which he has been president since 1929. Mr. Herlihy is the builder of Wacker drive in Chicago, which is a two-level street on the south bank of the Chicago river, joining Michigan avenue on the east with Market street on the west, and providing an uninterrupted traffic artery through the "Loop" without interference or delays at street intersections. The upper level is restricted to passenger automobile traffic and the lower level to heavy trucking. It is built of massive reinforced concrete and carried by 600 caissons which are founded on hardpan ninety-five feet below the street. The length of the drive is 5,740 feet, with a width of 100 feet between curbs, and it was constructed at a cost of $24,000,000. He also constructed the Montreal (Canada) aqueduct in 1913–15, the generating plant for the State Line Generating Co., of North Hammond, Ind., and the Michigan City (Ind.), generating station. Mr. Herlihy is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers and has written a number of papers for the "Engineering News-Record." He belongs to the Midland, Lake Shore Athletic, Iroquois, and Midway Athletic clubs, of Chicago. He is a Roman Catholic in religion. Mr. Herlihy was married in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1900, to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Howard, of Limerick, Ireland, and has four children: May J., Helen M., Frank W., and Alice Joan Herlihy.

**STRAHORN, Robert Edmund,** railroad builder and executive, was born in Center county, Pa., May 15, 1852, son of Thomas Foster and Rebecca (Emmert) Strahorn, grandson of Samuel Strahorn, and great-grandson of Samuel Strahorn, who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century, settled in Union county, Pa., and was a soldier in the war of the revolution. In 1866–70 he worked at Sedalia, Mo., as a journeyman printer. Removing to Denver, Colo., in 1870, he was engaged as a newspaper reporter, editor and in 1875–76 Sioux war correspondent for the "Rocky Mountain News," the "New York Times" and the Chicago "Tribune." As a journalist in Denver he accompanied various railway surveying parties which led to his organizing the publicity department for the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad companies in 1877. Thus he was retained in a confidential capacity in the inspection and analysis of traffic resources and suitable railway routes for constructing new lines in territory tributary to the Union and Southern Pacific

railroads. In 1878–84 he promoted and engaged in the building of the Oregon Short Line and the Denver Short Line of the Union Pacific and later the Fairhaven Northern and Fairhaven Southern railroads along Puget Sound. During 1884–90 he was also engaged in colonization, town-site, irrigation and power enterprises in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, founding and building the cities of Hailey, Shoshone, Caldwell, Mountain Home, Payette and Ontario. From 1890 to 1898 he devoted himself to the negotiation of state, municipal and corporation bonds, in Boston, Mass., in the course of which he financed the state of Washington and various cities and counties of Washington, Idaho and Oregon by carrying and marketing their securities. He moved to Spokane, Wash., in 1898, and built and operated steam and electric railroads, water power and electric lighting enterprises throughout the northwest. He originated the North Coast railroad enterprise in 1905, was its

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president and builder and transferred it to Edward H. Harriman, for whom he acted as confidential agent, 1905–10. At the same time he built other lines in Washington, which later were consolidated with the Union Pacific system. He was president and builder of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern railway system, and vice-president of the Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., 1910–14. In 1915 he organized and became president of the Oregon, California & Eastern Railway Company, providing for lines in Oregon, northern California and Nevada, which he is still extending and operating. He is also president of the Northwest Light & Water Co., originated and built the Yakima Valley Power Co. plant and organized the great water power project, of ultimate maximum development of 750,000 horse-power, at Priest Rapids on the Columbia river. He is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Republican, Canadian and Rocky Mountain clubs of New York. He is the author of "Wyoming, Black Hills and Big Horn Region" (1877); "To the Rockies and Beyond" (1878), and handbooks on Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. He was married at Marengo, Ill., Sept. 19, 1877, to Carrie Adell Green. Mrs. Strahorn (1854–1925) was the daughter of Dr. John W. Green, one of the leading surgeons of the Mississippi Valley. She accompanied her husband on his many dangerous travels by stage and horseback and was the first white woman to completely explore the Yellowstone Valley and Glacier National and Rocky Mountain National parks. Possessing considerable literary skill she portrayed the brighter aspects of these travels in a volume entitled, "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage" in 1911. In later life she frequently contributed to magazines and newspapers, chiefly on subjects of western life.

**CHERRY, Louis Bond,** electrical engineer, was born at Parsons, Kans., June 10, 1873, son of Samuel Thompson and Matilda Ratakin (Bond) Cherry. His great-great-grandfather is believed to have been Capt. Thomas Cherry who emigrated from northern Ireland in the eighteenth century and settled in Washington county, Pa., at the junction of the Cherry and Racoon creeks, where he died in 1774, the year "Old Fort Cherry" was erected as a protection against the Indians. His great-grandparents were Peter and Polly (Peterson) Cherry, and his grandparents Peterson and Keziah King (Owen) Cherry. Mr. Cherry received a high school education at Parsons, Kans., studied electrical engineering independently and in 1913 received a diploma from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He engaged in mechanical and electrical work in 1893, and in 1903 was employed by the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Co. as sales-engineer at Madison, Wis., and Chicago, Ill. During 1912 he was with the Milwaukee Railway, Light & Power Co., in the engineering department, and in 1913 was engaged in independent research in electrochemistry. After serving as chemist and metallurgist with the Chemical Specialties Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1913-14, he organized the C. & C. Developing Co. in 1915, served as president of the company until 1918, and since then has been consulting electrochemist and electrical engineer. This company was established to develop and commercialize an electrochemical process for producing synthetic gasoline which Mr. Cherry had discovered, the first United States patent being secured in 1917. The process has since been protected by nearly 100 patents issued both in America and in foreign countries. Gasoline being a hydrocarbon, the process consists essentially of the production of synthetic hydrocarbons, in the following manner: a high boiling-point oil is first vaporized and mixed with hydrogen, a hydrocarbon, superheated steam, natural gas or other suitable hydrogen-carrying gas being used for the purpose. This mixture of oil vapor and gas is then passed through red-hot tubes and at the same time subjected to a high voltage oscillatory electrical discharge, thus effecting hydrogenation at atmospheric pressure. The resulting product is of lower boiling point and different molecular structure than gasoline, but suitable as a motor fuel for high compression engines, with an efficiency 25 per cent greater. He is also president of the Cherry Process Co. and director of the Cherry Laboratories, both located at Kansas City, Mo. He has conducted researches in the field of ceramics on high temperature electrical insulation, and in metallurgy on ductile die-cast metal alloys. Other studies in electrochemistry, taking as a point of departure the bi-polar electrical theory of living processes, have led Mr. Cherry to propose a definition of disease on the basis of a loss of electrical potential between the nucleus and surrounding protoplasm of a living cell—conceived for the moment as a tiny primary electric cell. This phenomenon in the ordinary primary battery is known as polarization. On the basis of this definition, the restoration to health of a diseased living cell becomes a matter of depolarizing or of restoring the proper difference of electrical potential within the cell. In other words, disease is an overabundance of acid in the body and to counteract it the alkaline content of the body should be increased. To supply alkali, he has developed an alkaline colloidal-electrolytic compound capable of being rapidly absorbed by the body upon external application. This compound has been in use for seven years under his personal supervision and by others and carefully written reports indicate that it has been helpful in overcoming such stubborn diseases as tuberculosis, syphilis and cancer. Mr. Cherry is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Kansas City Club and the Engineers' Club. He is fond of music and literature and finds recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married twice: (1) to Myrtle Kates, by whom he had a son, Clifford Charles Cherry; and (2) at Kansas City, Mo., July 25, 1914, to Amy U., daughter of Edward Ettinger, of Girard, Kans., by whom he had three children: Anna Louise, Louis Bond, Jr., and Martha Marie Cherry.

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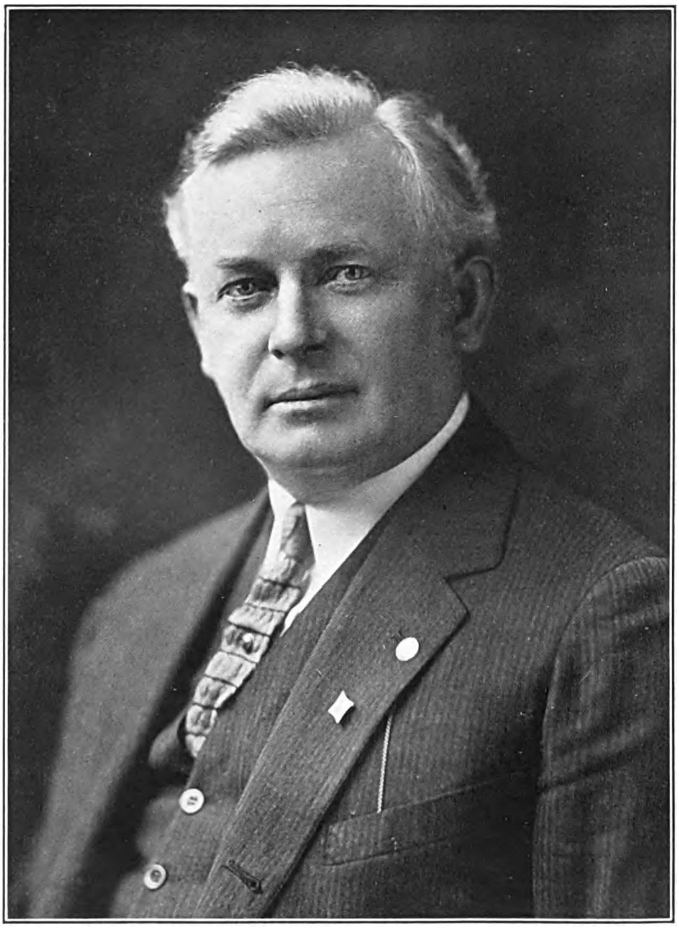

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Louis Bond Cherry

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William A. Rogers.

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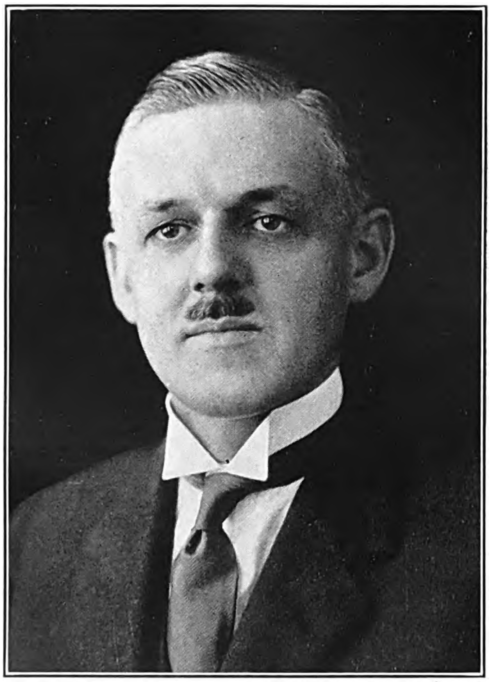
**ROGERS, William Arthur,** industrialist, was born at Berkshire, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1851, son of Dr. Melancthon and Mary Elizabeth (Leonard) Rogers, and a descendant of William Rogers, who emigrated from England to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635, and later, with three others, purchased from the Indians the land on Long Island, upon which the towns of Hempstead and Huntington were founded. The line from William and Ann Rogers is through Jonathan and Rebecca Rogers; Obediah and Phoebe Rogers; Hezekiah and Ruth (Scudder) Rogers; Zophar and Deborah (Whitehead) Rogers and Moses and Rachel (Rogers) Rogers, the grandparents of William A. Rogers. He was prepared for college at the Chickering Classical Institute, Cincinnati, O., and was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University in 1874. He began his business career in the employ of L. R. Hull & Co., pig iron merchants of Cincinnati, and within three years was admitted to the firm as a junior partner. In 1880 he and another partner, Robert C. Trivett, organized the firm of Rogers & Trivett, in the same line of business. Mr. Trivett died soon afterward and Archer Brown took his place, the firm becoming Rogers, Brown & Co., with Mr. Rogers as senior partner. The business was successful from the beginning; nine branch offices were established in the principal distributing centers and in 1890 Mr. Rogers moved to Buffalo, N. Y., to organize and become president of Tonawanda Iron and Steel Co. at North Tonawanda, near Buffalo. In subsequent years he became president of the Punxsutawney Iron Co. of Pennsylvania, the Rogers-Brown Iron Co. of Buffalo, Niagara Iron Mining Co., Rogers Iron Mining Co. and the Munro Iron Mining Co. of Michigan; and vice-president of the Iroquois Iron Company of Chicago, Rogers Brown Ore Co. of Minnesota, Buffalo Steamship Co., Cascade Coal & Coke Co. of Pennsylvania, and the Cleveland Furnace Co. He retired from active business in January, 1926. He was a director for many years of the American Iron and Steel Institute of New York, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Marine Trust Co. and the Columbia National Bank of Buffalo. He is still a director of the American Steamship Co., a member of the board of trustees of the Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association, and of the council of the University of Buffalo. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. His clubs are the Buffalo, Saturn, Country and Athletic of Buffalo and the Century of New York. Travel, landscape gardening and art collecting are his favorite forms of diversion. Mr. Rogers was married, May 14, 1884, to Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Silliman (q.v.), professor of chemistry at Yale University, and they have three children, William Silliman, Alice Leonard, wife of Richard Dwight Hillis, and Alden Rogers.

**STIMSON, George Lawrence,** architect and builder, was born at Washington Court House, O., June 22, 1882, son of George Woodbury and Jennie Bickham (Wickersham) Stimson and grandson of Theophilus and Mary (Lawrence) Stimson. His boyhood was spent in Pasadena, Calif., where he attended the high school and Throop Polytechnic Institute. He completed his studies at the Lyceé of Grenoble, France, and at the Real Schule, Leipsic, Germany, and he has since been engaged in the architectural designing and construction business at Pasadena as head of the G. Lawrence Stimson Co. At different times he has been a director in the South Pasadena Savings Bank, Crown City Trust & Savings Bank, Pasadena National Bank and the National Bank & Trust Co. He was formerly member and director of the Altadena Country Club, and is a member also of the Valley Hunt Club (Pasadena), in which he was formerly a director, the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, Ensenada Beach Club, Pasadena Lions Club, and the



California Club of Los Angeles. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a 32nd degree Mason. He was married at Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 9, 1911, to Florantine Therèse, daughter of Marie de B. Coombs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one child, Florantine Louise Stimson.

**REESE, Lizette Woodworth,** poet, was born in Waverly, Md., Jan. 9, 1856, daughter of David and Louisa (Gabler) Reese, of French, German and Welsh descent. In her early youth her family removed to Baltimore, where she was educated in the public schools and became a teacher. Her first poem, "The Deserted House," appeared in a short-lived Baltimore periodical, "The Southern Magazine," when she was seventeen. After that she wrote little until 1885, and then sparingly, being slow and careful of production. Her poetry became known among the public which read the "Century," "Scribner's" and the "Independent," but her art had a greater appeal to poets. Her slender bibliography comprises "A Branch of May" (1887); "A Handful of Lavender" (1891); "A Quiet Road" (1896); "A Wayside Lute" (1909); "Spicewood" (1920); "Wild Cherry" (1923); "Little Henrietta" (1927), and a volume of reminiscences, "A Victorian Village" (1929). Her poems, while traditional in structure and restricted in their range, have a spontaneity that

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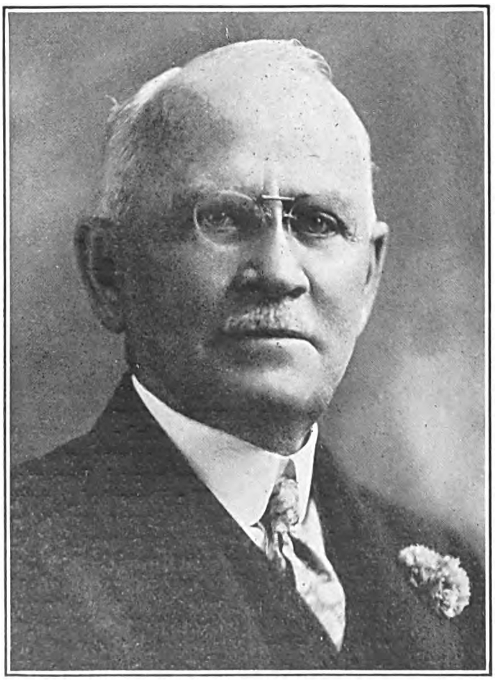
gives them the distinction of personality, and are admired for their simplicity, intensity of emotion, perfection of technique and the clear-cut, unassuming art which she has brought to their form. Most of them have been inspired by the country folk and quiet air of the Maryland hills, and though cast in the old metres belong to the phase of the poetic renaissance which employs old forms to express native experiences. Stedman pronounced her work "artistic, natural, beautiful with the oldtime atmosphere and associations, and at times rising to a noble classicism." For more than forty years Miss Reese taught English at the Western high school, Baltimore, retiring in 1921. Two years later the alumni, teachers and pupils united to commemorate her association with the school by erecting at the college a bronze tablet recording the most notable of her poems, "Tears." She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honor society of William and Mary College, honorary president of the Poetry Society of Maryland and the Edgar Allan Poe Society, a member of the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, the Poetry Society of America and the Tudor and Stuart Club of Johns Hopkins University.

**JONES, Seward William,** manufacturer, was born at Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 9, 1857, son of Hugh and Eliza (Evans) Jones. His father, a native of Wales, was second lieutenant in the 209th Pa. volunteer infantry in the civil war and was killed at the battle of Fort Steadman, Petersburg, Va. Mr. Jones was educated in the



soldiers' orphan schools in Pennsylvania and began his business career in Boston, Mass., in 1882 with his brother, Marshall W. Jones, as Jones Bros., cut granite manufacturers. The business was incorporated in 1903 as Jones Bros. Co., of which he has since been treasurer. Beginning with a capital of $2,700, it was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $250,000 and that increased in 1920 to $450,000 and in 1924 to $500,000. Jones Bros. Co., Inc., has become the largest producer of monumental granite in the United States, with extensive quarries at Barre, Vt. Mr. Jones is also president of the Wells-Lanson Quarry Co. of Barre, Vt., and the Newton Trust Co., of Newton, Mass. He is a trustee and was formerly president of the Newton Centre Savings Bank, Newton Centre, Mass., and a director of the First National Bank of West Newton, the Dedham National Bank, the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Needham Trust Co. He was Dealers' Association during 1890–1907, a member of the Newton board of health for thirteen years and of the Massachusetts state board of insanity for four years. He served as a member of the governor's council of Massachusetts during 1907–09. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist. He finds his chief recreation in public and political matters. He was married, Oct. 19, 1881, to Sarah A., daughter of Henry Weller, of Zanesville, O., and they had three children: Mabel Elizabeth, wife of Donald D. McKay; Marguerite Weller, wife of Warren B. Kennedy, and Hugh Weller Jones.

**CLARK, Henry Garfield,** business executive, was born at Shannock, R. I., May 28, 1881, son of George Herbert and Celia Elizabeth (Carr) Clark. The family was established in America by Joseph Clarke, a native of Westhorpe, England, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1637, later settling at Newport, R. I. From him and his wife Margaret, the line of descent is through William, who was a captain of militia in King Philip's war, and his wife Hannah Weeden; William, 2d, and his wife Hannah Knight; William, 3d, and his wife Rebecca Wells; Joshua and his wife Elizabeth Dodge; Perry and his wife Penelope Perry; and Simeon Perry and his wife Catherine Perry, who were the grandparents of Henry Garfield Clark. His father established the Columbia Narrow Fabric Co. in 1900 at Shannock, R. I., of which he was president until his death. Mr. Clark was graduated Ph.B. at Brown University in 1907, and served as headmaster of Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., during 1908–10. In the latter year he became associated with his father and brother in the management of the Columbia Narrow Fabric Co., continuing that connection until 1914. He was a member of the faculty of Brown University in 1914–16, when he became associated with the investment banking house of Richardson & Clark in Providence, R. I. Four years later he entered the investment department of the Industrial Trust Co., remaining with that company during 1920–29. In 1929 he was elected president of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Co., having previously served for six years as director and auditor. The Rhode Island Electric Protective Co. was chartered in 1888 to install and operate automatic burglar and fire alarms, standard time systems and private fire bells. The company purchased the Holmes Burglar Alarm Co. in 1888, the Providence Auxiliary Fire Alarm Co. in 1892, and the Providence Electric (Time) Co. in 1893. Mr. Clark is vice-president of the Peacedale (R. I.) Braiding Co., and the Columbia Narrow Fabric Co. and a trustee of the Industrial Safe Deposit Co. He was a member of the school committee of Richmond, R. I.,

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Henry G. Clark

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1903–14, and of its town council, 1911–14. He was president of the Associated Alumni of Brown University during 1926–27 and has served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Brown University Loyalty Fund since 1928. In addition he is president of the Providence District Nursing Association; trustee of the Providence Homeopathic Hospital; and a member of the Providence Community Fund Corp. and the Providence Health Survey Committee. His clubs include the University of Providence, the Wannamoisett Country and the Brown University Club of New York city. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. Mr. Clark was married at Green Hill, R. I., July 17, 1921, to Mildred Maynard Dickinson, daughter of Frank H. Maynard, of New York city.

**LINCOLN, Joseph Crosby,** author, was born at Brewster, Mass., Feb. 13, 1870, son of Joseph and Emily (Crosby) Lincoln. His father was a master mariner who died at sea the same year. He passed his early years in maritime surroundings on Cape Cod bay, the human associations and atmosphere of which he absorbed fully, and later reflected in his books his sympathetic understanding of the life of the fisher folk, coast sailors and longshoremen of the district. His mother later removed to Chelsea, Mass., to enable him to continue his education in Boston. After a brief experience of banking in that city, he studied art and opened a studio, but discarded painting to write verse and humorous sketches of sea characters. His work first became known to magazine editors through the "Bulletin" of the League of American Wheelmen, to which he contributed weekly side features during the popular vogue of cycling while serving as associate editor in 1896–99. To meet their demands for contributions he moved to New York city and adopted a literary career as a writer of sea fiction. His books are "Cape Cod Ballads" (1902), a collection of his early verse; "Cap'n Eri" (1904), his most popular novel, centered round a fisherman philosopher. which passed through many editions in America and the British dominions; "Partners of the Tide" (1905); "Mr. Pratt" (1906); "The Old Home House" (1907); "Cy Whittaker's Place" (1908); "Our Village" (1909); "Keziah Coffin" (1909); "The Depot Master" (1910); "Cap'n Warren's Wards" (1911); "The Woman Haters" (1911); "The Postmaster" (1912); "The Rise of Roscoe Paine" (1912); "Mr. Pratt's Patients" (1913); "Cap'n Dan's Daughter" (1914); "Kent Knowles, Quahaug" (1914); "Thankful's Inheritance" (1915); "Mary 'Gusta" (1916); "Extricating Obadiah" (1917); "Shavings" (1918); "The Portygee" (1919); "Galusha the Magnificent" (1921); "Fair Harbor" (1922); "Doctor Nye" (1923); "Rugged Water" (1924); "Queer Judson" (1925); "The Big Mogul" (1926), and "The Aristocratic Miss Brewster" (1927). All these novels relate to New England characters, placed in traditional romantic settings and situations, and culminate in virtue rewarded and vice punished. They have a stable literary quality conforming to the level of the life they depict and give ample expression to the author's equable temperament, which aims to communicate good cheer to his readers and recoils from painful problems, gloomy situations, and unhappy endings. For many years he has lived in Hackensack, N. J., where he prefers to be known as an average citizen rather than as a literary light, and enters into the communal life of that community as a member of its board of education, Union League Club, Golf Club, and its Unitarian church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Lincoln was married, May 12, 1897, to Florence E., daughter of Charles Sargent, of Chelsea, Mass., and has a son, Freeman Lincoln.

**COMER, Charles Emanuel,** manufacturer, was born at Johnsville, Montgomery co., O., June 26, 1886, son of David P. and Eliza J. (Snyder) Comer. He obtained his education in the public schools of Dayton, O., and at Otterbein University, earning his college dues by selling educational supplies. During 1908–11 he was in the service of a Dayton mail order house, the Thomas Manufacturing Co., becoming manager of its hosiery sales department. In 1912 he founded and became president of the Comer

Manufacturing Co., of Dayton, which produces and sells raincoats by mail. Beginning with a capital of only $500, Mr. Comer developed the enterprise year by year until the annual volume of sales in 1927 reached $2,500,000. The company employs 300 workers, has 65,000 square feet of factory space, and does a national and international business, with representatives in every county of each state and in many foreign countries. The employes enjoy the benefits of a well organized welfare department and of recreational facilities provided by the company at its Orchid Hill farm. Mr. Comer is also a director of the Winters National Bank of Dayton, Central Dayton Investment Co., Blommel Sign Co., Van Cleeve Hotel Co., and of the Jennings Manufacturing Co. He has taken an active interest in public affairs and in the world war period was chairman of the publicity committee for each Liberty loan campaign for Montgomery county. He is a member of the Dayton City (president, 1926–27), Country, Bicycle and Ki-

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wanis clubs. In creed he is an Episcopalian. His favorite recreations are horseback riding and golf. Mr. Comer was married, Nov. 23, 1910, to Elsie P., daughter of Isaac L. Fallis, of Dayton, and has three children, Charles E., Virginia and Robert D. Comer.

**DURAND, Edward Dana,** statistician, was born at Romeo, Mich., Oct. 18, 1871, son of Cyrus Yale and Celia (Day) Durand, of French descent, the first paternal American ancestor settling in Connecticut about 1750, while on his mother's side he is of Welsh and English stock. His father was a druggist. When he was eleven years old his parents moved to Huron, S. D. and took up a homestead. He was graduated A.B. at Oberlin (O.) College in 1893, and took a post-graduate course at Cornell University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. His first professional engagement was in Chicago, Ill., in 1893 as stenographer to the secretary of the World's Columbian exposition, and during his studies at Cornell he acted as assistant to Prof. J. W. Jenks, the secretary of the American Economic Association. During 1896–98 he was employed as an assistant in the New York state library at Albany, and for the three years following was assistant professor of political economy and finance at Stanford University, California. During 1900–02 he acted as secretary to the U. S. industrial commission, and in the latter part of 1902 was instructor in economics at Harvard University. In January 1903 he was appointed an expert on street railways in the U. S. census office and soon after was transferred to the bureau of corporations, where he served as a special examiner, 1903–09. In March of the latter year he became deputy commissioner of corporations and in that capacity rendered valuable service in connection with the government's famous suit against the Standard Oil Co. In recognition of his ability in statistical work, President Taft appointed him director of the census bureau in June 1909, to succeed S. N. D. North. In 1913 Mr. Durand resigned from the government service and became professor of economics and statistics at the University of Minnesota, but in 1917 he re-entered the government employ in connection with the wartime U. S. food administration. For some time he acted as assistant chief of the meat division and was engaged in arranging for the purchase of meats in the United States by the allied governments. He was then assigned as assistant to the American member of the inter-allied food council with headquarters in London. It was the duty of this council to ascertain the relative requirements of the several allied countries, and to devise means of meeting them. He also made a journey through France and Italy with a view to furnishing Mr. Hoover, as head of the U. S. food administration, information regarding the food needs in those countries. He was likewise a member of the inter-allied scientific food council, which met at intervals to consider from the scientific standpoint the adequacy of the available food supply. After the armistice Mr. Durand assisted in the Paris office of the American Relief Administration, engaged in supplying food to the disorganized countries of Europe, these duties being somewhat similar to those during the war period. During 1919–21 Mr. Durand, by an arrangement between Mr. Hoover and the Polish government, acted as adviser to the minister of food in Poland, residing in Warsaw. He returned to the United States as chief of the eastern European division in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and later was appointed chief of the division of statistical research in that bureau. In the latter position he was editor of the "Commerce Yearbook," established under his direction in 1922, and of the "Statistical Abstract" of the United States. In 1929 Mr. Durand was appointed statistical assistant to the secretary of commerce for advisory work in connection with the commerce department's various statistical services. He was sent as an expert attached to the American delegation to the International Economic Conference, which was held under the auspices of the League of Nations in Geneva in 1927, and was the delegate of the United States to the International Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics in Geneva, 1928. He is well-known throughout the country as an expert statistician and authority on finance, and is a contributor to various journals upon economic questions. He is the author of several special reports for the U. S. industrial commission and of a book entitled, "Finances of New York City" (1898). He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association (president, 1915), International Institute of Statistics and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married, July 15, 1903, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Henry S. Bennett, of Fisk University, and has three sons, Dana, Bennett and Eric, and a daughter, Mary Durand.

**BETTENDORF, Joseph William,** inventor and manufacturer, was born in Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 10, 1864, son of Michael and Catherine (Reck) Bettendorf, both natives of Germany. His father emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen and settled first at Mendota, Ill. He was a school teacher for many years, but later took up accountancy. When Joseph W. Bettendorf was nine years of age the family left Kansas and settled in Peru, Ill., where he remained until he attained his majority. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the town and through home instruction from his father. At the age of eighteen he obtained a position in the Peru Plow Co., where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the machinist's trade, and was ultimately made foreman of one of the departments. In 1886 Mr. Bettendorf joined his brother who was establishing a factory for the manufacture of a metal wheel he had invented at Davenport, Ia., and became general superintendent of the business. He supervised a branch of the business in Springfield, O., for three years, returning to Davenport to assist his brother in manufacturing a more recently developed invention, a steel gear for wagons, and later in the manufacturing of the wagons themselves. In 1895 the business was incorporated as the Bettendorf Axle Co., with William P. Bettendorf as president and Joseph W. as vice-president, secretary and general manager. The business was successful from the outset and it soon entered the railway equipment field by making car parts, brake beams and bolsters. By 1902 the plant outgrew its capacity and a larger factory was erected in the suburbs of Davenport. It became the nucleus of a flourishing town which was given the name of Bettendorf. Upon the death of his brother in 1910, Mr. Bettendorf

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J. W. Bettendorf

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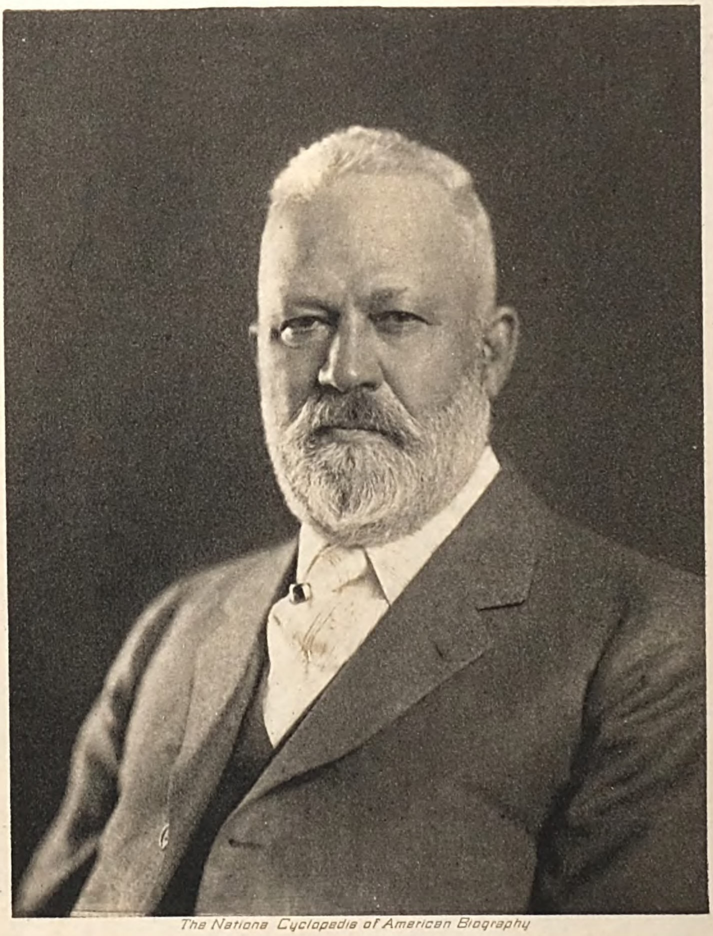

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

G. Watson French

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succeeded him as president and treasurer, and in 1913 the business was re-incorporated with a capital of $7,500,000, with Mr. Bettendorf as president and J. H. Bendixen as vice-president. Since 1906 the company had been making freight cars in their entirety and the latter business increased to such an extent that in 1910 the wagon department was sold to the International Harvester Co. The present plant at Bettendorf, Ia., occupies thirty acres of floor space and some ninety acres of yards and tracks, with a capacity of thirty freight cars and 250 car sets of cast steel trucks per day, and employs 2600 hands. Its gross annual business averages about $12,000,000. Mr. Bettendorf married Elizabeth Ohl, daughter of George and Sibella Ohl, and they have two sons, Edwin J. and William E. Bettendorf.

**FRENCH, George Watson,** manufacturer, was born at Davenport, Ia., Oct. 26, 1858, son of George Henry and Frances Wood (Morton) French. His maternal grandfather Marcus Morton was chief justice and governor of Massachusetts, and his father was a prominent manufacturer of agricultural implements at Davenport. The son was educated at Griswold College of Davenport and at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered business with the Eagle Manufacturing Co., of which his father was president, succeeding his father in that office in 1888. He remained with the firm until it was sold in 1897. Meanwhile he became associated with his brother Judge Nathaniel French and William Peter Bettendorf in 1886 in organizing the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Co. for the manufacture of a metal wheel which Mr. Bettendorf had invented. He joined his brother in buying control of the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Co. in 1888, which in 1909 was organized as a partnership under the name of French & Hecht. This company is now the largest manufacturer of metal wheels in the world. The partnership was incorporated under the same name in 1927, and Col. French elected president. He was at one time chairman of the board of directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., and is a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co. He devotes part of his time to farming and he has established near Davenport one of the finest stock farms in Iowa. He finds his chief recreation in golf, travel, fishing and hunting. Politically he is a Republican and has served as a delegate to every national convention since 1900. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. Col. French was married (1) in 1886, to Clara Virginia, daughter of William H. Decker, of Davenport, Ia., and had one son, George Decker French; Mrs. Clara V. French died in 1908; and he was married (2) in 1911, to Anna Elizabeth Decker, his first wife's sister.

**PERRY, Bliss,** educator and author, was born at Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860, son of Arthur and Mary Brown (Smedley) Perry, of colonial ancestry. His early teaching career was associated with Williams College where he was graduated A.B. in 1881 (A.M. in 1883). He remained as an instructor until 1886 and after an interim of two years' study abroad, chiefly in Berlin and Strassburg, was professor of English there during 1888–93. He filled the same chair at Princeton University for six years, resigning in 1899 to become editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," which he conducted until 1909. In 1907 he was appointed professor of English at Harvard, and remained there until his retirement in 1930. He lectured at the University of Paris in 1909–10. Prof. Perry's bibliography, which includes fiction, criticism of literature and life, essays and biography, comprises "The Broughton House" (1890); "Salem Kittredge and Other Stories" (1894); "The Plated City" (1895); "The Powers at Play" (1899), a collection of short stories; the chapter on poetry in "Counsel Upon the Reading of Books" (1900); "The Study of Prose Fiction" (1902); "The Amateur Spirit" (1904); "Walt Whitman" (1906); "Whittier" (1907); "Park St. Papers" (1909); "The American Mind" (1912); "Carlyle" (1915); "The American Spirit in Literature" (1918); "A Study of Poetry" (1920); "Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson" (1921), and "The Praise of Folly" (1923). He edited several volumes containing selections from Edmund Burke and Scott's "Woodstock" and "Ivanhoe," also "Little Masterpieces," 18 volumes, and was general editor of the Cambridge edition of the poets in 1905–10. His critical essays, especially those on poetry, fiction and American literature, are written with the academic ease and ripe scholarship inspired by a familiar command of his subjects, are rich in apposite quotations, and present an instructive digest of the material under consideration. In "The American Mind" he summarized the traits of his countrymen with the detachment of one versed in the ways of European life and thought, and sought to interpret their mentality as seen through the lens of American literature, while affirming that literature was not a sufficient index to national thought and feeling. Prof. Perry is a trustee of Williams College, a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He holds the honorary degrees of A.M. and L.H.D. of Princeton (1896 and 1900), the L.H.D. of Williams College (1902) and University of Vermont (1912), the Litt.D. of Bowdoin College (1904) and Harvard (1925), and the LL.D. of Wake Forest College (1906) and the University of Pennsylvania (1916). Prof. Perry was married at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 7, 1888, to Annie Louise, daughter of Franklin R. Bliss, and has had three children: Constance Goodnow, Margaret Smedley and Arthur Bliss Perry.

**CROSS, Wilbur Lucius,** educator and author, was born at Mansfield, Conn., Apr. 10, 1862, son of Samuel and Harriet Maria (Gurley) Cross and a descendant of William Cross, who came from England, probably Somersetshire, in the seventeenth century and settled at Windsor, Conn. His father was a farmer, miller and manufacturer. He received a public-school education before entering Yale College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1885, and took his Ph.D. degree in English literature in 1889. For several years he was engaged in secondary school teaching, serving as principal of the Staples high school, Westport, Conn., in 1885–86 and during 1889–94 taught English at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa. He then returned to Yale as instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School, was advanced to assistant professor in 1897, and held the chair of English there from 1902 to 1921. His own teaching in this depart-

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ment was specially directed to 19th century English literature and the history of the English novel. Since 1916 he has also been dean of the Yale graduate school, in which post he remodelled the school's policy, teaching and relation to the older schools of the university. also became Sterling professor of English in 1921, and served as acting provost in 1922–23. In his writings Dean Cross early attained a considerable reputation, as a literary historian. Since 1911 he has edited the "Yale Review," the founding of which in that year by the Yale Publishing Association was conditioned by his agreeing to conduct it. Under his editorship it became and continues to be a leading organ of American thought on current questions, scholarly themes and belles lettres. He has also been an active influence in the progress made towards improving the study of English in public schools. He is the author of "The Development of the English Novel" (1899), which is extensively used as a textbook in many colleges; "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne" (1909), revised editions in 1925 and 1929; "The History of Henry Fielding"; and "An Outline of Biography" (1924). He edited "Macbeth" (1900), "Ivanhoe" (1903), and "Silas Marner" (1903), with notes and essays; "The Works of Laurence Sterne" and Fitzgerald's "Life of Sterne" (1904); R. L. Stevenson's "Travels With a Donkey" and "Inland Voyage" (1909); Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" (1911); "Sterne's Political Romance" (1914); Prof. Lounsbury's "Life and Times of Tennyson" (1915); "Love's Labor Lost" (1925); "Tristram Shandy" (1925); and "A Sentimental Journey" (1926). He was general editor of "The Novel" in the "Belles Lettres" series, of Holt's "English Readings for Schools" (40 volumes), and of the department of English literature in the "New International Encyclopedia" in 1901–03. Dean Cross is a member and director of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is a trustee of Connecticut College for Women. He was married, July 17, 1889, to Helen Baldwin, daughter of William Burrell Avery of Willimantic, Conn., and has had two children, Wilbur Lucius and Avery Cross.

**CONNALLY, Thomas Terry (Tom.),** U. S. senator (1929—), was born near Waco, Tex., Aug. 19, 1877, son of Jones and Mary E. (Terry) Connally. He was graduated at Baylor University, with the A.B. degree in 1896, having been editor of the university's first year book and monthly magazine. After his graduation he worked for a time as a reporter on the "Evening Telephone," a daily newspaper at Waco and then began the study of law at the University of Texas. In 1898, a few weeks before he would have received his law degree, he left the university, where he was editor-in-chief of the university magazine and of the student newspaper, and enlisted as a private in the 2nd Texas volunteer infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war. He was advanced to the post of regimental sergeant major, which he held until mustered out at the close of the war. Returning to Texas he was admitted to the bar in 1898, practiced law at Waco, but removed to Marlin, Tex., a year later where he continued in the practice of law for a number of years. He was a representative of Falls county in the Texas legislature for two terms (1901–04), and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. While a member of that body he became one of the authors of the state anti-trust law. He was prosecuting attorney of Falls county from 1906 to 1910 and during the ensuing six years devoted his attention to his private practice, acquiring a large clientage. In 1916 he was elected to congress and was reelected five consecutive times In 1918 he left his seat in the house to volunteer for service in the World war. He was assigned to the 22nd infantry brigade, 11th division, with the rank of captain, a position he held until December, 1918. In the house Mr. Connally was an aggressive advocate of Democratic principles, and took a prominent part in party debates. He was the advocate and author of measures for farm relief and for the regulation of cotton exchanges. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs and of various special committees. In 1928 he was elected U. S. senator from Texas for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1929, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Connally is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; A.F. & A.M.; Shrine; Texas Knights of Pythias (past grand chancellor) and the National Press Club. He was married at Marlin, Tex., Nov. 16, 1904, to Louise, daughter of B. B. Clarkson, and they have one son, Ben Connally.

**BARRINGER, Jacklin Harrison,** manufacturer, was born at Osborn, O., Nov. 28, 1882, son of John Jacob and Elizabeth Ann (Mumma) Barringer. He was graduated at the Osborn high school and took a course at the Miami Commercial School, Dayton, O. At the age of eighteen he purchased a half interest in a grocery store in his native village and was engaged in the mercantile business for seven years. In 1907 he became associated with the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O., as division clerk in the wood-working department and later became one of the secretaries to the president, John H. Patterson. He was made assistant manager of the foreign department in 1915 and executive secretary of the company in 1917, assistant manager in 1918, vice-president and assistant general manager in 1919 and general manager in 1921. During the period of his present position the company's business has practically doubled. A line of banking and accounting machines were introduced and radical improvements made to its adding machines. Mr. Barringer devotes the greater part of his time to the numerous agencies and the energy and determination which he has been able to infuse into the company's selling force have resulted in a succession of sales records. He is a man of dynamic personality and progressive methods and is one of the recognized leaders in the business world. He is a member of the Dayton Country and Dayton City clubs, the Cincinnati (O.) Club and the Union League Club of New York. For recreation he is interested in various forms of outdoor activities and is especially fond of horseback riding. Mr. Barringer was married, Feb. 26, 1908, to Bertha May, daughter of Michael Kline, of Clark county, O., and has two daughters: Margaret Ellouise and Jean Harriet Barringer.

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J. H. Barringer

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T. Arthur Johnson.

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**JOHNSON, T[homas] Arthur,** surgeon, was born near Malta, Ill., Nov. 7, 1885, son of Andrew John and Mathilda (Peterson) Johnson. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1909 with the degree of B.S. and at Rush Medical College in 1911 with the degree of M.D. He was interne in Cook County Hospital, 1911–13; instructor in anatomy, physiology and chemistry at the Illinois training school for nurses of Cook County Hospital, 1911–13; and began the practice of medicine at DeKalb, Ill., in 1913. While in DeKalb, Dr. Johnson was city bacteriologist and a member of the board of health. After post-graduate study in Chicago he removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1917 where he has since pursued a practice in general surgery. He was appointed chief surgeon and chief of staff of the Swedish-American Hospital in Rockford, 1917, organized the hospital staff in 1918, and in the same year organized the Johnson clinic. Dr. Johnson has contributed numerous papers to current medical literature and is the author of: "Case of Cardio-Spasm with Improvement in the Method of Dilatation" (1914); "The Present Status of Hospital Standardization and Its Value to the Public" (1922); "The Progress of Scientific Medicine" (1924); "Autogenous bone-graft in Fracture of the Radius" (1926); "Treatment of Simple Fractures" (1928). He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Winnebago County Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society and the Gorgas Memorial Institute. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha and holds a diploma of the National Board of Medical Examiners. His clubs include the Harlem Hills Golf and University. Dr. Johnson was married (1), at DeKalb, Ill., May 28, 1913, to Ruth W., daughter of P. M. Swanson; she died in 1921 and he was married (2), at Rockford, Ill., June 6, 1923, to Myrtle Elizabeth, sister of his first wife, and they are the parents of Thomas Arthur, Jr. and Jerome Linné Johnson.

**LEE, Blair,** lawyer and U. S. senator (1913–17), was born at Silver Spring, Md., Aug. 9, 1857, son of Samuel Phillips and Elizabeth (Blair) Lee. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished naval officer in the civil war. He was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1880 and studied law at the Columbian (now George Washington) University, receiving the degrees LL.B. in 1882, and LL.M. in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in Maryland and the District of Columbia in 1883 and began the practice of his profession at Washington, D. C. Becoming interested in politics he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1896 and was elected to the Maryland senate in 1905, serving two terms. His work in that body in support of progressive or reform legislation, particularly his efforts for a general primary law applying to the candidates of all parties, brought him prominently before the people of his state and in 1911, in the Democratic state convention, he came within one vote of receiving the nomination for governor. He was the Democratic candidate for U. S. senator to take the place of Sen. Isidor Rayner, deceased, and elected at the general election in November, 1913, being the first U. S. senator chosen under the 17th amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of senators. The Republican incumbent, Sen. Jackson, who had received an ad interim appointment, contested his election but the senate sustained Mr. Lee and he served until Mar. 3, 1917. He was a staunch supporter of the policies of President Wilson and was an active advocate of American preparedness for war in the early days of the World war. He was a member of the committees on banking and currency and on military affairs and chairman of the committee on coast defenses. He was defeated for renomination in 1916, and resumed the practice of law. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Society of the Lees of Virginia. He was married, Oct. 1, 1891, to Anne Clymer Brooke, and had three sons, Edward Brooke, Phillips Blair and Arthur Fitzgerald Lee.

**CONLEY, William Gustavus,** 18th governor of West Virginia (1929–..), was born near Kingwood, W. Va., Jan. 8, 1866, son of William and Mary (Freeburn) Conley. His father, who was a major in the state militia, was a teacher and highway contractor and built the Kingwood tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The son received his academic education in the district schools and summer normal schools and his legal training at West Virginia University where he was graduated LL.B. in 1893. He practiced law for ten years at Parsons, W. Va., first with Charles N. Finnell and later with Charles D. Smith. He served two terms as mayor of Parsons and two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1903 he moved to Kingwood, W. Va., and five years later formed a partnership with Judge A. G. Hughes, under the firm name of Hughes & Conley. In May, 1908, he was appointed attorney general of the state and was elected in the following November, serving until Mar. 4, 1913. During his term he was identified with the following noted cases: state of Maryland vs. state of West Virginia, involving the boundary dispute between the two states, in the U. S. supreme court; commonwealth of Virginia vs. state of West Virginia, over the debt of the latter to the former, in the U. S. supreme court; the two-cent passenger rate cases brought against the state by the Chesapeake & Ohio, Coal & Coke, Norfolk & Western and Virginian railroads, tried in the states courts and in the U. S. supreme court; the King land cases, attacking the constitutionality of the West Virginia land tax system, in the state courts and the U. S. supreme court; national bank cases, attacking the validity of the law authorizing the taxation of national bank stock, in the Federal district court and state of West Virginia vs. Graham, involving the constitutionality of the statute authorizing life imprisonment after conviction for second offenses, in the state courts and the U. S. supreme court. He was also mayor of Kingwood for two terms (1905–08) and a member of the state board of education (1925–29). Mr. Conley has also been special attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad system in West Virginia; vice-president, director and general attorney for the Scottish Rite Educational Association and for the West Virginia University Student Loan Association; president and director of the West Virginia Eagle Coal Co. and the Coalfield Fuel Co. In 1928 he was elected governor of West Virginia, on the Republican ticket, for the term 1929–33.

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During the early part of his administration the legislature passed a water power bill to encourage water power development throughout the state; the state road commission was reorganized in preparation of a large road building campaign; the game, fishing and forestry commission was reorganized, and a commission appointed to consider the state constitution in the light of present day needs. Gov. Conley is a member of the American, West Virginia and Charleston bar associations, the American branch of the International Law Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Elks and Masons fraternities, and the Methodist Episcopal church. Gov. Conley was married, July 14, 1892, to Bertie Ison, daughter of Samuel Martin, of Preston county, W. Va., and they had five children: Lillian Mae, wife of Vincent Legg, William G., Jr. (deceased), Marion, Donald Martin and James Stalnaker Conley.

**FRANK, Glenn,** 11th president, University of Wisconsin (1925–..), was born at Queen City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1887, son of Gordon and Nancy Elizabeth (Hombs) Frank. His father was a country teacher, and the son also taught school after receiving a public school education. He was a special student at the State Teachers' College, Kirksdale, Mo., for three years, and thence went to Northwestern University, Evansville, Ill., where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1912 (A.M., 1921). He met his college expenses by lecturing, having early developed a gift for public speaking and an individual method of analysing and interpreting modern problems, which he expounded in a fresh form as an independent and progressive thinker. Four years following his graduation were spent as assistant to Dr. Abram W. Harris, president of Northwestern University. Meanwhile he continued to lecture as a speaker of the International Lyceum Association, of which he was secretary in 1914–15. During 1916–19 he was associated with Edward A. Filene, the Boston (Mass.) dry goods merchant, in research studies of ways and means for advancing the public welfare, Mr. Filene having sought his aid and judgment in examining various movements, local and national, then under way as social betterment projects. Mr. Frank also participated in the international peace activities of the time and was one of a group of the members of the League to Enforce Peace, headed by ex-President Taft, which drafted a covenant for the League of Nations that was considered at the Paris peace conference. In 1919 he joined the staff of the "Century" magazine, and two years later was appointed editor. During his editorship of six years he contributed monthly causeries in which he redefined and discussed current affairs with an originality of viewpoint, charity, and virility of thought that made him an intellectual influence as a publicist. In 1925 he was called to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin and has since held that position. Never having been on the faculty of a university, he entered the academic field unhampered by traditions or precedents. He brought to his task an open mind, adaptable to the policy long established at the university and known as the "Wisconsin idea," which encourages experimentation in educational methods to determine modern demands of undergraduate liberal education and to meet them with suitable curricula. Following his appointment a commission was formed to survey all the routine processes of higher education and to seek a solution of problems produced by elective courses and special studies, which were also the problems of most other universities and colleges. As a result the university in 1926 opened an experimental college to test new teaching methods under the direction of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn (q.v.). It functioned as an educational laboratory and pursued flexible schedules in search of a new course of study for the first two years of college. Its teaching was directed towards enabling a student to acquire both the advantages of a broad cultural background to meet the requirements of contacts with society, and of an intensive specialization that would give him a knowledge of his special field to qualify him for a profession. Towards the attainment of their object, Dr. Meiklejohn and the students' advisers under him (who are members of the regular university faculties and departments) sought to replace the existing credit and grade basis of class appraisal by a method more in accord with modern psychological and educational theory. In 1929, after experiments with a class of 250 had been tested out for three years, a teaching programme on the desired basis was formulated for the two-year course, and President Frank asked the legislature to sanction its adoption for the university at large. A later innovation introduced by President Frank was to extend the university's facilities of research to the business field, just as its extramural interests had long before embraced the improvement of farming. He aimed to draw industry and scholarship together in counsel, so that business problems on which light was needed could be weighed and solutions sought, the university functioning as the research auxiliary alike of farmers, maunfacturers, bankers, professional men and labor. When in 1927 Governor Blaine criticized the economic views expressed by Prof. MacGregor, a faculty member, in a pamphlet on taxation, President Frank took a firm stand for academic freedom of opinion. He declared that a teacher's views, however widely they may differ from those of the state administration in power, could not be made a subject of university discipline, and that he would vigorously defend the right of the faculty to liberty of thought as an inalienable privilege of scholarship, regardless of political or economic pressure. He is a member of the American Sociological Society, American Economic Association and the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society. He is the author of "The Politics of Industry" (1919) and "An American Looks at His World" (1923); part author of "The Stakes in the War" (1918) and "The League of Nations—the Principle and the Practice" (1919); and contributed to a syndicate of newspapers a daily essay under the general title of "Life's Worth Living." The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by Lincoln Memorial University (1922) and DePauw University (1923), that of L.H.D. by the University of Michigan (1924), and LL.D. by Northwestern University (1926). In religion he is a Methodist. He was married, June 2, 1917, to Mary Smith, of St. Louis, Mo.

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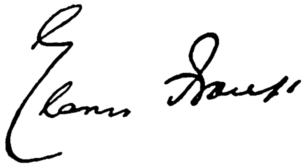

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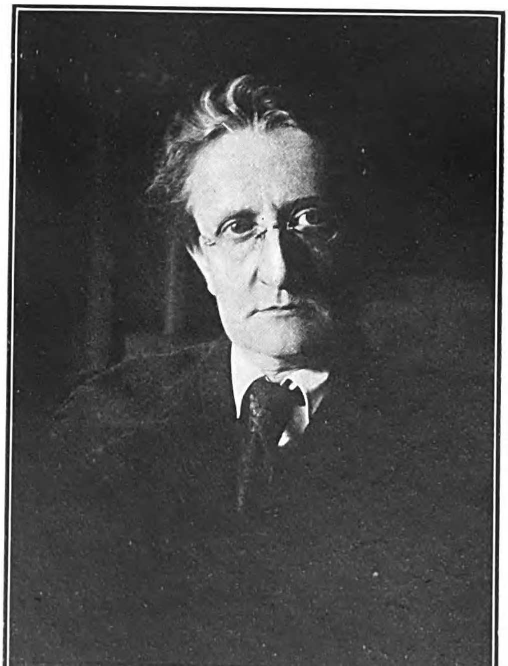
**COLEMAN, George William,** publicist and sociologist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1867, son of George and Mary (Carville) Coleman. He was graduated Franklin medalist at English High School, Boston, in 1885, and for the next three years was assistant editor of the "Journal of Education." He then engaged as South American correspondent for various journals, and during 1890–92 was business manager for the "New England Magazine." He published the house organ for the wholesale dry-goods firm of the Walker-Stetson-Sawyer Co. of Boston one year and during 1893–1905 was advertising manager of "The Golden Rule," later "The Christian Endeavor World" and for several years was its publisher. He was publicity director of the W. H. McElwain Co. of Boston for five years, and since 1921 has been president of Babson Institute. Aside from his business activities Dr. Coleman has won an international reputation as chairman and director of the Ford Hall Forum in Boston. Daniel S. Ford, a well known churchman and philanthropist, had urged that the building he had donated to the Boston Baptist Social Union be used as a center for the presentation and discussion of philosophic, economic and social questions of the day for the benefit of the working men and women of Boston. In 1908 Dr. Coleman, who was chairman of the committee of the social union which spent the income of the Ford bequests, persuaded his committee to venture forth with such an enterprise. The meetings were successful from the beginning and were continued under the sponsorship of the social union until 1928, and thereafter independently, the forum being incorporated and reorganized with Dr. Coleman at its head. A course of twenty-seven Sunday night forum meetings extends from October to April. During 1908–30, 325 forum addresses were made by prominent churchmen, physicians, educators, business men, jurists, poets, social workers, and representatives of labor. The Ford Hall Forum has as its platform principles, the complete development of democracy in America; a common meeting ground for all the people in the interest of truth and mutual understanding, and for the cultivation of community spirit; the fullest and freest open public discussion of all vital questions affecting human welfare; the free participation from the forum floor either by question or discussion; and the freedom of the forum management from responsibility for utterances by speakers from the platform or the floor. Out of the forum has come the organization of Ford Hall Folks, limited to 1000 members, who paying a small membership fee, hold monthly meetings for fellowship and weekly discussion groups, the members also organizing a dramatic club and choral society, and numerous young people's dances. The forum has achieved a fine type of adult education, personal understanding and fellowship. Much of its success was due to the executive ability of Dr. Coleman and his outstanding personality. In a further development of his forum work he was president and host of a series of sociological conferences held each June during 1907–18 at Sagamore Beach, Mass. In 1923 he became head of a speakers bureau of the department of labor in Washington, D. C., sending speakers throughout the United States to help create better understanding between employers and employees. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Colby College in 1911, and the LL.D. degree by Wake Forest and Franklin colleges in 1922. He is the author of: "Searchlights" (1909); "The People's Prayers" (1914); and "Democracy in the Making" (1915). He is president of Webber College, Babson Park, Fla.; vice-president of the New England Baptist Hospital and a member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association (president, 1909–11); Associated Advertising Clubs of America (president, 1911–13); Northern Baptist Convention (president, 1917–18); Open Forum National Council (president, 1929), and the Boston chamber of commerce. A Republican in politics, he was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1912; a member of the Boston city council during 1914–17, and its president in 1915; and member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1917. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Alice Blanchard, daughter of James W. Merriam, of Boston.

**DE BEY, Cornelia Barnarda,** physician and surgeon, was born in Groningen province, Holland, May 26, 1865, daughter of Barnardus and Anga (Schuranga) de Bey. Her father, a minister, was connected with universities in Holland, and in 1868 brought a colony of Hollanders to America, settling at Chicago, Ill.



The daughter was graduated at Cook county (Ill.) Normal School in 1889. Subsequently she was a student at Chicago Art Institute and at Northwestern University, and was graduated M.D. at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1895. Meanwhile she taught in high and normal schools in Cook county. She has practiced medicine in Chicago since 1895. In 1904 she assisted in settling the Chicago stock yards strike. She was a member of the Chicago board of education during 1905–08, was a leader in

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securing passage of the bill legalizing kindergartens as part of public schools, in 1890, and she helped to secure the passage of the child labor bill in the Illinois legislature, 1902–03. She is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Woman's Club. In politics she is a non-partisan, and is known as an extreme radical pacifist. She was summoned before the federal government four times during the war because of public utterances against all wars, at all times—holding war a non-human and futile undertaking.

**HEWITT, Theodore Brown,** educator and author, was born at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 5, 1881, son of John Haskell and Mary Louisa (Downing) Hewitt, both American citizens. His first paternal ancestor of record was Thomas Hewitt, of Mystic, Conn., who was married c. 1656 to Hannah Palmer, the line descending from them through Benjamin and Mary (Fanning) Hewitt; Israel and Anna (Breed) Hewitt; Charles and Hannah (Stanton) Hewitt; Stanton and Lucinda (Grant) Hewitt; and Charles and Eunice (Witter) Hewitt, the grandparents of Dr. Hewitt. His father was professor of classics at Williams College from 1882 until his death in 1920. Dr. Hewitt received his early education in Berlin, Germany, and in Williamstown,

Mass., later attending Norwich (Conn.) Academy and then Yale University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1902. He received the M.A. degree from Harvard in 1907 and the Ph.D. from Yale in 1917. His first position as a teacher was at Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y., where he was instructor of modern languages, 1902–04. He was instructor of German at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, 1904–06 and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1908–09, and instructor and assistant professor of German at Williams College, 1909–23; assistant professor of German at Yale (on leave from Williams), 1917–18, and has been professor of German and head of the department of German at the University of Buffalo since 1923. He was a reader of German documents in the department of justice, Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1917, and in the post office department in the summer of 1918. Dr. Hewitt is the author of "Practical German Composition" (1915); "German for the American Soldier" (1918); "Paul Gerhardt as a Hymn-writer and his Influence on English Hymnody" (1918); "Intermediate German Composition" (1923); "Materials for German Composition and Grammar Review" (1924); and "Abstracts for Retranslation into German" (1924), besides several articles contributed to modern language periodicals. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the American Association of University Professors and the American Association of Teachers of German (director of the western New York branch). He is a Congregationalist. Dr. Hewitt was married, Apr. 9, 1914, to Berenice Amanda Fowler, of Brookline, Mass., and they have two children: John Hollis and Berenice Martha Hewitt.

**DAVIES, Joseph Edward,** lawyer, was born at Watertown, Wis., Nov. 29, 1876, son of Edward and Rachel (Paynter) Davies. His father, a manufacturer of wagons, emigrated from Wales in 1840 and settled in Watertown, where he resumed the manufacture of wagons. His mother was ordained a minister of the gospel at the age of twenty-two, and among the Welsh people, both by reason of her eloquence and her writings, she was widely known under her nom-de-plume, "Rahel O'Fon." Mr. Davies was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1898 and LL.B. in 1901, winning Phi Beta Kappa honors. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, was elected prosecuting attorney for Jefferson county in 1902 and re-elected in 1904. In 1907 he removed to Madison, Wis., where he entered the law firm, Bashford, Aylard, Davies & Olbrich, headed by Judge Robert M. Bashford, subsequently a member of the Wisconsin supreme court. In 1911 he was elected a member of the Democratic national committee, and was later appointed secretary of the committee. At the request of Gov. Woodrow Wilson and William F. McCoombs in 1912, he assumed charge of Mr. Wilson's campaign in the West and in this capacity aided in securing Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention, and his subsequent election. He was appointed by President Wilson commissioner of corporations, a quasi-economic and legalistic investigative body originally created by President Roosevelt. During 1913–14 Mr. Davies prepared the recommendations in connection with anti-trust legislation, and was largely responsible for the drafting of the Federal trade commission act. Upon the merger of the bureau of corporations into the Federal trade commission, he was named by President Wilson as its first chairman and as a member of the commission for the seven-year term. He is widely known among economists and lawyers for his report on "Trust Laws and Unfair Competition," which has been quoted by the courts of this country and abroad. As chairman of the Federal trade commission during the World war, he directed the work of ascertaining the costs of steel, copper, lumber and other war materials, and served as ex-officio

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member of the war industries board, participating in the price-fixing functions of that body. Since 1918 Mr. Davies has practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he has been retained frequently as counsel for foreign governments. During 1920–24 he was counsel for the government of Mexico, and at one time was placed in charge of its embassy in Washington; in 1923 he represented the government of Peru in the arbitration proceedings before the President of the United States arising out of the Tacna-Arica controversy with Chile, and in 1920 he represented the National Bank of Greece in negotiations in connection with the loan made to Greece by the United States during the war. He was counsel for the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., the Royal Holland Lloyd Steamship Co., and for the minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Co. in the Ford tax case, in which the U. S. government attempted to recover $36,000,000 alleged to be due as taxes, arising out of profits on the sale of stock to Henry Ford. The government's case was not only defeated, but defense counsel succeeded in obtaining a decision that the taxes in question had already been overpaid to the extent of $2,500,000 (James Couzens vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 11 BTA. 1040). In 1930 he represented several American industries in arbitration matters between the governments of Egypt and the United States. He is a member of the Cosmos, Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Riding and Hunt and Burning Tree Golf clubs of Washington, and the Metropolitan Club of New York city. He was married at Ashland, Wis., Sept. 10, 1902, to Emlen, daughter of Col. John H. Knight, of Ashland; they have three children: Eleanor, wife of Thomas Patton Cheesborough, Jr., Rahel O'Fon and Emlen Knight Davies.

**REMINGTON, William Procter,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of eastern Oregon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 13, 1879, son of Joseph Price and Elizabeth Baily (Collins) Remington, and a descendant of John Remington, who emigrated from England to Salem, N. J., the line of descent being through John's son Mark who married Rachel Sheppard; Clement and Sarah Jones and Isaac and Lydia Hart, who were Bishop Remington's grandparents. His father (q.v.) was dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1900 with the degree of B.S. and received his B.D. degree at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1905. In 1900 he was a member of the track team at the Olympic games at London and Paris. He taught at the DeLancey school during 1901–02 and was in charge of track athletics. In 1905 he was ordained deacon and in 1906 priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, and began his ministry as assistant rector at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, 1905–07. For four years (1907–11) he was vicar of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia, and during 1911–18 rector of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, Minn. In the World war he was chaplain of Base Hospital No. 26, organized by the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota, and was on duty in the field in France. He was made suffragan bishop of South Dakota in 1918 shortly after his unit had been called into service and he was consecrated bishop with his uniform beneath the Episcopal robes. Three years later he was elected bishop of eastern Oregon. He was a member of the board of missions and standing committee of the diocese of Minnesota, and served as vice-chairman on public recreation, Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association. Bishop Remington is a member of the college and rural commissions of the Episcopal church and is director of the departments of church extension and field service in the province of the Pacific. He was a trustee of St. Barnabas Hospital, the Florence Home, and the Church Home. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. He finds his recreation in golf, tennis, swimming and mountain climbing. He was married, Sept. 9, 1905, to Florence Lyman, daughter of Charles E. Allen, a lawyer of Burlington, Vt.

**BARACH, Joseph Hayem,** physician, was born at Kalvary, Poland, Mar. 12, 1882, son of Zorah and Dora (Oppenheim) Barach. His parents came to the United States in 1884 and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Barach was graduated M.D. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1903. He was resident pathologist at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, in 1903, resident physician there in 1904, pathologist at the Eye and Ear Hospital, 1905–09, and at the South Side Hospital in 1910. Since 1910 he has been a member of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. In addition, he is medical consultant in the department of health of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and medical director of the Falk clinic, which is the teaching and outpatient department of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Barach's special interest has been in physical diagnosis, morphology of the blood in man and the lower forms of life, clinical studies in blood pressure, diabetes, and nephritis. During the World war he served as captain in the medical corps, cardiovascular division, being appointed cardiovascular examiner at Fort Thomas, Ky., chief of the cardiovascular division at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., and cardiovascular specialist at the base hospital, Camp Mills, L. I., during 1918–19. He contributes regularly to various medical journals. He was a member of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held at Washington, D. C., 1910, and of the Congress of School Hygiene, Buffalo, N. Y., 1911. Dr. Barach is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and the American Medical Association, and a member of the Westmoreland Country Club. He was married, Sept. 21, 1915, to Edna S., daughter of Rev. J. Leonard Levy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they have two children: Joseph L. L. and Richard Barach.

**FORTIER, Samuel,** engineer, was born at Leeds, Quebec, Canada, Apr. 24, 1855, son of Leandre and Ann (Reid) Fortier. He attended St. Francis College, Richmond, and McGill Normal School, Montreal. After teaching for two years as principal of the Danville (Que.) Academy he entered McGill University, and was graduated B.A.Sc. in civil engineering in 1885. His first engineering experience was with the Western Pacific Railroad which was then being constructed between the Continental Divide at Leadville and Grand Junction in Colorado. Railroad building did not attract him however, and in 1886 he became first assistant engineer of the

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Denver Water Works. For four years he designed and constructed much of Denver's water supply system, including the Cherry Creek and South Platte projects at a combined cost of $1,500,000 and the Capitol Hill reservoir. As construction engineer of the Ogden Water Works, which formed part of the Bear River Canal Co., he built a water supply system for the city of Ogden and in 1891 was appointed chief engineer of the Bear River Canal Co. and superintendent of the Ogden Water Works. While operating the Ogden Water Works, he extended the irrigation system of the canal and designed and constructed a new irrigation and water delivery system for an enterprise which cost $2,500,000. He was winning an enviable reputation in this branch of his profession but the problem of reclaiming the western deserts by irrigation was engaging the attention of government officials and engineers and Mr. Fortier became deeply interested in the project. Accordingly he accepted the chair of civil and hydraulic engineering at the Utah Agricultural College as an opportunity for studying the problems of reclamation and irrigation in laboratory and field tests as well as in practice, while retaining his position as consulting engineer of the Bear River Canal Co., the Ogden Water Works Co., and the Davis and Weber Counties Canal Co. He was also hydrographer for the U. S. geological survey for the territory of northern Utah and southern Idaho. During his five years at the Utah Agricultural College he was placed in charge of the irrigation engineering department of the experiment station. In 1899 he went to Montana as director and irrigation engineer at the Montana State College experiment station and continued as hydrographer for the U. S. geological survey in Montana. In 1900 he entered the irrigation investigation division of the U. S. department of agriculture, as agent and four years later resigned his position at Montana State College to take charge of irrigation investigation in California for the state and federal governments. He was chief of this division in the U. S. department of agriculture during 1907–22, when he became associate chief of the division of agricultural engineering. Relieved of all administrative duties at his request in 1925, he has since spent his time in Berkeley, Calif., as a consultant and in preparing reports of his work in the government service. A great deal was accomplished in Dr. Fortier's time, much of it under his direction. More than any other man he is to be credited with developing irrigation from a haphazard practice to a science. He made careful investigations of the quantity of water required in given soils and by given crops, capacities of canals, strength of dams, etc. In some fifty reports written by Dr. Fortier for the department of agriculture there is revealed a steadily growing knowledge of methods and purposes of irrigation and a profound knowledge of the subject in all its details. A general summary of his experience was made in his "Use of Water in Irrigation" (1915) which is largely used as a text-book. During 1912–15 he assisted in formulating an irrigation code for British Columbia. The gold medal of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was awarded to him in 1896 for a paper on earthen dams. He received the degrees of M.E. in 1896 and Sc.D. in 1907 from McGill University. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (honorary). He was married at Danville, Quebec, Oct. 19, 1888, to Susan Barbara Helena, daughter of Roderick Macleay, and they have three children: Roy Macleay, Winifred Reid and Ernest Cleveland Fortier.

**WILLIAMS, John Camp,** manufacturer, was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1859, son of Robert Stanton (q. v.) and Abby Obear (Doolittle) Williams. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1882 and after pursuing special studies at the University of Berlin began his business career as a clerk in the Oneida National Bank at Utica, of which his father was president. In 1884, becoming interested in manufacturing, he took a position as cost clerk of the North Chicago Rolling Mills Co. and a year later entered the employment of the Crane Co., iron manufacturers, of Chicago, with which he remained five years. During the latter part of his association with this firm, he was superintendent of the brass and malleable iron factories. In 1891 Mr. Williams helped to organize the Western Tube Co. of Kewanee, Ill., formerly the Haxtun Steam Heater Co., of which he became vice-president. The company manufactured wrought iron and steel pipe and boilers; brass, cast iron and malleable iron steam fittings. About 1895 it introduced the practice of making butt-welded iron pipe by a single draw, replacing the old process of welding each half separately. Mr. Williams invented, in 1897, a new and more economical process for the manufacture of malleable iron. Hitherto, annealing had been accomplished by packing pieces of castings in annealing pots with iron pipe scale or other such material, in order to decarbonize the metal. By his process a double furnace which changed the hard carbon crystals of the iron to soft malleable crystals, took the place of annealing pots and pipe scale. He retired as vice-president of the Western Tube Co. in 1899 when it was absorbed by the National Tube Co., which, in turn, was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation in 1900. Mr. Williams is a director of the Consolidated Water Works of Utica, N. Y., and is the author of plans for developing a large supply of water for central New York cities from West Canada Creek, near Utica, and from the large state barge canal dam at Hinckley, N. Y. He possesses a keen and discriminating literary taste and, following his retirement from business activities, became a collector of old and rare books. In 1906 he wrote and had published "An Oneida County Printer, William Williams," a history and bibliography of the press at Utica, N. Y., from 1803 to 1838. He is a member of the University and Grolier clubs of New York. He was married July 23, 1891, to Caroline Walbridge, daughter of Samuel Alfred Wheeler, a Pennsylvania oil operator at Buffalo, N. Y., and they had two children: Carolyn Wheeler, wife of Marshall A. Phillips, Jr., and Lois Katherine Williams.

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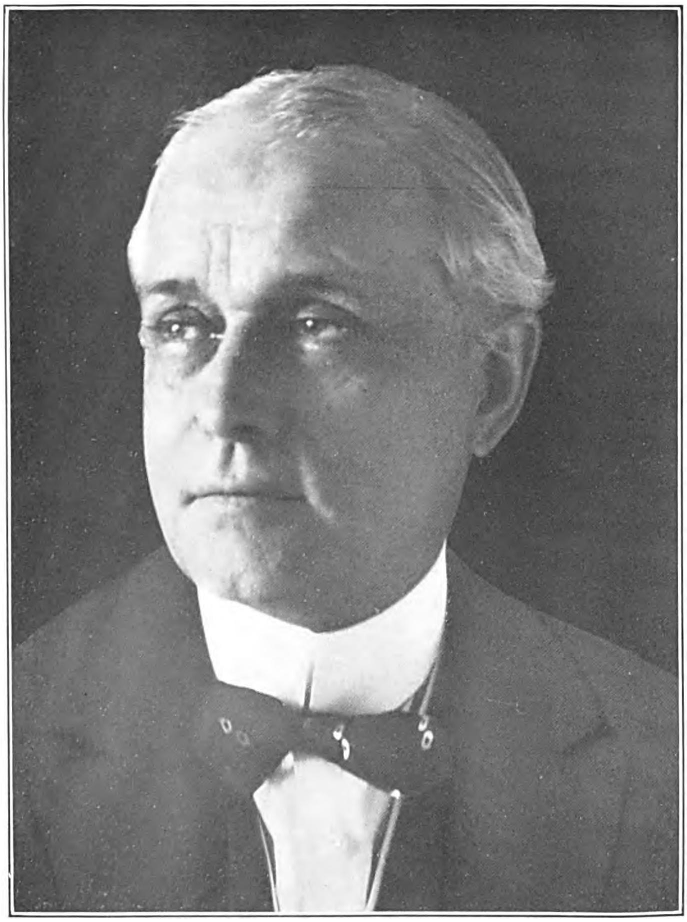

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Owen Wister

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**WISTER, Owen,** author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1860, son of Owen Jones and Sarah (Butler) Wister and a descendant of Johann Wister, who came from Germany to America in 1728 and settled in Philadelphia. His maternal grandmother was Fanny Kemble (q.v.), one of the most celebrated actresses of her day and a prolific writer, the daughter of Charles Kemble, the English actor, and niece of the famous Mrs. Siddons. His mother translated "Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Alfred de Musset" (1871) and with Agnes Irwin published "Worthy Women of Our First Century" (1877). Mr. Wister spent three years of his boyhood in Europe and afterwards attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Harvard University, being graduated A.B. at the latter in 1882 with highest honors in music. While a student he showed unusual literary ability, editing one and sometimes two papers and writing the libretto of "Dido and Aeneas" for one of the Hasty Pudding Club's entertainments. In his junior year he wrote a poem on Beethoven which was published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1882. He then went abroad and upon the recommendation of Liszt studied composition in Paris but did not adopt the musical career he planned. On his return in 1883 his first book, "The Modern Swiss Family Robinson," was published though he had not decided on authorship as a calling. His health failed and he sought outdoor life as a restorative in Wyoming and Arizona, an inspiring experience of the undeveloped West that later determined his chief field as a writer. Meantime the law attracted him as a profession and took him to Harvard where in 1888 he was graduated LL.B. at the law school and received his master's degree. While undertaking to practice in Philadelphia the West was continually calling him. Frontier life had cast its spell upon him and year after year he returned to the mountains and the plains of Arizona and Wyoming. The regions he visited were so rich in primitive and romance calling for description and portrayal that he finally turned from the law to literature. Since 1891 he has devoted his gifts entirely to authorship, becoming the recorder of the roughest and most primitive contemporary life of the country, though born of a Quaker family long settled in one of the most cultivated areas of America. In his literary equipment he possessed the valuable assets of sincerity, force and a popular appeal in theme and style. His stories, long and short, saved from oblivion a picturesque stage of frontier life in America as it flourished in the fleeting era of its cowboy domination between the years 1874 and 1890. These western stories are "Red Men and White" (1896), a collection of magazine stories; "Lin McLean" (1898); "Jimmy John Boss" (1900); and "The Virginian" (1902), his finest single achievement. A striking departure from this field was "Lady Baltimore" (1906), his next outstanding work, set in the refined southern atmosphere of early Charlestown, in which he made the city itself project as a character as much as the people in the story. Mr. Wister's other and less conspicuous writings, of wide diversity in character and theme, include a biography of U. S. Grant (1901); "Philosophy Four" (1903), reminiscent of his Harvard days; "A Journey in Search of Christmas" (1904); "The Bison, Muskox, Sheep and Goat Family" (1904), in collaboration with G. B. Grinnell and Casper Whitney for the "American Sportsman's Library" series; "The Simple Spelling Bee" (1906), an attack on spelling reform; "Mother" (1907); "The Seven Ages of Washington" (1907); "Members of the Family" (1911); "Indispensable Information for Infants" (1921); "Watch Your Thirst" (1923), a satire on prohibition and "Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship" (1930). During the World war he contributed a notable group of brochures to its literature. "The Pentecost of Calamity" (1915), translated into four European languages, "The Ancient Grudge, or A Straight Deal" (1920); and "Neighbors Henceforth" (1922). These books were all couched in a style and spirit that drew the attention of European critics to his work as a discriminating novelist. The distinction of his war books won him membership in the Société des Gens de Lettres of Paris and of the Royal Society of Literature of London. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, has twice served as an overseer of Harvard University and holds the honorary LL.D. degree of the University of Pennsylvania (1907) and the L.H.D. of Williams College (1912). Mr. Wister was married, Apr. 21, 1898, to a third cousin, Mary Channing, daughter of William Rotch Wister, and had seven children, Mary Channing, Owen Jones, Frances Kemble, William Rotsch, Charles Kemble, Butler and Sarah Butler Wister.

**McCORMICK, Paul John,** jurist, was born in New York city, Apr. 23, 1879, son of Daniel Joseph and Katherine Mary (Corcoran) McCormick. His father came from England in 1865 and engaged in mining enterprises. He was a student at All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah, one winter, and at St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, Calif., during 1891–93. While assistant librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library he studied law under the preceptorship of the librarian; was admitted to the California bar in 1900 and began the general practice of his profession in Los Angeles associated with Max Loewenthal. He was deputy district attorney of Los Angeles county during 1905–10, judge of the superior court of the same county during 1910–24, associate justice (pro tem) of the district court of appeals of California in 1921, and has been U. S. district judge for the southern district of California since 1924. He was judge (pro tem) of the ninth U. S. circuit court of appeals in 1924. From 1912 to 1924 he was instructor in the law of procedure at the University of Southern California. Judge McCormick presided in the case of Chafor v. Long Beach, involving nearly $1,000,000 in damages to persons injured in a pier disaster, and he decided for the first time in the state the question of a city's liability for personal injuries sustained in municipally owned amusement and convention halls. He also presided in County of Los Angeles v. Rindge, involving important eminent domain rights of counties, and in the I.W.W. cases sustaining the criminal syndicalism statute of California. As Federal district judge he decided the case of U. S. v. The Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., involving Naval Oil Reserves in California valued at $200,000,000, and containing issues of alleged fraud on the part of Albert B. Fall, formerly secretary of the interior, in making leases and contracts with the Pan American Petroleum & Trans-

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port Co. In May, 1929 he was appointed by President Hoover to be a member of the national commission on law observance and enforcement. Politically he is a Republican and he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. In 1915 he defended the ritual of the Knights of Columbus before a committee of American Freemasons which had charged the knights with lack of national patriotism. He was married in Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1908, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Isaac Redmond of Nova Scotia.

**PRICE, William Raleigh,** educator and author, was born at Belington, W. Va., Aug. 7, 1875, son of Albert and Sophia (Bonner) Price. Mr. Price was graduated A.B. at Cornell University in 1898, having spent six months of his junior year in study in Paris, and as a traveling fellow for Cornell studied in Berlin and Paris in 1898–99. Subsequently he pursued graduate studies at Columbia University and was awarded the Ph.D. degree by that institution in 1911. Dr. Price taught in the Louisville (Ky.) male high school in 1900–02; in the Rochester (N. Y.) high school and University of Rochester, 1902–06; and in the New York city high school of commerce, 1906–11. Since the latter year he has been state supervisor of modern foreign languages under

the state education department, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y., and in that capacity has under his supervision all modern foreign language teachers in public and private secondary schools of the state. All such teachers, about 1500 in number, are required to pass the state written and oral examinations, or be exempted from them, under his direction, before they can be licensed to teach in the state of New York. Dr. Price issued the call for the meeting at which the Federation of Modern Language Teachers was organized in 1913 and was, for six years, one of the editors of the "Modern Language Journal" published by this organization. He was the founder of the Modern Language Association of the Middle States and Maryland in 1912 and in 1926 he founded the American Association of Teachers of French and the American Association of Teachers of German. In addition to being a member of these associations he belongs to the National Education Association, the Department of Superintendence, the Modern Language Association of America, New York State Modern Language Association and New England Modern Language Association, and was a member of the committee of direction and control of the Modern Foreign Language Study, which produced, in seventeen volumes, an authoritative study of modern language instruction in the United States and Canada. He is a member of the University and Torch clubs, Albany, N. Y., and the Cornell, Town Hall and National Arts clubs, New York city. Dr. Price is one of the best known authorities in America on the problems of modern language teaching in secondary schools. He has contributed numerous articles to the leading pedagogical journals and is the author of "Symbolism of Voltaire's Novels" (1911), his doctorate dissertation; "Reformlesebuch" (1913); "First German Book" (with Frederick Betz, 1915); "Beginners' French" (with Charles H. Holzwarth, 1925); and "Intermediate French" (with Holzwarth, 1926). He also edited the school texts, "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie" (1906); "Irrfahrten" (1913), "Selections from Maupassant" (1928) and "Short Selections for Oral French" (1929). Dr. Price was married twice: (1) at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Feb. 14, 1899, to Cathérine Mathilde Félicité Hirlimann, adopted daughter of Alexander Bartels, by whom he had two children, Irma Ingeborg and Frederick William Price; and (2) at Scranton, Pa., Aug. 7, 1922, to Frances, daughter of Silas Edgar Paget, of Owego, N. Y.

**ALLEN, Frank Gates,** manufacturer, was born at Aurora, Ill., Feb. 14, 1858, son of Edward Richards and Mary Ann (Gates) Allen. His father was a grain merchant in Aurora and served in the Illinois state senate during the civil war. Mr. Allen acquired his preparatory education in the high schools in Aurora and in Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1881 with the A.B. degree. He was connected with the Moline (Ill.) Plow Co., during 1881–87, and then practiced law for five years in Ottawa, Ill. He returned to the Moline Plow Co. in 1892 and occupied various executive positions with that company until he became president and general manager, retiring in 1919. Under his management, the company's capitalization was increased from $800,000 to approximately $11,500,000. In 1902 Mr. Allen bought the controlling interest in the Moline National Bank, capitalized at $100,000. Under his presidency the bank was changed to a state chartered corporation, known as the State Savings Bank & Trust Co., and he was the active spirit in merging the State Savings Bank & Trust Co. with the Moline Trust & Savings Bank, becoming the chairman of the board of that institution, his present position. The combined resources of that bank are now more than $14,000,000, its deposits total $12,500,000, and its capital and surplus, $1,450,000. Mr. Allen is a 33rd degree Mason and a member of the

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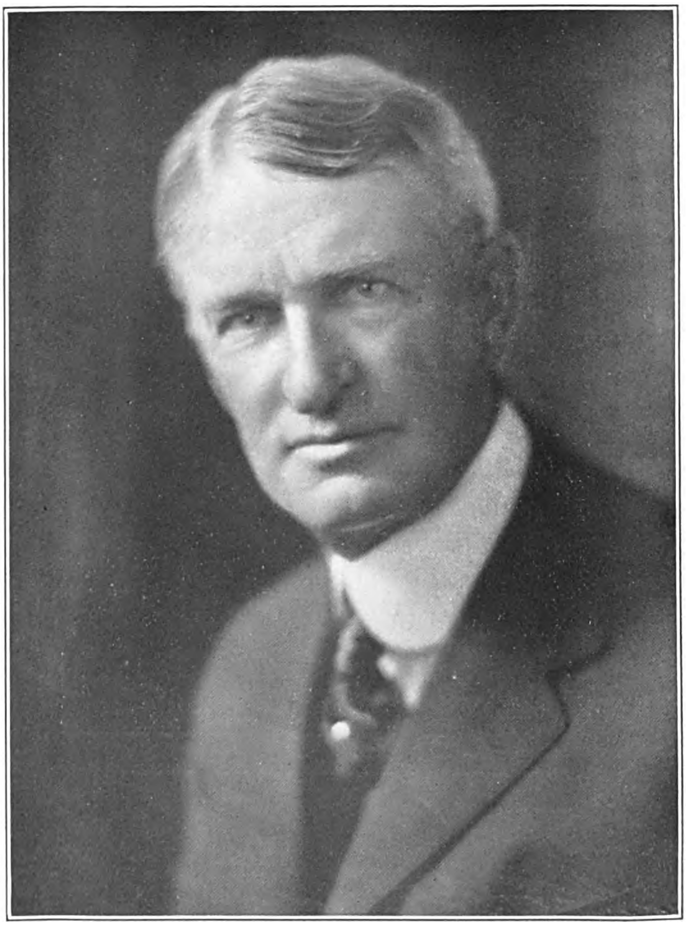

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

*Frank Gates Allen*

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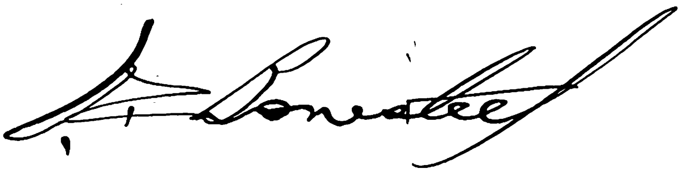
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



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B.P.O.E., the Sigma Phi fraternity and is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. He was married, June 8, 1882, to Minnie Florence, daughter of George Stephens, vice-president of the Moline Plow Co. They have one daughter, Marjorie Stephens, who married Otto Henry Seiffert.

**BONESTEEL, Verne Clinton,** banker, was born at Huron, S. D., Apr. 23, 1890, son of Charles Henry and Mary Perry (Davies) Bonesteel, grandson of John Henry Bonesteel and great-grandson of David Bonesteel, of German extraction. Mr. Bonesteel was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1912, and began his career in the James Valley Bank at Huron, ultimately serving as assistant cashier and cashier. During 1918–19 he was national bank examiner for South Dakota. He became vice-president and director in December, 1919, of the Security National Bank of Sioux City, Ia., and in 1927 held the office of treasurer of the Iowa Bankers Association. He moved to Aurora, Ill., in April, 1928, to accept the presidency of the American National Bank, and when the American National and the First National banks merged as the First National Bank, Jan. 1, 1930, Mr. Bonesteel was elected president of the enlarged institution. The present invested capital of this bank is $600,000 and its resources are $6,500,000. He is a trustee of Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Ia., and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, of Aurora. He is a Mason (32nd degree), a Shriner, and a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, Nov. 18, 1915, to Laura Louise, daughter of Martin Schoenert, of Huron, S. D., and has one son, John Martin Bonesteel.

**HOLMES, John Haynes,** clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1879, the son of Marcus Morton and Alice Fanny (Haynes) Holmes, and a descendant of John Holmes who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. His maternal grandfather, John C. Haynes (q.v.), was a prominent music publisher and philanthropist of Boston. He was graduated A.B. (summa cum laude) at Harvard University in 1902. winning election to Phi Beta Kappa, and S.T.B. in 1904. Ordained to the Unitarian ministry the same year, he was appointed minister of the Third Religious Society in Dorchester, Mass., and remained there until called to the Unitarian Church of the Messiah as associate pastor, with Rev. Robert Collyer (q.v.), in 1907. He succeeded to the full pastorate on the death of Dr. Collyer in 1912. From the beginning of his ministry he was keenly interested in social questions and after going to New York his sermons began to reflect a gradual departure from the accepted doctrines and tenets of the Christian religion and to partake more and more of the nature of sociological discourses. Under the influence of his preaching persons of independent religious beliefs, many of them outspoken Socialists in their political faith, were attracted to the Church of the Messiah, the congregation became extremely heterogeneous in character and the church itself became a center for social service in many lines. This revolutionary tendency was accentuated during the World war when Mr. Holmes took an uncompromising stand in opposition to the war, became one of the outstanding pacifists of the period and through his sermons drew into his church in large numbers those holding similar views. A climax was reached in 1919 when Mr. Holmes withdrew from the Unitarian ministry, in which he had attained national prominence, and changed the Church of the Messiah from a denominational Protestant church into an independent organization, known as the Community Church. This church, eliminating all theological distinctions of belief and requiring no profession of faith for membership, established itself on an out-and-out community basis. It identified membership in its own organization with citizenship in the community, and thus included in its fellowship men and women of all faiths and no faith. Its constituency, which grew very rapidly after 1919 and now amounts to a membership of over 2,000

persons, includes Protestants of various sectarian affiliations, a few Catholics, many Jews, a considerable group of Negroes, and certain members of Eastern religions such as Hindus, Zoroastrians and Confucionists. The church makes no assessments on its members and rents no pews, and thus depends solely for its support upon voluntary contributions. The pulpit of the Community Church is absolutely free, and is occupied on occasions of Mr. Holmes's absence by Protestant clergymen, Jewish rabbis, and laymen of various faiths. A distinctive feature of the work is a Sunday evening forum, attended by a large audience of men and women representing all varieties of political and economic beliefs. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Communists here meet in friendly assembly, and exchange ideas and opinions. The Community Church is a great experiment in free democracy and religion, and, in Mr. Holmes's view, points the way to the new and universal religion of humanity which is the destined religion of the future. A Socialist in his political philosophy and a non-resistant pacifist in his ideas and

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public activities, being one of the pioneer advocates of the outlawry of war, Mr. Holmes has consistently fought for the rights of labor, equality for women, the rights of Negroes and all oppressed peoples, for all causes of social justice and larger liberty, his devotion to these principles being expressed through public addresses and through many books and magazine articles, as well as in the pulpit and in his civic activities. He is the author of "The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church" (1912); "Marriage and Divorce" (1913); "Is Death the End?" (1915); "New Wars for Old" (1916, 7 eds.); "The Life and Letters of Robert Collyer" (1917, 2 vols.); "Religion for Today" (1917); "Readings from Great Authors" (1918); "The Grail of Life" (1919); "Is Violence the Way Out?" (1920); "New Churches for Old" (1922) and "Patriotism is Not Enough" (1925). He is a frequent contributor to the leading magazines, and has written many hymns which have been published in standard church hymnals. Augmenting his literary work, he is editor-in-chief of "Unity," a weekly religious publication, and associate editor of "The World Tomorrow," a monthly magazine. Mr. Holmes was a director of the American Union against Militarism, 1917–19, president of the Free Religious Association, 1914–19, and is at present a director of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was also president of Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, 1908–11; and the Unitarian Temperance Society, 1917–18; chairman of the General Unitarian Conference, 1915–17, and vice-president of the Middle States Unitarian Conference, 1908-19. Mr. Holmes is an eloquent and inspiring public speaker, a man of scholarly attainments and forceful, attractive personality. He is fond of books and reading, is a pianist and an ardent musician. He was married, June 27, 1904, to Madeleine Hosmer, daughter of Edwin H. Baker, an official of the Galena Signal Oil Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have a son, Roger Wellington, and a daughter, Frances Adria Holmes.

**DUNHAM, Theodore,** surgeon, was born at Irvington, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1862, son of Dr. Carroll and Harriet Elvira (Kellogg) Dunham. His original paternal American ancestor was Deacon John Dunham, of England, who married Abigail Wood in Leyden, Holland, in 1619 and came to America in 1630–31, settling in Plymouth, Mass. From them the line extends through Benajah and Elizabeth (Tilson) Dunham; Rev. Edmund and Mary (Bonham) Dunham; Rev. Jonathan and Jane (Pyatt) Dunham; Col. Azariah and Mary (Ford) Dunham; John and Ann (Sherrerd) Dunham, and Edward Wood and Maria Smyth (Parker) Dunham, the grandparents of Dr. Dunham. He was graduated A.B. (cum laude) at Harvard College in 1885 and M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1888. As an undergraduate he received a Detur and second year honors in classics. He became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, of which he was first marshal, the O.K., the Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard Canoe Club, of which he was commodore, and the Pierian Sodality. He was also an editor of the "Harvard Advocate" and on graduation he delivered the Greek oration. At the medical school he was the first member of his class elected to the Boylston Medical Society. After leaving Harvard he entered Bellevue Hospital, New York city, as an interne on the fourth surgical division, becoming an alumnus in 1890. He then studied abroad for more than a year, chiefly in Vienna, and in 1891 began the practice of his profession in New York city. He taught clinical microscopy at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College for four years, 1899–1903, and for thirty years was connected with the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He became an assistant in the surgical dispensary of the latter institution in 1891, was soon made adjunct professor of surgery and in 1906 was appointed professor of surgery, occupying that position until he resigned in 1921. He is now a courtesy visiting surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, a member of the surgical board of the Bar Harbor (Me.) Medical and Surgical Hospital and a consulting surgeon to the Eastern Maine General Hospital. Dr. Dunham has achieved a national reputation in his profession and has contributed to surgical technique many important and widely used original inventions. Except for the bacteriological work involved, he had the chief share in inventing the methods of manufacturing the sutures placed upon the market by the George St. John Leavens Co. Among these was the first catgut to be produced which was sterile, strong, sealed in glass tubes and ready for instant use. He also conceived the idea of having the door of a steam sterilizer open inward so that the steam by its own pressure would keep the door closed, which idea was later embodied in the now widely used Eclipse sterilizer. His inventions in surgery include: A splint for fracture of the femur in infants and children which allows the patient to be carried about; a method of washing a thread through the mouth or a naris down the oesophagus and, with a hooked probe, drawing it out through a gastrostomy, even when the oesophagus is tighty strictured; new instruments for operating on cicatricial stricture of the oesophagus; a plastic flap with buried vascular pedicle; a method for controlling hemorrhage after bloodless operations; a retention apparatus for use after hare-lip operations and other improvements in the operation for hare-lip; a rib-finder to facilitate resection of a rib; a valvular drain for empyema to aid expansion of the lung, which does not confine the patient; an extension splint for overcoming contracture of the elbow, and an original treatment of boils, by the use of the eye-end of a sewing needle and carbolic acid. Dr. Dunham has also made many contributions to the literature of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the New York Surgical Society, American Medical Association, New York State and New York County Medical societies, New York Academy of Medicine, Hospital Graduates Club, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, Harvard Medical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Dunham was married, Feb. 18, 1897, to Josephine, daughter of Henry Wolcott Balestier, of New York city. He has two sons, Dr. Theodore Dunham, Jr., and Dr. Wolcott Balestier Dunham, and two daughters, Beatrice and Josephine Dunham.

**BAKER, Simon Strousse,** 26th president of Washington and Jefferson College (1922–..), was born near Amity, Pa., July 11, 1866, son of David B. and Sara Anne (Strousse) Baker. Through his mother he is descended from Thaddeus Dodd (q.v.), one of the founders in 1787 of Washing-

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Theodore Dunham.

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ton Academy, which by union with Jefferson College in 1865 became the present Washington and Jefferson College. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College as B.S. in 1892 and as M.S. in 1912. He studied law privately for two years and then took a series of extension courses at the University of Pittsburgh. He was a teacher and principal at the Burgettstown (Pa.) public schools for four years and was principal assistant district superintendent and associate superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools for nearly twenty-five years.

He was acting president of Washington and Jefferson College during 1921–22 and in the latter year was elected president. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1923. He is a Mason and a member of the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs. Politically he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married, Oct. 2, 1894, to Grace, daughter of Edward Little, of Washington, Pa., and had one son, Edward David Baker.

**BICKEL, Karl August,** journalist, was born at Geneseo, Ill., Jan. 20, 1882, son of William August and Emily (Anderson) Bickel. His father emigrated from Baden, Germany, in 1871. After being graduated at the Geneseo high school, Mr. Bickel entered the newspaper profession as a reporter for the Geneseo, Ill., "Daily Arena," and the Davenport, Iowa, "Times." He entered Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif. in 1903. While there he edited college publications and corresponded for San Francisco newspapers and in December, 1906, he left the university to accept a position as news editor of the San Francisco "Daily News." Later he joined the San Francisco "Examiner" as city editor. In June, 1907, the United Press Association was founded by Edward W. Scripps (q.v.) through a consolidation of three small independent news agencies: The Publishers Press, operating in the eastern states; the Scripps-McRae Press Association, operating in the middle west; and the Scripps News, serving newspapers on the Pacific coast. In September of that year Mr. Bickel was employed by the new organization to open and manage its Pacific northwest bureau at Portland, Ore. The following year he acquired an interest in the Grand Junction, Colo., "News" and was editor and publisher of that newspaper for over four years. In April, 1913, he returned to the United Press Association as business representative of the central division, embracing the territory from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Denver, Colo., and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. When the World War began the United Press Association's bureaus in all of the principal foreign news centers, each with its staff of correspondents within its territory, were supplemented by reinforcements from the United States. The United Press was able to supply complete, unbiased news reports of the war and the demand for its service was reflected in a steadily increasing number of newspaper clients. Mr. Bickel was made business manager of the organization, with headquarters in New York city, in 1916. In 1921 Mr. Bickel became general news manager of the United Press, directing the gathering of news throughout the world and its distribution to the 700 or more papers which the agency was then serving. In 1916 the United Press began service to an exclusive list of papers in South America and in 1922 the international scope of the organization was broadened with the opening of service to newspapers in China, Spain and Austria. Later in the same year Mr. Bickel became general manager of the United Press and in this capacity he attracted world-wide journalistic attention when, on a visit to Europe, he secured an agreement from David Lloyd George, who had just retired as prime minister of Great Britain, to write a series of articles for the United Press. Mr. Bickel was elected president of the association in January, 1923, at which time it was serving approximately 800 newspapers in the United States and twelve foreign countries and was operating 70,000 miles of leased wires in this country. Since then the number of United Press clients has increased to more than 1200 and its dispatches are printed in nineteen different languages for publication in forty-two countries. In the meantime its leased wire system in the United States has grown to more than 100,000 miles. On a visit to Japan in 1923 Mr. Bickel increased the far eastern service of the United Press by perfecting agreements with the Osaka "Mainichi" and the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi," two of the world's largest dailies. This was the first addition to Japanese newspaper service since the Nippon Dempo Tsushin-Sha agency was established in 1908 and it provided a more voluminous interchange of news between Japan and the United States than ever before had been possible. Mr. Bickel was a delegate to the International Conference of Press Experts held in Paris in 1927 under the auspices of the League of Nations and as a member of the general purposes committee of the conference took an important part in the debate upon the question of property rights in news and in securing the resolutions calling upon the governments of the world to grant absolute equality between official and non-official news agencies

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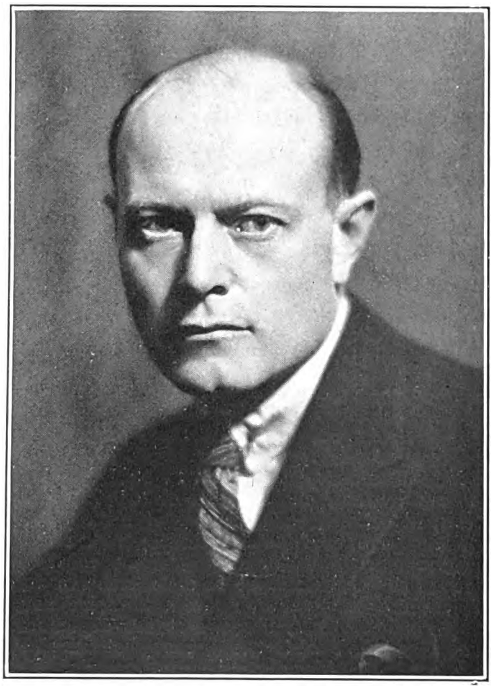
and newspapers in the collection and transmission of news. Mr. Bickel holds the honorary degree LL.D. from Muskingum College. He is a member of the Players, Lotos, Phi Gamma Delta, Manhattan, Manhasset Bay and New York Yacht clubs, of New York city. He was married to Helen Madira, daughter of Charles D. Davis, a banker, of Portland, Ore.



**GILBERT, Cass,** architect, was born in Zanesville, O., Nov. 28, 1859, son of Samuel Augustus and Elizabeth Fulton (Wheeler) Gilbert, of New England ancestry. His father was an officer in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey who in the civil war attained the rank of brigadier general. Mr. Gilbert's parents moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1868. He received his early education in that city and later studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received the prize of the Boston Society of Architects in 1876. After a period of advanced study in Europe he entered the employ of McKim, Mead & White, New York architects, in 1880, remaining with that firm three years, when he opened an office in St. Paul, Minn. He rapidly acquired an extensive practice and became one of the best known architects in the West. In 1899 he returned to New York city. Mr. Gilbert ranks among America's most distinguished architects, with examples of his professional skill to be found in the principal cities of the country. He has not confined himself to any one style of architecture, but has used his talents in developing a style of his own as seemed appropriate to the subject in hand. The striking feature of all his work is its peculiarly American quality. Among the most conspicuous of his works are the state capitols of Minnesota (1895), Arkansas (rebuilding, 1912) and West Virginia (1928); the Woolworth office building (1912); the U. S. Custom House (1905); U. S. army supply base (1918); the U. S. treasury annex (1918); and Chamber of Commerce of the United States (1925) in Washington, D. C.; First Division Monument, Washington, D. C.; the New York Life Insurance Co. building (1928) in New York city; public libraries in St. Louis, Mo. (1908), Detroit, Mich. (1914) and New Haven, Conn. (1905); the Prudential Life Insurance Co. (1927); Essex County Court house, Newark (1903); St. Louis Art Museum (1904); Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston, Mass. (1910); City Hall, Waterbury, Conn. (1913); the Union Central Life Insurance building, Cincinnati, O. (1915); the Federal Reserve bank (1924) of Minneapolis, Minn.; and the Scott Memorial Fountain, Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich. (1914). He also designed the general plan of the University of Minnesota and the University of Texas and is the consulting architect of the Hudson river bridge, New York city, and Kill Van Kull bridge (O. H. Amman, chief engineer) for the Port of New York Authority. He was a member of the national jury of selection at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and designed the festival hall and art building at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. He was chairman of the Council of the Fine Arts, in 1909—the official body which preceded the Commission of the Fine Arts—and was made a member of the National Commission of the Fine Arts by President Taft, in 1910, and reappointed by President Wilson. He has lectured on architecture at Harvard, Yale and Columbia universities and at the U. S. military academy. The honorary degree of LL.D. was awarded him by the University of Michigan, 1916, Oberlin College, 1917 and Middlebury College, 1920. He has received the grand gold medal for architecture at the Paris exposition in 1900 where he was a member of the national jury for architecture; the gold medal of the city of Leipzig, Germany, in 1913; the medal of King Albert, of Belgium in 1920, and the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1904. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the National Academy of Design, of which he has been president since 1926; honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; honorary member of the Royal Society of Architects of Canada; ex-member of the American Institute of Architects (president, 1908–09), member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (president, 1919), Architectural League of New York (president, 1913–15), American Academy of Arts and Letters, Architectural Society of the University of Liverpool, and the Sons of the Revolution, member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of Connecticut. He was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during 1912–15. His clubs are the Century, University and Union, New York; St. Andrew's Golf, Westchester county; Cosmos and Metropolitan, Washington, D. C.; and Edgewood Country, Charleston, West Virginia. He was married, Nov. 29, 1889, to Julia, daughter of Henry M. Finch of Milwaukee, Wis., and they have three children: Cass Gilbert, Jr., also an architect, Emily F. and Julia S., wife of Charles Morgan Post.

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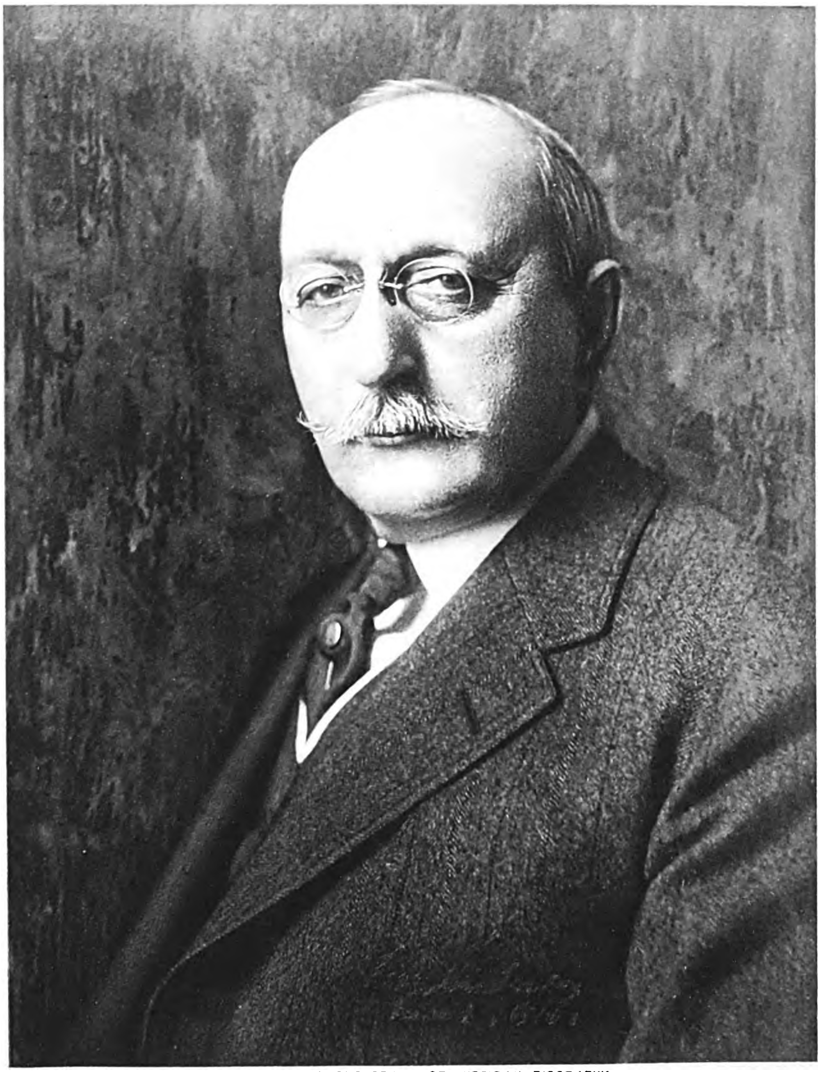

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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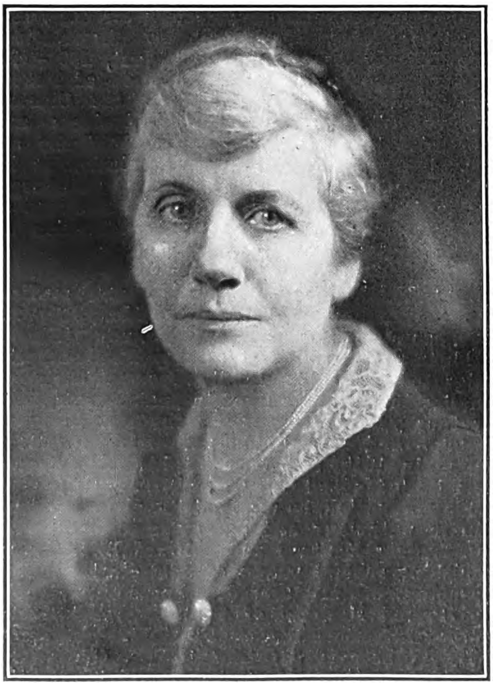
**CHAPIN, Nathaniel Danforth,** manufacturer, was born in Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1861, son of Hermon Merrill and Matilde (Fenno) Chapin. He is a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin who emigrated from Paignton, England, in 1635, and settled at Springfield, Mass.; from him and his wife Cicely Perry the line is through Josiah and Mary (King) Chapin; Seth and Bethiah (Thurston) Chapin; Seth and Abigail (Adams) Chapin; Josiah and Rachael (Albee) Chapin; Levi and Anna (Church) Chapin; Nathaniel and Fanny (Brown) Chapin, the grandparents of Nathaniel D. Chapin. His father was mayor of Cleveland in 1865–67. He was educated in the schools of Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., and Concord, Mass., and began his business career with the First National Bank in Cleveland in 1879. Three years later he became office manager for Billings, Taylor & Co., paint and varnish manufacturers of Cleveland; in 1892 he was made secretary of the company and in 1899 assumed the management of the business as president and treasurer, the name of the company being then changed to the Billings-Chapin Co. The company's assets have grown from $67,500, when Mr. Chapin assumed the management, to $1,150,000, at the present time. It specializes in the manufacture of marine and general utility paints. Mr. Chapin is a member of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the Kirtland and Cleveland Country clubs and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He was married, July 11, 1888, to Annie Toppan, daughter of Rev. Samuel J. Spalding, of Newburyport, Mass., and had two children: Nathaniel Thayer Chapin and Helen Miriam, wife of Lawrence Hitchcock, of Cleveland.

**EASTMAN, Linda Anne,** librarian, was born at Oberlin, O., July 17, 1867, daughter of William Harvey and Sarah Ann (Redrup) Eastman, and a descendant of Roger Eastman, of Langford, Wilts county, England, who came to America in 1634 and after a temporary residence at Salisbury, Mass., settled at Concord, N. H. Roger's wife was Sarah Smith, and from them descent is through John and Mary (Boynton) Eastman; Roger and Hannah (Kimball) Eastman; Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wood) Eastman; Jonathan and Ruth (Dean) Eastman; William Dean and Lois (Harvey) Eastman, the grandparents of Miss Eastman. Her paternal grandmother was a direct descendant of Miles Standish. Miss Eastman was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, O., and by private tutors, and began her career as a teacher in the public schools of West Cleveland and Cleveland, 1885–92. She then entered library work as an assistant in the Cleveland public library, and in 1894 was appointed librarian of the Miles park branch. In 1895 she was assistant librarian and cataloguer in the public library at Dayton, O., but returned to Cleveland in 1896 as vice librarian. She remained in that position until 1918, when she succeeded William H. Brett as librarian of the Cleveland public library, the first woman in the United States to hold that position in a city of the first class. During her administration the library has become the third largest public library in the United States. Comparative figures for 1918 and 1928 show an increase of from about 700,000 volumes to 1,747,000 volumes, which the library either owned or for which it was custodian; a total increase in circulation of from 3,134,000 to nearly 9,000,000 volumes; a growth from 621 agencies and general branches, school and class room libraries, to a total of 1336 agencies; an increase in property valuation of from about $1,500,000 to more than $10,000,000; an increase in staff of from 385 to 848 full-time librarians. She assisted in planning the new main library building, which was completed in 1925 at a cost of $4,000,000. Through its many branch and school libraries, its club rooms and auditoriums which are used for lectures, concerts and community activities, and through its contacts with other organizations, the library has made itself an integral part of the community. Miss Eastman has built up a large children's department, a technical library, stations in factories and business houses, a library for the blind, a complete municipal reference library in the Cleveland city hall, a large foreign language department, consisting of 280,000 books, periodicals and newspapers in twenty-six languages, and a circulation service throughout Cuyahoga county, in which 668,700 books were distributed in 1928. She has greatly extended adult education by furnishing books for adult classes, and together with John G. White (q.v.), former president of



the library board, succeeded in establishing a staff insurance and pension retirement fund. Miss Eastman originated and directs an extensive program of library publicity, providing for this department a library editor, a publicity representative and a curator of exhibits. She was one of the founders in 1904 of the Western Reserve University library school and has served as instructor, 1904–18, and since 1918 as professor in the school. She instituted a systematic and careful plan in the rounding out and building up of various collections in the library with the aid of bibliographical authorities, and has instituted a campaign for endowments and gifts and for the establishment of specialized technical

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service and a more scholarly type of reference service. Miss Eastman possesses unusual ability as an organizer, and is a competent and efficient executive. She is a voluminous reader with a broad knowledge of literature. Her outstanding work in the Cleveland public library has not only been to make a vast number of volumes easily accessible, but also to promote the intelligent and proper use of them. She received the honorary degree of M.A. at Oberlin College in 1924 and of LL.D. at Western Reserve University in 1928. The Cleveland medal for public service was bestowed on her by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in 1929. Miss Eastman is the author of several professional monographs and of numerous contributions to library publications, and was literary editor during 1900–01 of the "Little Chronicle." She is an active member of the American Association for Adult Education (director); American Library Association (president, 1928–29); American Library Institute; Cleveland Foundation (scholarship advisory committee); Cleveland Welfare Federation (trustee, vice-president, 1921–23); Consumers League; Education Extension Council (director); Foreign Language Information Service (director); Cleveland Recreation Council (director); Howe Publishing Society for the Blind (trustee); New York Library Association; Ohio Library Association (president, 1903–04); Women's Council for the Promotion of Peace; League of Women Voters; and the Cinema, Library, Library Players, and Business and Professional Women's clubs. In 1927 she addressed the British Library Association at its fiftieth anniversary conference in Edinburgh, and in 1929 presided at one of the meetings of the world conference on adult education at Trinity College, Cambridge University.

**FISHBEIN, Morris,** physician and medical writer was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1889, son of Benjamin and Fanny (Gluck) Fishbein and grandson of Harry Fishbein, who emigrated with his family from Austria to America in 1885. He lived in Indianapolis, Ind., for four years. He entered the University of Chicago and was graduated with the B.Sc. degree in 1910, and received his M.D. degree from Rush Medical College in 1912. At the time of his graduation, he received the alumni fellowship in pathology and became associated with Drs. Ludvig Hektoen and Edward R. LeCount, publishing several papers of a medical research character. He also served as house-physician in the Durand Hospital of the McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, 1912-13. In August, 1913, he became assistant to Dr. George H. Simmons, editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association," and held the position up to the time he was elected editor to succeed Dr. Simmons. He is also editor of "Hygeia," the health magazine, and managing editor of the nine special magazines in the field of medicine published by the American Medical Association. He is chief editor of the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, author of "The Medical Follies" (1925) and "The New Medical Follies" (1928), co-author with Dr. Oliver T. Osborne of "The Handbook of Therapy" (1915, 7th ed.) and with Dr. George H. Simmons of "The Art and Practice of Medical Writing" (1925). He was the editor of "Your Weight and How to Control It" and "Why Men Fail." He is associate in the history of medicine in the University of Chicago School of Medicine, and secretary-editor of the Society of Medical History of Chicago. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, Chicago Pathological Society, the Society of Medical History (secretary-treasurer), the Society of Midland Authors and the Quadrangle, Chicago Literary, Standard, the Tavern and Medical and Dental Arts clubs. He was married July 7, 1914, to Anna, daughter of Emil Mantel, of Indianapolis, Ind. and they have four children: Barbara Mantel, Morris, Jr., Marjorie Mantel, and Justin Mantel Fishbein.

**HOPKINS, William Rowland,** city manager of Cleveland, 1924–30, was born in Johnstown, Pa., July 26, 1869, son of David J. and Mary (Jeffreys) Hopkins, and grandson of John Hopkins who came over from Tedegar, Wales to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1843, and his wife Catherine Watkins. He began his career in the employ of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. Deciding to continue his education he took the course at Western Reserve Academy where he was graduated in 1892 and received the A.B. degree at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1896. While in college he became interested in city government and in the summer of 1895 took special courses in municipal and state government at the University of Chicago. He then studied law at the Backus Law School of Western Reserve University. For two years of his law course he was a member of the Cleveland City Council when he secured the passage of ordinances which enabled the city to establish the "service at cost" principle later embodied in the Taylor Plan which still prevails in Cleveland. He received his LL.B. degree in 1899 and opened a law office, later becoming a member of the firm Hopkins, Bole, Cobb and Newcomb. During his practice he became vice-president and active head of the Cleveland Short Line Railway Company, constructing a belt railroad around Cleveland. At the local election of 1921 a new city charter was adopted reducing the number of the council to twenty-five members and substituting a city manager to be elected by the city council in place of the mayor, giving the city council greater power than it formerly had and the city manager less power than the mayor had. The first council was elected under the new charter in 1923 after which both political parties asked Mr. Hopkins to accept the office of city manager. The new administration undertook to infuse in the whole body of city employees the spirit of service by making ability the basis of employment and good service the sole passport to promotion. An extensive program of public improvements was inaugurated, new methods were installed in the city departments and new facilities for the public service, health, welfare and park departments; a new sewerage disposal plant was completed, new streets opened, grade crossings eliminated and a municipal airport constructed. More than two million dollars have been invested to make the Cleveland airport one of the best in the country. A large public auditorium was completed for every type of entertainment and initial plans made for the development of the lake harbor front. At the same time the city finances were revised, all former deficiencies in sinking funds paid and the city debt kept far below the legal limit; the city tax rate was reduced notwithstanding special levies voted by the people and the legislature of increased salaries in the police and fire departments. Be-

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O. R. Hopkins

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Ralph A. Hill

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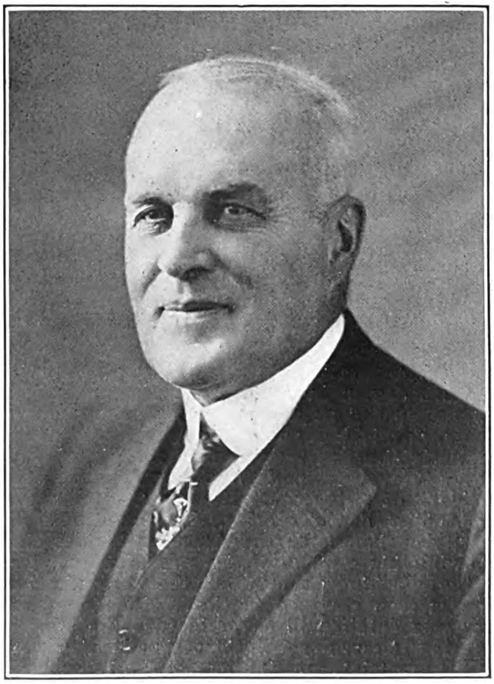
sides these administrative reforms the municipal government gave moral support to cultural projects designed to benefit the community, such as musical and dramatic activities. The city of Cleveland is the largest in the United States under the supervision of a city manager and the success of the undertaking under Mr. Hopkins' efficient management was especially interesting to students of political science and economics. Mr. Hopkins is a trustee of Western Reserve University, Adelbert College, Cleveland College, Western Reserve Academy and Old Stone Church. He is a member of Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities and is a member of the Union, University and Athletic clubs in Cleveland and the Lotos Club of New York. Mr. Hopkins is not married.

**O'NEILL, Ralph A.**, aviation executive, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 7, 1891, son of Ralph L. and Dolores (Avila y Landa) O'Neill. Ralph A. O'Neill was a student at Lehigh University during 1915–17, when he left to enter the U. S. army air service. He was commissioned lieutenant and was sent to France where he helped form the 147th aero squadron for duty on the western front. He was placed in charge of its repair section, was then made flight commander and later squadron commander of the unit, and was among the first American aviators to be officially classified as an "ace" during the war. He was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross, with two oak leaf clusters, and the Croix de Guerre and palm of France. In 1920 he accepted a contract with the Mexican government to organize the air service of that country. As chief of air service and later as technical consultant, he organized, commanded and operated the entire military and civilian aviation service of the country for a period of five years. From a mere name in 1920, the Mexican air service was built up to a personnel complement of 2,000 trained officers and men, and six fully equipped squadrons. His excellent record in aviation and his extensive experience with Latin-American conditions and people, led to his selection in 1927, as the exclusive agent and representative in Central and South America of the Boeing Airplane Co. and the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. After a thorough study of the manufacturing and operating systems of the two companies, he went to South America and developed an air transportation project to connect the two Americas. The company was organized in 1928 as the Trimotor Safety Airways, Inc., with Mr. O'Neill as vice-president and general manager. In 1929, when the name was changed to the New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line, Inc., he was made president of the company. He was in personal command of the inaugural northbound flight, making a new record of seven days from Buenos Aires to New York, and of exactly five days from Rio de Janeiro. He finds recreation in swimming and in playing polo and tennis. He was married, Jan. 31, 1919, to Priscilla, daughter of Capt. Charle Wilson, of the British Royal navy. They have no children.

**GEORGE, William Reuben**, founder of the George Junior Republic, was born at West Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 4, 1866, son of John Frances and Eleanor (Baker) George. He attended the district schools and at the age of fourteen removed to New York city, where as a collector for the publishing house of Fords, Howard & Hulbert, and later in business for himself, he gained a wide knowledge of city life and social conditions. He early became interested in social work for children and in the organization of various boys' clubs, later making a study of the various problems of child sociology. In 1890 he began to take children from the city slums to Freeville, N. Y., near his birthplace, for summer vacations. In the next four years 1200 children were entertained in a fresh air camp at that place. He discovered that the children and their parents accepted charity as their due and in an endeavor to destroy this blight of pauperism, undertook to make the children work for the food and clothing they received. The success of the experiment inspired the idea of a self-government community along the lines of an American village, and the George Junior Republic was established at Freeville, July 10, 1895. It is conducted entirely by boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and



twenty-one years. With a president, secretary, treasurer, judge, district attorney, chief of police and board of commissioners, the young citizens govern themselves on the town meeting plan, and officials are elected by their fellows on good behavior. The laws of New York state are models for the Republic's laws though subject to amendment by the citizens in their town meeting. There is a system of civil and criminal courts, a jail, police, bank, store, industries, shops, a newspaper, and a church where those of all faiths may worship. A well equipped school was added in 1897, and a college preparatory school in 1904. At first the citizens came principally from poor homes, later delinquent boys were admitted, and finally the youth of all classes and social conditions from all parts of the United States are represented. In 1896 Mr. George organized the George Junior Republic As-

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sociation, with a board of trustees and in 1908 a National Association of Junior Republics was established to promote similar projects. In 1930 there were 150 citizens at Freeville besides the large annual vacation groups that increased the summer population, 400 acres of land and thirty industrial shops and buildings. In this practical work of citizenship Mr. George has proved that self support and self government are powerful agencies for character building and education, and in learning self-control and self-support the junior citizen is being trained in the best possible manner to be a good citizen of the larger Republic. The Junior Republic has not only proved successful in its venture of giving complete civic and economic responsibility to youth below the age of twenty-one years, but it has stimulated organized effort in the extension of such liberty to all youth and to others who are deprived of such responsibility by customs of long standing. The junior municipality, the social sanitarium for adult law-breakers, and the utilization of children of the public schools as collectors of information for their state relative to crop conditions, etc., have been tried out successfully and are progressing. Accounts of the Republic are recorded in "Nothing Without Labor" (1903); "The Junior Republic" (1909); and "Citizens Made and Remade," with Lyman Beecher Stowe (1912). Mr. George was married, Nov. 12, 1896, to Esther Ide, daughter of William Henry Brewster, of New York city, and they had four children: Eleanor Miller, George Tyson, Esther Armington, and Edith Van Etten.

**LAWRENCE, David,** journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1888, son of Harris and Dora (Cohen) Lawrence. He earned the money for his college education by reporting for the Buffalo "Express" three years and, entering Princeton University, was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1910. While in the university he worked as a reporter for several newspapers, furnishing news of the sports and college activities and thus became acquainted with Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton. He was first to report the sudden death of Mr. Cleveland and his alacrity so impressed the Associated Press that following his graduation he was given a place on the Washington staff of that organization. He was soon assigned to the White House and later was detailed to cover in turn the Madero and the Orozco revolutions in Mexico, the McNamara trial, growing out of the labor bomb outrages, in Los Angeles, Woodrow Wilson's presidential campaign and the White House again when Wilson became president. Upon the out-break of the World war he was placed in full charge of the war news of the Associated Press as it related to Washington and resigned in 1915 to become Washington correspondent of the New York "Evening Post." For four years he contributed daily to that paper dispatches on the momentous events of the times. After the armistice he was assigned to cover the peace negotiations in Paris and to accompany President Wilson on his trips to Italy and England and his return to the United States. Severing his connection with the New York "Evening Post" in 1919, Mr. Lawrence established his own business as an independent correspondent and organized the "Consolidated Press" to furnish a feature and financial news service for large dailies. In 1926 he founded the "United States Daily," devoted to the publication of official government news only. The "Daily" is unlike any other news publication in that it contains no editorial page, expresses no opinions of its own and every item of information published in it gives as a part of the information the official source from which the news was obtained. Mr. Lawrence is perhaps the only editor who does not contribute to his own paper. In October, 1929, the "United States Daily" began publication of the official news from the governments of the forty-eight states in the same manner in which it publishes news from the federal government. Mr. Lawrence is author of "The True Story of the Mexican Revolution" (1917); "The True Story of Woodrow Wilson" (1924), and "The Other Side of Government" (1929). He was married, July 17, 1918, to Ellanor Campbell Hayes, of Columbia, South Carolina.

**FRASER, James Earle,** sculptor, was born in Winona, Minn., Nov. 4, 1876, son of Thomas Alexander and Cora (West) Fraser. His father, a civil and mechanical engineer, was engaged in the construction of railroads and Fraser's early years were spent in various parts of the West. He began his art studies at the Chicago Art Institute and later attended the École des Beaux Arts, Julien Academy and the Atelier Colorossi, Paris. In 1898 he won the sculpture prize of the American Art Association of Paris, as well as prizes for his work in the art of the medal. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, having been strongly attracted by his work, brought him to New York as an assistant in finishing the Sherman statue, which now stands at the Fifth avenue entrance of Central park in New York city, and later he was with Saint-Gaudens in Paris and in Cornish, N. H. A medallion portrait of the Brewster child exhibited at the National academy exhibition of 1902 first brought Fraser into notice in this country and won him many orders for similar work. Simultaneously he gained recognition for his sculpture in the round, being asked to design and execute one of the five large equestrian statues, that of an Indian, and a seated figure of Thomas Jefferson, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, 1904. He was commissioned to do a bust of Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, the original of which now stands on San Juan Hill, Cuba; a second bust of Theodore Roosevelt, which was made later, was placed in the senate chamber in Washington. In 1910 he was represented at the international exposition in Brussels by a group of medals, which were purchased by the Belgian government for the museum in Gand. The Italian government likewise acquired a collection of his medals for the National museum in Rome. One of the most widely known of his designs is the so-called "buffalo nickel," the United States five-cent piece. From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Fraser was instructor in sculpture at the Art Students' League, New York. His important works include the monument to John Hay, in Cleveland; a relief portrait of Morris K. Jesup, in the Museum of Natural History, New York; a fountain for the Arden estate of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; a large bas-relief of the children of Harry Payne Whitney and portrait busts of the George Pratt children; the sons of Walter Goodwin and E. H. Harriman's son; portrait relief in marble of E. H. Harriman, and the sarcophagus of Bishop Potter in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

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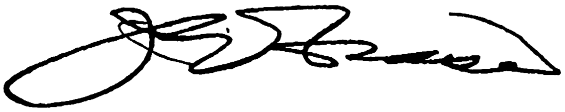

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Laura Gardin Fraser

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Of more recent date are his "Journey through Life," two figures for the Keep monument in Rock Creek cemetery, Washington, D. C.; the equestrian statue "End of the Trail," at the Panama-Pacific exposition; the Alexander Hamilton monument for the plaza in front of the treasury building in Washington, D. C.; a figure of "Victory" for the atrium of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Canada, and a figure of a Canadian officer for the Winnipeg branch of that bank; the John Ericsson monument, placed at the right of the Lincoln memorial in the mall at Washington, D. C., and unveiled in the summer of 1926 by the crown prince of Sweden; two groups, "Pioneers" and "Discoverers," for the memorial bridge in Chicago; the Thomas Jefferson monument as well as statues of Lewis and Clark, for the Missouri state capital at Jefferson City, Mo.; the nude figure representing power in front of the city hall at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; portrait busts of Senator Elihu Root, Ambassador Robert Bacon and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the latter of which is in the Hall of Fame; the statue of Lincoln at the eastern terminus of the Lincoln highway at Jersey City, N. J.; the Gaillard memorial, a heroic relief placed on the mountain side of the Gaillard cut of the Panama canal, marking the meeting of the workers from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and the symbolic figures on the Arlington memorial bridge in Washington, D. C. Besides the medals already mentioned, he has done many others, the best known of which are the Saint-Gaudens medal and the distinguished service medal of the U. S. navy. He won the Edison medal in 1906 and was awarded the J. Sanford Saltus medal for the highest achievement in the art of the medal, 1917; two gold medals at the Panama-Pacific exposition, one for the art of the medal, the other for sculpture in the round, 1915; the gold medal of honor of the Architectural League of New York for his figure of a "Canadian Officer," in 1925, and in 1930 he won the National Arts Club prize for a masque. His work reveals a mastery that is distinguished for its simplicity and subtle rendering of character. Indeed, restraint and careful workmanship, arising out of clear understanding, characterize all of his work, and have been sufficient to place him among the most individual and the most enduring of American sculptors. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society (president, 1925–27), National Academy of Design, American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Institute of Arts and Letters (vice-president, 1926–27), National Arts Club and the Century Association, of New York. In 1929 he was made a knight of the Order of Vasa by the king of Sweden. He was married in New York city, Nov. 27, 1913, to Laura Gardin (see below).

**FRASER, Laura Gardin,** sculptor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1889, daughter of John Emil and Alice (Tilton) Gardin. Her father was a banker and her mother was the daughter of Theodore Tilton (q.v.). She received her education in a public school of Rye, N. Y., and at the Horace Mann School, New York city. At the age of eighteen she began her sculpture studies under James Earle Fraser, whom she afterward married, and at the Art Students' League in New York. She has been especially successful in her studies of animal life and is also well known as a portrait sculptor and a designer of medals. Her chief designs are a group entitled "Nymphs and Satyrs," which in its conception shows strong imagination and in its execution a bold, firm hand, well disciplined in technique; the "Russell Memorial," at Newport, Rhode Island; the "Grape Baby Fountain," which adorns Delaware Park, Buffalo; the "Portrait Bust of Gilbert Stuart," in the Hall of Fame, New York city; "Mary Lyon," "Bide-a-Wee Relief," in the Bide-a-Wee Home, New York city; the "Spence Memorial Relief" in the Spence Alumnae Nursery, New York city, and the two reclining elks at the entrance of the Elks National Memorial building, Chicago, Ill. Her medals include Rosemary Hall Medal, the Army and Navy Chaplain's Medal, the National Institute of Social Science Medal, the Morgan Horse Medal, the Irish Setter Medal, the Polo Pony Medal, the Agricultural Department Medal, the Better Babies Medal, and the Samuel Morse Medal for the American Geographical Society. Mrs. Fraser is the first woman to have designed national coins, having executed three for the United States,—the Alabama Centennial Half Dollar (1919), the Grant Memorial Half Dollar (1922) and the Fort Vancouver Half Dollar (1925). In collaboration with her husband she also designed and executed the Oregon Trail fifty-cent piece (1926). During the world war, she was captain of the ambulance division of the motor corps of America. She is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of New York city, and of the Shore Haven Golf Club and Westport Country Club, her love of outdoor life and her spirit of good fellowship making her an influence in the social and athletic activities of both organizations. In her art affiliations she holds membership in the National Sculpture Society, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors; and is an associate member of the National Academy of Design. The National Academy of Design has paid tribute to her work repeatedly, giving her the Helen Foster Barnett Prize in 1916; the Julia Shaw Prize in 1920; the Saltus Gold Medal in 1924, and the Saltus Medal for Medallic Art given by the Numismatic Society (1926) "for the highest achievement in the art of the medal." Mrs. Fraser's individual and personal tastes are closely allied to the subjects she chooses to portray in art, for she is fond of sports and outdoor life, in particular, of swimming, golf, tennis and polo. She was married, Nov. 27, 1913, to James Earle Fraser (above) the sculptor, of New York city.

**OSTENSO** (aws-ten-so), **Martha,** author, was born at Haukeland, Bergen, Norway, Sept. 17, 1900, daughter of Sigurd Brigt and Lena (Tungeland) Ostenso, of Norwegian and remote English descent. Her father emigrated to America with his family in her infancy and settled at Willmar, Minn., where he traded in farm products. She attended public schools in that state and Brandon Collegiate School in Manitoba, at which she was graduated in 1917. After a period of teaching in northern Manitoba in 1918, she took a further course at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. She was in New York city in 1921–23, engaged in social work with the Brooklyn bureau of charities, and also studied the technic of the novel in a course at Columbia University. Her first book, "A Far Land" (1924), contained poems inspired by the Canadian Northwest, and her first novel, "Wild Geese" (1925), written in Winnipeg, where she had returned after her so-

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journ in New York, established her as an authentic interpreter of Northwestern farm life. The latter book won the first prize of $13,500, in a competition sponsored by Dodd, Mead & Co., the "Pictorial Review" and the Famous Players Motion-Picture Corp. It was published serially in the above magazine, and in 1927 was adapted to the screen. Her other novels are, "The Dark Dawn" (1926); "The Mad Carews" (1927), first published serially in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine"; "The Young May Moon" (1929) and "The Waters Under the Earth" (1930). Miss Ostenso's work has its roots in the family life of sparsely settled agricultural communities, mainly peopled by Scandinavians, and it bears definite traces of the temperament and art of the Scandinavians. She brings to her themes an abundant vitality and vigor, a simple and vivid descriptive power, and realistic scenes actuated by strongly drawn characters that are remindful, as in "The Dark Dawn," of the tragic altitudes of "Wuthering Heights."

**GILBERT, William Ball,** jurist, was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 4, 1847, son of John and Sarah Catherine (Ball) Gilbert, and a descendant of William Gilbert, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Windsor, Conn. From William Gilbert the line runs through Josiah, Josiah, John, Josiah, Benajah and Josiah and his wife Sally Hoyt, who were the grandparents of Judge Gilbert. He was graduated at Williams College in 1868 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1872. In that year he was admitted to the Oregon bar and began the practice of his profession in Portland. During his student life he was a member of the Williams College scientific expedition to South America in 1867, and was engaged in the Ohio state geological survey in 1870–72. His legislative experience included two years (1889–91) in the Oregon house of representatives, and he was lecturer on constitutional law at the Oregon Law School from 1893 to 1918. He was U. S. circuit judge for the 9th circuit from 1892 to 1911, and since 1912 has been ex officio judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals. Among his important opinions are the Willamette Valley, 29 U. S. App. 447, holding that a steamship operated by a receiver, if taken to another jurisdiction in the regular course of business, may be seized in admiralty on a maritime lien for supplies there furnished; Pacific Rolling Mills v. James Street Construction Co., 29 U. S. App. 697, in which he decided that a materialman, under the statutes of Washington, cannot have a lien on a cable street railway because the land is not subject to a lien, and that of United States v. Stanford, 44 U. S. App. 68, in which he denied the right of the United States to recover more than $15,000,000 against the estate of Leland Stanford, a decision which was affirmed by the U. S. supreme court in 161 U. S. 412. Judge Gilbert is a member of the American Bar Association and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco (honorary). Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1898. He was married, Sept. 3, 1873, to Julia W., daughter of Rev. Aaron L. Lindsley, of Portland, Ore., and they have five children: Harold Ladner; Grace Julia; Katharine, wife of Fred H. Deshon; Emily Lindsley, wife of John Goldsbury, and Dorothy, wife of Floyd Wilson.

**HIRSCHLAND, Franz Herbert,** engineer, was born at Essen, Germany, June 18, 1880, son of Isaac and Henriette (Simon) Hirschland. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Essen, and studied engineering at institutes of technology at Hanover and Berlin, receiving from both the degree of M.E. in 1902 and that of doctor of engineering in 1906. He came to the United States in 1906 and in 1908 became connected with the Goldschmidt Detinning Co., now the Metal & Thermit Corporation, with headquarters in New York city, of which he was vice-president during 1908–19 and has been president since 1919. The Metal & Thermit Corporation manufactures thermit, a compound used in welding, and also the metals ferrochromium, ferrovanadium, ferrotitanium, in a factory in Jersey City, N. J., and also operates three other plants, one in Carteret, N. J., one in East Chicago, Ind., and one in South San Francisco, Calif., devoted to the detinning of tinplate scrap and the production of detinned steel, tin and tin products such as tinoxyd and tinchlorid. Dr. Hirschland is also a member of the board of directors of the Merchants Indemnity Corporation, the New York & Hanseatic Corporation and United Chromium, Inc. He is a member of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the New York chamber of commerce. He was married in New York city, Sept. 14, 1909, to Gula, daughter of Charles E. Anderson, of Berkeley, Calif., and they have two sons, Richard Simon and Herbert Ernest Hirschland.

**TROWBRIDGE, Augustus,** physicist, was born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1870, son of George Alfred and Cornelia Polhemus (Robertson) Trowbridge. The family was established in America by Thomas Trowbridge, of Taunton, England, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. His wife was Sarah Rutherford and from them the line of descent is through Thomas 2nd and Mary (Winston) Trowbridge; Daniel and Mahetabel (Brown) Trowbridge; Rutherford and Dorcas (Hitchcock) Trowbridge; and Amos and Catherine (Atwater) Trowbridge, the grandparents of Dr. Trowbridge. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was a student at Columbia University during 1890–93, and was graduated with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. at the University of Berlin, 1898. He began his teaching career in the same year as instructor in physics at the University of Michigan where he was situated until 1900. He was then a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor (1900–03) and professor (1903–06) in physics. Appointed to the chair of physics at Princeton University in 1906, he served until 1917 when he was given leave of absence and entered the government service. He was placed in charge of the program of the National Research Council for developing sound ranging methods for locating enemy guns. After a preliminary inquiry into the conditions of battle in Europe he recommended to the chief officer of the signal corps that a first hand study be made of range finding apparatus in the French and British armies. To carry out this project he was commissioned major and ordered to report to Gen. Pershing in France in September 1917. There he visited a number of French and British sound ranging sections to study organization methods and

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F. H. Hirschland

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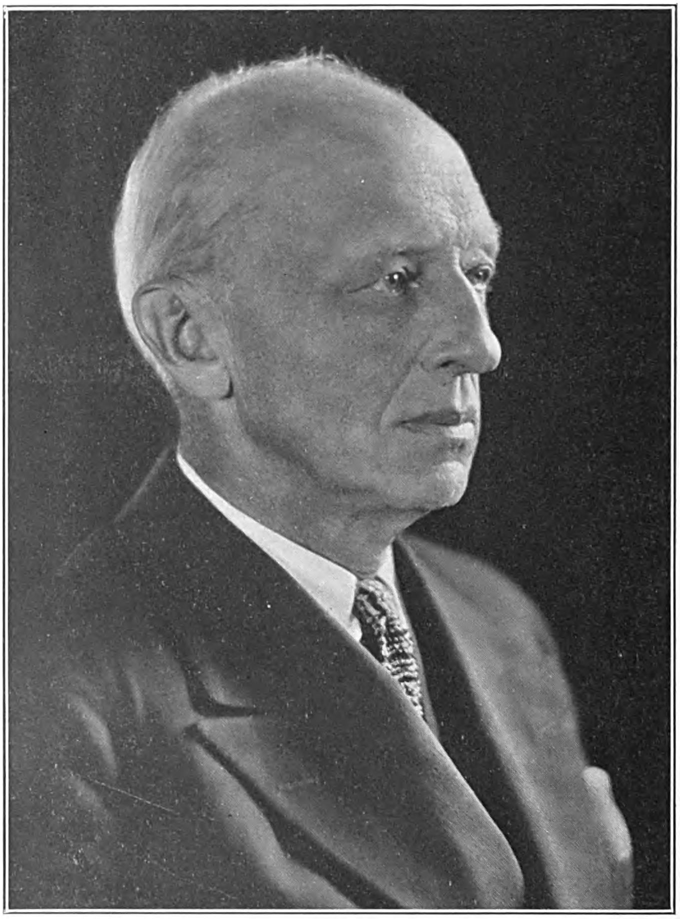

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Augustus Trowbridge

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equipment, and his recommendations made on the basis of these studies were accepted by the chief of engineers at Washington as the basis for the manufacture of American sound ranging apparatus. By agreement between the signal corps and engineer corps, Dr. Trowbridge was transferred to the latter department to continue this work. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and placed in immediate control of the sound ranging service of the American expeditionary forces, remaining on that duty until the close of the war. He was chairman of the division of physical science of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., in 1919–20, and returned from leave of absence to Princeton University as professor of physics. Five years later he was sent to Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation to direct the task of establishing funds for research and foreign fellowships in pure science in various European universities and institutions. In 1928 he was appointed dean of the graduate school of Princeton University, where he is at present. Dr. Trowbridge was appointed an alternate American member of the committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations in 1922; later he served on a number of subcommittees, including the American committee, which is one of several national committees designed to act as intermediaries between their respective countries and the committee on intellectual cooperation. He has published a number of scientific papers dealing chiefly with radiation and long wave length spectra. He was secretary of the physics section at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, 1904, and a delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in Berlin, 1910. He was decorated for his war services with the American Distinguished Service Medal, British Distinguished Service Order and the rank of officer in the French Legion d'Honneur. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Physical Society, National Research Council, American Philosophical Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His clubs are: the Century and Princeton of New York, and the Nassau of Princeton. Dr. Trowbridge was married in New York city, Sept. 20, 1893, to Sarah Esther, daughter of Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of New York, and they have two children, George A. and Cornelius P. Trowbridge.

**GREENE, Frank Lester,** U. S. senator (1923–..), was born at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 10, 1870, son of Lester Bruce and Mary Elizabeth (Hoadley) Greene. His education was begun in the schools of Cleveland, O., where his parents resided for five years (1873–78). The failure of his father's health necessitated his seeking employment outside school hours and at the age of thirteen he became an errand boy in the auditing department of the Central Vermont railroad. Having mastered shorthand, he was given a clerkship in the freight department meanwhile continuing his studies in the evening. He began writing for newspapers as early as 1888, becoming soon afterwards regular correspondent for the Boston "Globe" and in 1891 resigned from railroad work to become a reporter on the St. Albans "Messenger." He was made associate editor in 1892 and editor in 1899, and from that time onward he was a recognized power in public life and one of the leading journalists of his state. He was an outstanding member of the Vermont Press Association, and its president for two terms (1904–05). In addition to the work on the "Messenger" he contributed a weekly letter to the Boston "Globe." His participation in public affairs dates from 1892, when he organized and became president of the Republican First Voters' Club of St. Albans. Later he was secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club, chairman of the Republican town committee and secretary of the board of trade of St. Albans. In 1910 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican state convention, preparing the draft of the platform, and was chairman of the convention of 1914. In 1908 he was a member of the commission organized to recommend and prepare amendments to the state constitution and later was a delegate from Vermont to the meeting of the National Civic Federation, Washington, D. C. He was a member of the 62d congress in place of David J. Foster, deceased, and served by re-elections in all sessions to the 67th congress (1912–23). In 1923 he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Carroll S. Page, retired, and was re-elected to that body in 1928. As a member of the committee

on military affairs in the house he was active in all national defense legislation, previous to and during the World war. In the senate he was assigned to the committees on audit and control, interoceanic canals, military affairs, privileges and elections and, at the opening of the 69th congress, was appointed chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. His interest in military matters dates from 1888 when he joined the 1st Vermont national guard. He was captain of Co. B, at the opening of the Spanish-American war, and responding to President McKinley's call for volunteers, recruited and organized Co. B, 1st Vermont volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain. Later he was adjutant-gen-

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eral, 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, and aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Edward C. Smith. He was mustered out of service, Nov. 5, 1898. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Vermont Historical Society and the Vermont Fish and Game League. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution for six years (1917–23), and a trustee of the Vermont Soldiers' Home and the Lyndon Institute. Norwich University awarded him the honorary degrees of A.M., in 1908, and LL.D. in 1915. Sen. Greene was married, Feb. 20, 1895, to Jessie Emma, daughter of Ahira S. Richardson of St. Albans, Vt., and has three children: Dorothy, wife of Harris W. Alexander, Richardson and Stuart Greene.

**MOLLOY, Mary Aloysia,** educator and author, was born at Sandusky, O., June 14, 1880, daughter of Patrick John and Mary (Lambe) Molloy, both natives of Ireland, who became pioneer residents of Sandusky. The daughter received her preliminary education in Saints Peter and Paul's parochial school, Sandusky, and Sandusky high school. She was graduated at Ohio State University as Ph.B. in 1903 and as A.M. in 1905, having been teaching fellow in English during 1903–05; she was appointed a graduate fellow in English at Cornell University for the period 1905–07, and received the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. During 1907–11 she was assistant principal of Winona (Minn.) Seminary, and since 1911 she has been dean of the College of Saint Teresa, Winona. This institution, which is maintained for women only, is a standard liberal arts college of the first rank, conferring the regular degrees of bachelor of arts and of science. She was decorated with the cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice by Pope Benedict XV in 1918 for "distinguished service in the cause of Catholic higher education." The decoration was conferred by the Pope in person. She was granted the Cross of Merit of the Constantinian Order of Saint George for distinguished scholarship in 1923, the first instance of this decoration being granted to an American. Since 1920 she has been a member of the commission on higher education of the North Central Association of Colleges; and she has also been a member of the association's committee for drafting new standards for colleges and universities in the north central territory. She was the only woman on this committee. In addition she is a member of the executive committee of the college department of the National Catholic Educational Association, and of that association's standardization commission. She visited the great European universities during 1922-23 to study opportunities and methods of professional training of women. She is a member of the Concordance Society, National Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. She is the author of the "Anglo-Saxon Concordance to the Alfredian Bede" (1907), "The Celtic Rite in Britain" (1910), "The Lay Apostolate" (1915), "Catholic Colleges for Women" (1918), "The Parochial Schools, School Organization and Teacher Training" (1919), "The Post-War Curriculum" (1920), and she has written in collaboration a "Wordsworth Concordance" (1911) and a "Horace Concordance" (1914). She has written a number of articles on the Celtic revival period. In 1923 she became a Franciscan Sister in the Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes. Her name in religion is Sister Mary Aloysius (Molloy).

**TULLY, Jim,** author, was born near St. Mary's, O., June 3, 1891, son of James Dennis and Marie Bridget (Lawler) Tully. His grandfather, Hugh, an immigrant from county Donegal, Ireland, peddled Irish laces and linens through the southern states and settled in Ohio as a ditch digger, an occupation his father also followed for fifty years. He received a meagre education at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati, O., which he left in his eleventh year, and in his later youth worked on Ohio farms, and in a chain foundry as a link heater. He then turned hobo and tramped the country, crossing it three times, toiled with the chain gangs of the South, where constables forced vagabonds to do road work, and was a circus roustabout. From life on the road he returned to foundry work and as a skilled chainmaker he was known in many chain shops and belonged to the Chain Makers' National Union. While in this trade he learned pugilism and later became a professional boxer. Thence he drifted into newspaper work as a reporter on the Akron "Press" and Beacon "Journal." Other pursuits he followed were those of tree surgeon and salesman, and he served as a government chain inspector in the World war period. Finally he cast aside all other occupations to depict and dramatize his rough experiences with life in literary work, and settled in Hollywood as a writer. He is the author of "Emmett Lawler" (1922); "Beggars of Life" (1924); "Jarnegan" (1925); "Twenty Below" with Robert Nichols (1926); "Black Boy" with Frank Dazey (1926); "Circus Parade" (1927); "Denis Darel" (1928); "Shanty Irish" (1928); "Shadows of Men" (1930); and of two biographies, "Life of Thomas H. Ince" (1925) and "Life of Charles Chaplin" (1926). In much of his work Jim Tully graphically pictures various phases of his own vicissitudes, especially in his first book, "Emmett Lawler," an autobiographical novel at which he labored at odd times for eight years. He is a blunt writer, more aware of the rigors, brutalities and rawness of life among the submerged than of the refinements of other social strata, and writes accordingly with no adornments or evasions of phrase. His pungent and trenchant style is infused with a great virility of spirit, in which at times flows a fine poetic vein that abates the rough effects of his stark and glaring realism. According to his literary creed, life as it is lived should be written of as such without equivocation, and squeamish readers who recoil from plain speech about real life honestly described are afraid of actualities. The British critic, St. John Ervine, has called him "the dean of the Goddamn school," while on the other hand H. L. Mencken speaks of him as an American Gorky, endowed with all the Russian author's power for vividly depicting the miseries of poor and helpless men, but possessing in addition a humor rare in Russian writers. Jim Tully's work early attained great popularity in numerous magazines and also as adapted for motion pictures. He has no religious affiliations, though reared as a Roman Catholic, and only retains from that creed a certain mysticism common to his race.

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Mary H. Molloy

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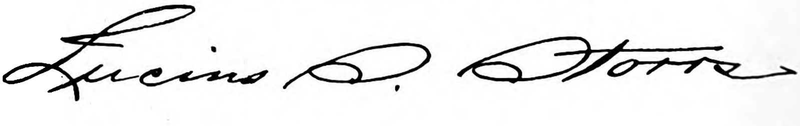

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**STORRS, Lucius Seymour,** transportation executive, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1869, son of Origen Seymour and Janet (Rankin) Storrs. He is a descendant of Samuel Storrs, who emigrated from England to Barnstable, Mass., in 1663, the line from Samuel and his wife Esther Agard being through Thomas and Mehitable Storrs; Thomas and Eunice (Paddock) Storrs, Daniel and Ruth (Conant) Storrs and Lucius and Susan Young (Caryl) Storrs, who were the grandparents of Lucius S. Storrs. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Nebraska in 1890 and began his business career as assistant geologist for the Colorado Fuel Co. He was geologist for the Northern Pacific Railway Co. at St. Paul, Minn., during 1896–1906. He was president of the New England Security and Investment Co., 1907–11, when he was elected vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, in charge of the electric subsidiaries of that company. From 1914 to 1925 he was president of the Connecticut Co., an organization which controls most of the street railway properties in that state, and during 1925–29 was managing director of the American Electric Railway Association, representing 90 per cent. of the street railway mileage in the United States. In this position, which was created with the election of Mr. Storrs, he had charge of the modernization of street railway equipment throughout the United States, the development of a general policy with respect to new financing, the coordination of automobile bus and electric railway service, the securing of more equitable methods of taxation of street railway properties and closer cooperation between state and city regulatory bodies and traction officials and directors. He was president of the American Electric Railway Association in 1917. During the World war he was chairman of its committee on national defense, also acting as civilian adviser to the president of the U. S. army war college with respect to problems involving electric railways. In 1929 he was appointed chairman of the board of directors of the United Railways and Electric Co. of Baltimore, Md., which owns and operates all street car lines in the city of Baltimore and suburbs, with 413 miles of single track, and through a subsidiary, the Baltimore Coach Co., also operates 45 miles of motor bus lines. The company was incorporated in 1899 as a consolidation of various street railway properties and its assets are valued at $75,000,000. He is a member of the Sigma Xi honorary engineering society and received from the University of Nebraska the degree of M.A. in 1904 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1927. He was married, June 28, 1894, to Mary L., daughter of Gov. J. A. Cooper (q.v.), of Colorado, and they have two children: Margaret and Lucius S. Storrs, Jr.

**DURANT, Will[iam James],** philosopher and author, was born at North Adams, Mass., Nov. 5, 1885, son of Joseph and Marie (Allors) Durant, of French-Canadian ancestry. He was reared in New Jersey where his father was superintendent of the specialty department of the du Pont plant at Arlington. In his boyhood he became a protégé of Alden Freeman (q.v.), political reformer, then a resident of East Orange, who perceived in his youthful capacities a career of promise and, as expressed by Dr. Durant in the preface to "The Story of Philosophy," "gave him education, travel and the inspiration of a noble and enlightened life." He was graduated at St. Peter's (Jesuit) College, Jersey City, with the degree B.A. in 1907, and for four years was professor of Latin and French at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. A period of travel and study abroad followed until 1914, when he became educational director at the New York Labor Temple, a philanthropic educational movement maintained by the Presbyterian church, a position he retained for thirteen years. Meantime he worked for the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia and received it in 1917. In that year was published "Philosophy and the Social Problem," his first contribution to the literature of philosophy. His "Story of Philosophy" (1926), which followed, made his name widely known to the intellectual reading public. The author sought to humanize knowledge by centering the story of speculative thought around the great personalities of philosophy and brought to his task

a matured power of brilliant and lucid writing. In this work he discarded epistemology as integral to philosophy, taking the view that study of the knowledge-process belongs to psychology and that philosophy, as in former times, should be recognized as the synthetic interpretation of all experience rather than the analytic description of the mode and process of experience itself. The book had an enormous sale, far exceeding that of many best-sellers in fiction. It revealed the existence of a great thinking public interested in a scholarly and understandable study of the imponderable fundamentals of life. It humanized rather than merely popularized the story of philosophy and, as an introductory textbook to the subject, with a bracing appeal never before achieved by similar works in the past, stimulated an interested student to pass on to more ponderous and technical studies of the philosophical phases outlined. Dr. Durant's

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next work, "Transition" (1927), described as "a sentimental story of one mind and one era," represents a mental autobiography of the author. It is written with charm and occasional eloquence and symbolizes, through its subject, John Lemaire, the spiritual problems and experiences of many men and women of his generation. In his succeeding book, "Mansions of Philosophy" (1929), a title derived from the gospel verse, "In my Father's house are many mansions," Dr. Durant aimed at a consistent philosophy of life, himself turning philosopher instead of recording and elucidating other men's thoughts. The work is broadly based by the inclusion, regardless of scholastic precedent, of all questions that vitally affect the worth and significance of human life. Logic, epistemology and metaphysics are made subordinate to immediate issues touching everyday life as related to problems of marriage, esthetics, history and progress, politics and religion. It thus departs from philosophy as ordinarily understood and leans to ethical propaganda, being more homiletic than philosophical in its trends of thought. The range of its content and implications nevertheless brings the book well within his chosen domain according to his own definition of philosophy as "total perspective, as mind overspreading life and forging chaos into unity." Aside from his academic influence in quickening the intellectual growth of college youth, Dr. Durant has been characterized as the liaison officer between philosophy and the so-called "man in the street." His writings have reached many practical-minded people either antipathetic to or utterly ignorant of philosophy, among whom his influence is already wide and deep. As a philosophical publicist with a great popular appeal he will doubtless contribute a major part in the ultimate adjustment of philosophy to its true level in human affairs, so that the unthinking may no more misunderstand it as a remote science, studied in a void by detached pundits of freakish mentality, but see it for what it is—a wholesome, health-building activity of the mind, unknowingly practiced by everybody in rationalizing on life's problems. "A Will Durant who is read," wrote Percy Hutchinson, the critic, "is of more use in the world than an Immanuel Kant who is left neglected, and it is Dr. Durant's contribution to his generation that he stirs up thought in circles where either intellectual acceptance or intellectual desuetude has ruled." He was married, Oct. 31, 1913, to Ida Kaufman, of New York city, and has one child, Ethel Benvenuta Durant.

**STUART, Robert Young,** forester, was born in South Middleton township, Cumberland co., Pa., Feb. 13, 1883, son of William Chalmers and Janet Morris (Stuart) Stuart, grandson of Hugh and Jean Mary (Means) Stuart, great-grandson of John and Barbara (Steen) Stuart and great-great-grandson of Hugh Stuart, of County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Carlisle, Pa., in 1788, married Ruth Patterson, and later removed to Bucyrus, O. Robert Y. Stuart was graduated at Dickinson College with the degree of A.B. in 1903 and A.M. in 1906. He entered the new School of Forestry at Yale, received his M.F. degree in 1906 and joined the U. S. forest service as assistant. He was assigned to forest management duty in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, and later in the Missoula, Mont., district he became chief of timber sale and planting activities. During 1912–17 he was inspector in the forest management branch of the service, with office in Washington, D. C. During the World war he was captain in the engineer section, officers reserve corps, attached to the A. E. F. headquarters in Paris, and later at Tours, to assist in the acquisition of timber for the 10th and 20th (forest) engineers. He was promoted to be major of engineers Oct. 1, 1918, and assigned to G. H. Q. at Chaumont, was commander of the 5th battalion, 20th (forest) engineers and district commander of the forest troops in the Gien district when the war ended. He was appointed deputy commissioner of forestry in Pennsylvania in 1920; succeeded Gifford Pinchot as commissioner of forestry in 1922 and upon the reorganization of the state departments in June, 1923, was made secretary of forests and waters, serving in that office until 1927 when he returned to the U. S. forest service as chief of the public relations branch. While in Pennsylvania he was also chairman of the geographic board, state forest commission and the water and power resources board and a member of numerous other state boards and commissions. Mr. Stuart has been chief of the U. S. forest service since May 1, 1928. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters (president, 1927), and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married, Dec. 9, 1907, to Janet Mary Agnes, daughter of David Wilson, of Harrisburg, Pa. and they have two children: Janet Crichton and Helen Stuart.

**BURBANK, Reginald,** immunologist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., July 26, 1888, son of Charles Henry and Jennie Halford (Brooks) Burbank. His earliest paternal American ancestor, John Burbank, came from England in 1639 and settled in Rowley, Mass. From him and his wife Ann, the line of descent is through John and Susannah (Merrill) Burbank; John and Mary (Granger) Burbank; Abraham and Mehitable (Dwight) Burbank; Abraham and Sarah Jane (Pomeroy) Burbank; Arthur and Sarah (Bates) Burbank; and Abraham and Julia M. (Brown) Burbank, the grandparents of Dr. Burbank. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated A.B. at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1911 and M.D. at Cornell University in 1915. Dr. Burbank began the practice of medicine in New York in 1917. From 1916 to 1918 he was assistant clinical pathologist and chief of the arthritis clinic at the Cornell medical school. He was assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Hospital, 1916–25; instructor in orthopedics at Bellevue Medical College, clinical assistant in the department of orthopedics at Bellevue, and chief of the arthritis clinic at the out-patient department of Bellevue Medical College, 1918–26. Since 1927 he has been consultant in arthritis to the Brooklyn Hospital and, since 1929, a member of the medical board of Doctors' Hospital, Inc., of New York city. Dr. Burbank has specialized in the study and treatment of infective arthritis, and, more generally, in a study of the streptococci in their relations to disease. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, a member of the New York County Medical Society, Medical Society of Greater New York, Medical Society of the State of New York, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the New York Academy of

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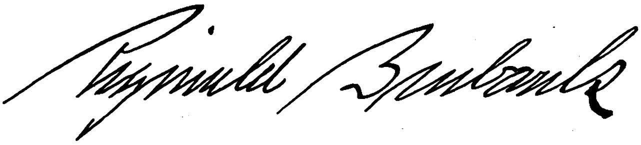

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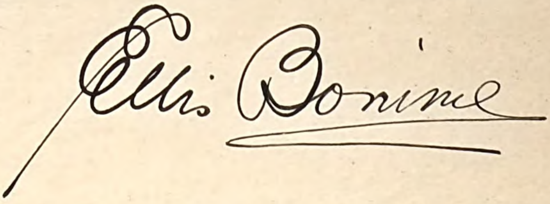

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Sciences. His clubs include the Union, Grolier, St. Anthony, University and Collectors. He was married in New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1916, to Marion Pomeroy, daughter of Roland E. Burbank, of Dalton, Mass., and their children are: Marion, Jeanne, Margaret and Reginald Burbank, Jr.

**BONIME,** (Bo-neem) **Ellis,** physician and surgeon, was born at Vitebsk, Russia, Dec. 15, 1882, son of Abraham and Ada (Duke) Bonime. His father, a merchant, came to America in 1890, locating in North Adams, Mass. In that city, Dr. Bonime received his elementary education and later he entered the College of the City of New York; he received his medical training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, being graduated as M.D. in 1905. The first year of his professional career was devoted to postgraduate work at the Algemeine-krankenhaus, Vienna, and upon his return to New York he established himself in practice. While serving as clinical assistant in the surgical division of the New York Polyclinic Hospital during 1906–17, Dr. Bonime conducted a series of researches into the use of tuberculin as a therapeutic agent. At that period tuberculin, the discovery of Robert Koch, had been virtually discarded as a vaccine in tuberculosis, but Dr. Bonime's investigations convinced him that the agent was misunderstood and that it offered unlimited possibilities in treating tuberculosis. As his experience in the use of tuberculin grew, he became more firmly convinced of the efficacy of the artificially induced immune response in tubercular conditions. Experiments also revealed to him that the immuno-mechanism in tuberculosis was the same as in other infections, with this difference, that hypersusceptibility to the substances produced during the immune response was responsible for the element of danger in the improper use of the agent. Indeed, the hesitation of the profession to use tuberculin, Dr. Bonime observed, was due to the necessity of judging the patient's degree of that hypersusceptibility. Dr. Bonime made his approach to a new technique of administration by means of a series of studies in reactions. He then modified all previous concepts of dosage, increasing the strength of injected solutions at each successive treatment by arithmetrical, rather than by geometrical, progression, and made temperature tests at regular intervals following injections. His method of treatment, which is now known as the "Bonime technic," has been widely accepted by the general practitioner for its eminent simplicity. Dr. Bonime first communicated his method to the medical profession in a paper read before a convention of the Association of the Railway Surgeons of North America in New York, February, 1914, and it has since been discussed in a book, "Tuberculin and Vaccine in Tubercular Affections" (1917) and in numerous papers, among them: "Tuberculin in Surgical Tuberculosis" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1916); "Immune Response in Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (Ibid., 1916); "Vaccines in Acute Infection" (Med. Record, 1916); "A Simplified Technique in Tuberculin Administration" (Therapeutic Gaz., 1917); "Tuberculin and Vaccine in Tuberculosis" (Address before Vermont Medical Society); "The Utilization of the Immune Response in Renal Tuberculosis" (Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci., 1917). The last paper is perhaps the most significant, giving the results of his mature observations on the effects of tuberculin treatment in every phase of its therapeutic use, and several typical cases of reaction to its application. In addition to his success in tuberculin therapy, Dr. Bonime has practiced general surgery, a field in which he enjoys the distinction or being one of the very earliest American surgeons to perform major operations under local anaesthesia, applying the conductive method of anaesthesia, as advocated by Dr. John Bodine, whose lead he followed closely. Early in 1928 Dr. Bonime was instrumental in establishing the Community Memorial Clinic, in connection with the Community Church of New York city. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Associated Physicians of Long Island, American Medical Association of Vienna, Academy of Political Science and the American Museum of Natural History; also the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club. Dr. Bonime was married, Oct. 16, 1906, to Rebecca, daughter of Louis Strongin, of New York city. They are the parents of two daughters, Helen and Abby Ada, and of two sons, Lawrence Hubert and Walter Raymond Bonime.

**KEITH, Arthur,** geologist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30, 1864, son of Harrison Alonzo and Mary Elizabeth (Richardson) Keith and a descendant of Rev. James Keith, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in 1660 to Bridgewater, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard University with the B.A. degree in 1885 and after a year of post-graduate work, received the degree of M.A. in 1886. A course at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1887 further prepared him for his future calling. He served on the Massachusetts State Topographical Survey while a student at Harvard, and in 1887 became assistant in the U. S. Geological Survey where he was assigned work in the state of Tennessee. He soon won the confidence of his superiors and was in charge of a mapping party in the Tennessee territory from 1888 to 1895. In the latter year he was appointed geologist and in 1907 was chosen to supervise investigations concerning the areal and structural geology of the United States and to direct the construction of the geologic atlas of the United States. From 1913 to 1921 he was in charge of the territory east of the 100th meridian. Mr. Keith's special scientific investigations have been concerning the Appalachian mountain structure, stratigraphy and earthquakes and the geologic structure of North America. In 1926 he was appointed professor of structural geology in the graduate department of the University of Texas. In 1928 he was elected chairman of the division of geology and geography in the National Research Council and was re-elected in 1929 for the current year. Throughout his career he has consistently advocated the preservation of our national forests for economic reasons. In his report on the topography and geology of the Southern Appalachians (1901), Mr. Keith concluded that: "in addition to the loss inflicted by forest cutting upon the deep slopes themselves great damage also results to the lands lying further down the streams. The deep clays and underlying rocks form a kind of gigantic sponge which stores up water when it is abundant. When the forests are stripped away the water collects and runs off with vastly greater speed and much evaporates, so that not only is less stored up but the discharge is more irregular and temporary. Destructive floods result and

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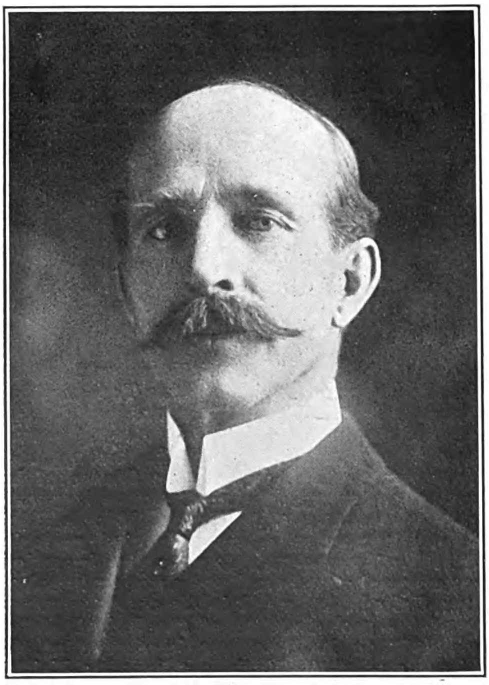
droughts are wider spread. Thus viewed from the standpoint either of utility or beauty, these unrivaled forests are the keystone of the arch." In the science of seismography, he has advanced the theory that the area from Boston to New Bedford is peculiarly weak in resistance to earthquakes and he has been making a study of the various earthquakes occurring in New England to establish the truth of this belief. He is the author of the "Harpers Ferry Folio, Geologic Atlas of the United States" (1894); other folios published by the U. S. Geological Survey for the purpose of solving some of the most difficult problems of Appalachian structural geology; "Topography and Geology of the Southern Appalachians" (1901), and several technical reports, articles and handbooks, including "Outlines of



Appalachian Structure," "Structural Symmetry of North America," and "Handbook of New England Geography." He is co-author of "Economic Geology of the Bingham Mining District" (1905); "Physical Geography of Georgia" (1925); and "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Ducktown Mining District, Tennessee" (1926). He is a member of the Geological Society of America (president, 1927), National Academy of Sciences, Seismological Society of America, Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association of Geographers, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Geological Society of Washington (president, 1914), and Washington Academy of Sciences (1915), the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Chi Phi fraternity. In 1913 he was a delegate of the government of the United States to the International Congress of Geologists, at Toronto. In religion he is a Unitarian. Mr. Keith married, June 29, 1916, Elizabeth Marye, daughter of Charles Dixon Smith, of Athens, O.

**DAWSON,** [Francis] **Warrington,** author and diplomat, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1878, son of Francis Warrington and Sarah (Morgan) Dawson. His father (q.v.) emigrated from England in 1861 and fought for the Confederate cause in the civil war both as a naval and artillery officer, afterwards settling in Charleston as a journalist, and there founded the "News and Courier;" his mother was a gifted writer in both English and French. Thus he was reared among inspiring literary influences, attended the University School and the College of Charleston, and also studied at the University School, Richmond, Va. In his early teens he contributed verse and reviews of children's books to his father's newspaper and later wrote special articles and news correspondence. In 1898 he and his mother went to Paris where he continued his education at the Ecole St. Thomas and studied for the dual career of musician and journalist, choosing the latter. In 1900 he became the Paris correspondent of the United Press Associations of America and the same year received a silver medal from the Paris exposition for newspaper articles. He organized the first French bureau of the United Press in Paris in 1901, and was its first manager until 1909. As a foreign correspondent he daily supplied 450 American papers with international news, reported the first visit of Czar Nicholas to Paris in 1901, the Therese Humbert trial, the election of President Fallieres, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–05, for which he established a United Press news service in St. Petersburg, the Anglo-Russian North Sea tribunal of 1905, and the Hague peace conference of 1907. He accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on his hunting trip through British East Africa in 1909 as his secretary and a special correspondent for the United Press. Thereafter, until the World war, his time was devoted to literature and lecturing. As an experienced onlooker of the European political situation and of France's precarious position through German aggressiveness, he early foresaw the conflict that came, and in articles on the "New Nationalism in France," contributed to the Boston "Transcript" and Charleston "News and Courier," helped to prepare American opinion on the war. Upon its outbreak in 1914 Mr. Dawson went to France as a war correspondent. He helped to found in Paris the Urgent Fund for Serbian Wounded, of which he was secretary and treasurer in 1914–15, for which he was decorated with the order of the Serbian Red Cross after the war. He withdrew from active journalism in 1915 to undertake special work at the U. S. consulate in Rouen in connection with enemy aliens expatriated from that region or in concentration camps. In that year he was also one of a group of six neutral observers, who went over the Franco-British front to watch and report to their governments on the use of asphyxiating gas by the Germans, and privately transmitted his views to President Wilson. Through the remaining war period of 1915–18 he was entrusted with other confidential missions on the fighting front and in Spain and Switzerland. He was frequently under heavy barrage fire and received injuries while executing one of his missions which incapacitated him for military service when the United States entered the war.

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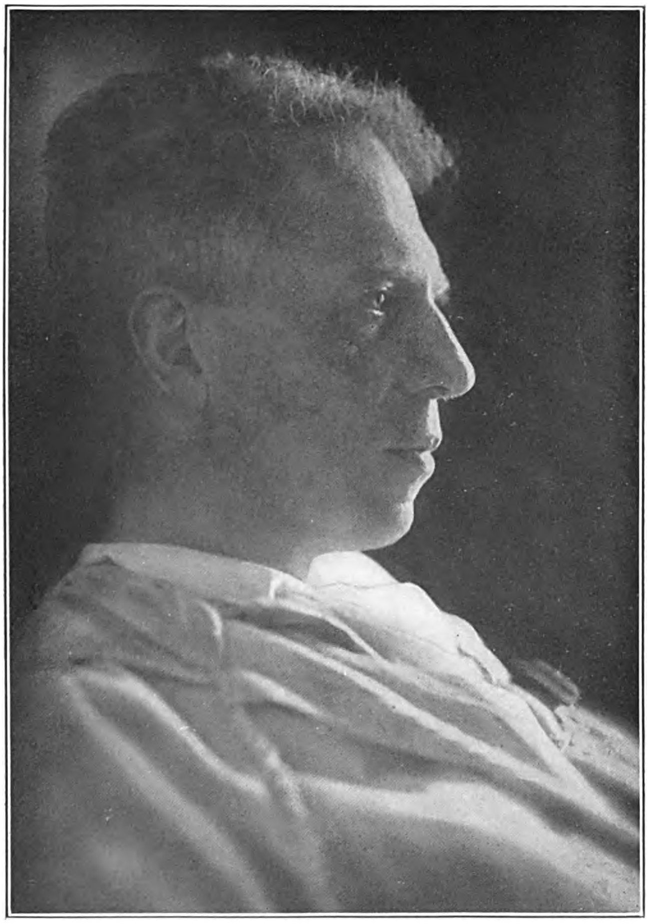

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Warrington Dawson

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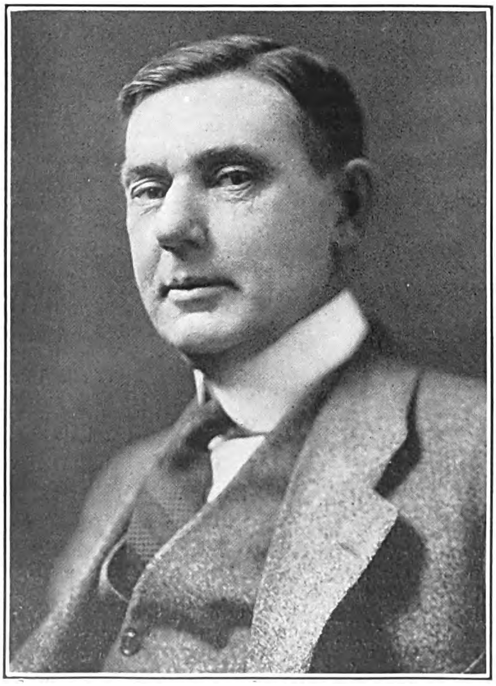
He thereupon joined the staff of the American embassy in Paris as confidential adviser to Ambassador William G. Sharp, to whom he was recommended by Pres. Wilson. He has since continued in the U. S. diplomatic corps, serving after 1919 as special assistant to the succeeding ambassadors, Hugh C. Wallace, Myron T. Herrick and Walter E. Edge. In this capacity he edits and produces daily for the ambassador and staff the embassy's own newspaper, called "The Brief News Report," in which he makes a complete survey of French political opinion as reflected by the Paris and provincial press. His translated extracts, accompanied by notes and comments on the writers and the views they express, show a keen insight into the political mind and psychology of France and of the great value of his newspaper training to the embassy. France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1922 in recognition of his war service and he was promoted to officer in 1925. Though permanently crippled and invalided as a result of his war injuries, Mr. Dawson retains his contacts with the world and pursues the literary occupations which have attracted him since childhood. The most notable of his books is "Le Sacrifice de Paul Clermont," the French version of his war novel; "The Gift of Paul Clermont" (1921), for which he was awarded the gold medal of the Academic Francaise in 1926, the first American author to receive such an honor. Much of the novel was written during the invasion of Flanders and the bombardment of Paris. His other books are "The Scar" (1906) and "The Scourge" (1910), novels describing life in the South during social reconstruction days after the civil war, and translated into French, German and Russian; "Le Negre aux Etats-Unis" (1912), a statement of the American negro problem for French readers; "The True Dimension" (1916), a psychological study; "The Pyramid" (1922), based on American life in Paris; "The Lover and the Lunatic" (1923), in collaboration with Vance Thompson; "Buz and Fury" (1923), for young people; "The Sin, An Allegory of Truth" (1924); "Opportunity and Theodore Roosevelt" (1924); "Adventure in the Night" (1924), a tragedy of suburban Paris; "The Green Moustache" (1926), a fantasy with its setting in pre-war French and Russian society; "The Crimson Pall" (1927), a crime story, with correspondence between the author and Joseph Conrad on "Critical Novelists"; "The Guardian Demons" (1928), a story of the psychic; and "Paul Clermont's Story and My Own" (1928). Mr. Dawson edited, with an introduction, his mother's noted "Confederate Girl's Diary" (1913), extracts of which are quoted in Muzzey's "Readings from American History"; also "Les Discours de M. L'Ambassadeur Wallace" (1921), and "The War Memoirs of William Graves Sharp" (pending publication); and translated Baron de Villiers' "History of the Foundation of New Orleans" (1920). His personality and his own life and experience enter into much of his fiction. He has always cherished a stern and lofty ideal of the literary art and the function of an author, counts no toil or sacrifice too great to perfect for himself an adequate technical instrument for his best thought and vision, and has consistently scorned to truckle to popularity by resorting to cheap devices and methods of writing. For French readers he possesses all the qualities needed to please them, humor, good sense, sincerity, vigor, and a mingling of paradox and exactness that endows a subject with a piquant savor. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Astronomical Society of France, Institute of American Genealogy, Boston Society of Psychical Research, the Huguenot Society of America, Society of Paris Americanists, South Carolina Poetry Society, South Carolina Historical Society, Author's League of America, and the British Society of Authors. He is unmarried.

**McCOLLUM, Elmer Verner,** physiological chemist, was born near Redfield, Kans., Mar. 3, 1879, son of Cornelius Armstrong and Martha (Kidwell) McCollum, and grandson of George and Sarah (Dougherty) McCollum, of Scotch-Irish descent. He is of old farming stock which settled in Ohio and Indiana. His father worked in lumber camps in Wisconsin and Minnesota, became a shoemaker, and finally settled on a farm in Kansas. From the Lawrence (Kans.) high school, Prof. McCollum passed to the University of Kansas, where he was graduated A.B.



in 1903 and A.M. in 1904, and then went to Yale University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1906. After a year of further study at Yale he joined the staff of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin as biochemist, and for ten years divided his time between teaching and conducting researches in nutrition. Since 1917 he has been professor of chemical hygiene in the school of hygiene and public health of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. As a student of nutrition problems, he discovered two of the vitamins (A and D); first formulated a satisfactory working hypothesis as to what in chemical terms constitutes an adequate diet; first produced rickets experimentally in animals; developed the method known as the biological analysis of a food-stuff, which reveals its dietary properties far more

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effectively than does a chemical analysis. Much of the experimental work of other specialists has been based upon these fundamental observations. He has contributed much to the solution of practical problems in the animal industries. In a canvass of its subscribers in 1922, the "Rural New Yorker" placed Professor McCollum among the ten men who had rendered the greatest service to American agriculture, and in 1929 the "Dairy Farmer" included him in a similar group. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from the University of Cincinnati in 1920; the Howard N. Potts medal of the Franklin Institute in 1921 for "distinguished scientific work"; the Isaac Ridgeway Trimble medal of the Tri-State Medical Society (Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan) in 1923 for his studies on bone growth; the John Scott Medal and a purse of $1000 from the city of Philadelphia in 1924 as a reward for his services to science; and the Newell Sill Jenkins medal of the Connecticut Dental Society in 1926 for his contributions to preventive dentistry. Professor McCollum is member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Biological Chemists (president, 1927–29), American Chemical Society, American Public Health Association, Harvey Society (honorary), Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Kaiserlich Deutsche Academie der Naturforscher zu Halle, the oldest scientific body in Europe, Phi Beta Kappa and Signa Xi honor societies. He is an analytic reader, with a capacious and unerring memory for significant facts, and has wide intellectual interests outside his own field of biological chemistry, including history, biography and literature. Prof. McCollum was married, June 8, 1907, to Constance, daughter of Prof. William Herbert Carruth, of Stanford University, California, and has five children: Donald Carruth, Jean, Margaret, Kathleen and Lucy McCollum.

**RANKIN, [Alfred] Erwin,** banker, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1890, son of Adolphus Erwin and Agnes (Wilkes) Rankin. His first American ancestor was Adam Rankin, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who migrated to county Donegal, Ireland, in 1700 and to America in 1720, settling in Chester County, Pa. From Adam Rankin and his wife Mary Steel the descent is through William; David and his wife Ann Campbell; Robert and his wife Betsey Dinwiddie; Thomas and his wife Elvira Blackburn, and James Blackburn and his wife Harriet Esther Erwin, who were the grandparents of Erwin Rankin. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1911 with the B.S. degree and entered the employ of the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company, makers of electric switches, sockets and receptacles, at Hartford, Conn. After working a year as factory hand in the various departments, he was transferred to the office, becoming production manager, and for two years was on the road as salesman. In 1920 he joined the staff of the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y. and was successively assistant secretary, investment trust officer, and vice-president. When the Fidelity Trust Company and the Manufacturers & Traders National Bank of Buffalo, were merged to become the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company he was appointed a vice-president of the merged institution. In 1927 he moved to New York to become a vice-president of the American Founders Corporation, at that time the central corporation of a group whose combined assets were approximately $85,000,000. In 1928 the American & General Securities Corporation, with assets of $16,000,000, was organized as an investment corporation of the American Founders group and Mr. Rankin was made president of this new company. The controlled resources of the American Founders group reached $2,000,000,000 at the beginning of 1930. Mr. Rankin is also vice-president and director of the United States Electric Power Corporation and the American & Continental Corporation; director of the Maryland Casualty Company, Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware, Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., Insuranshares Management Company, the Caleb Heathcote Trust Co. of Scarsdale, N. Y., the North & South American Corporation, the Second International Securities Corporation; and trustee of the Investment Trust Associates and the Founders Associates. During the World war he was a first lieutenant of infantry for a few months and was then sent on detached service with aviation, his commission being changed later to that branch of the service. He was commanding officer of the 260th aero squadron stationed first in this country and later in Yorkshire, England. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Academy of Political Science and the Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon fraternities. In politics he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. His recreation is found in all kinds of sports, particularly swimming and golf. He is a member of the Knollwood Country, Orienta Beach, Downtown Athletic, and American University clubs. He was married Sept. 29, 1920, to Catherine Ayers, daughter of Charles Edwin Daniels, of Dayton, O., and they have one child Susanna Rankin.

**GRUBB, William Irwin,** judge, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 8, 1862, son of John and Sidney (Irwin) Grubb and grandson of Thomas Grubb. His father was a native of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Yale College, with the A.B. degree in 1883, studied law at the Cincinnati Law School and upon being admitted to the bar in 1885 opened an office in Cincinnati, O. Almost immediately afterward he removed to Birmingham, Ala., which became his permanent home, and established there a large and lucrative practice. He was associated at different periods in his law business with Walker Percy and Hugh Morrow. In May, 1909, he was appointed U. S. district judge for the northern district of Alabama and is still serving on the bench. In 1929 he was appointed by President Hoover a member of the Law Enforcement Commission headed by Hon. George W. Wickersham (q.v.) to make a study of crime and criminal law in the United States. In politics Judge Grubb is a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, June 18, 1906, to Alys C., daughter of Dominie Vigo of Birmingham, Ala. His children are: Katharine, Archibald Irwin and William Irwin Grubb.

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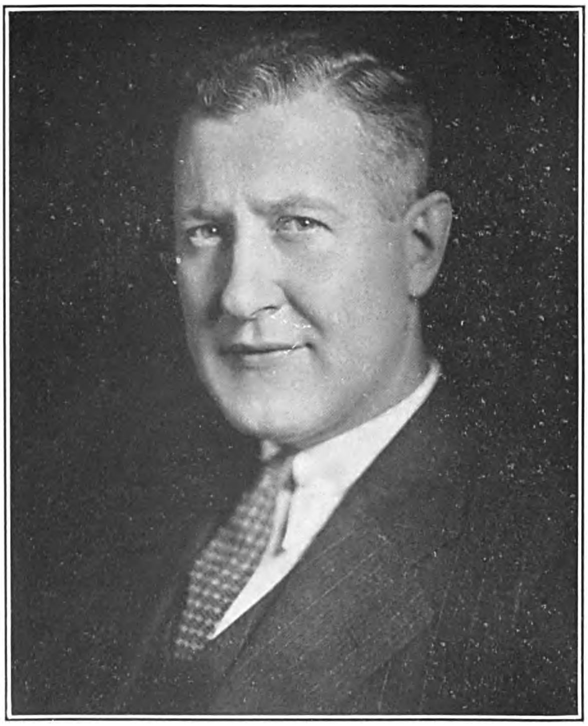

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Wm Lawrence

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**LAWRENCE, William,** Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1850, son of Amos Adams and Sarah Elizabeth (Appleton) Lawrence. The family in America originated in Lancashire, England, whence the immigrant ancestor, John Lawrence, came to Massachusetts, with his wife, Elizabeth, in 1630. The descent from John Lawrence runs through Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence; John and Anna (Tarbell) lawrence; Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence; Samuel and Susannah (Parker) Lawrence, and Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, grand-parents of the bishop. William Lawrence passed his early years on his father's estate, "Cottage Farm," in the vicinity of Boston, acquiring his preparatory education in the public schools, with the supplementary training in practical lines, prescribed by his father's sensible views on the essentials of sound character and intelligence. He entered Harvard College in 1867, and was graduated A.B., in 1871. Under the influence of Bishop Phillips Brooks he decided to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church and spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary and one year in the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia. He completed his preparation in the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., and was duly graduated in 1875. He was ordained to the diaconate, June 20, 1875 and to the priesthood, July 11, 1876, and entered his first charge as assistant rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, Mass. On the death of the rector, Rev. Dr. George Packard, in the following year he succeeded him and held the office with acceptance and success until 1884 developing marked executive ability and rare power as a pulpit orator. He resigned to accept the chair of homiletics and pastoral care in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, where in 1890 he succeeded to the office of dean. He was preacher to Harvard College during 1888-91. As one of the outstanding and best known clergymen of the diocese, he was elected bishop in 1893 to succeed Dr. Phillips Brooks. He was consecrated Oct. 4, 1893. Although succeeding to the office adorned by so eminent a character as Dr. Brooks, a condition well calculated to discourage any but a man of the highest personal attainments, Bishop Lawrence continued the policies of his predecessor, and amplified them by his own talents as a leader and administrator. One of his early acts was to inaugurate the movement to divide the diocese of Massachusetts, erecting a new diocese in the western part of the state, and leading the movement to raise an endowment fund proportionate to its needs. He established the church pension fund for retired clergymen, raising $8,000,000 for ten general liabilities, and was instrumental in raising over $10,000,000 for Harvard University, including several generous gifts from leading American bankers and financiers. In the meantime, every worthy project for the public good enjoyed the benefit of his active and whole-hearted cooperation. His great success in such undertakings won him the affectionate title, ''banker-bishop.'' As an exponent of culture and scholarship, Bishop Lawrence steadily maintained the policy of tolerance toward every form of interpreting Christian experience and principles. Although describing himself as ''conservative,'' he has been consistently opposed to interference with conscientious freedom of thought and speech and it was said that when he was bishop it would have been impossible to have a trial for heresy in the diocese. At the close of thirty-two years of active service, he retired in 1925 and was succeeded by his coadjutor and son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. Dr. Lawrence was an overseer and later a fellow of Harvard College; chairman of the house of bishops and member of the national council of the Episcopal Church; president of the Church Pension Fund, and a trustee of St. Marks and Groton schools. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Bishop Lawrence has been the recipient of honorary degrees from numerous institutions of learning, notably D.D. from Durham University, England (1908), Yale (1909), Columbia (1911) and Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. (1923); S.T.D. from Hobart College (1890) and Harvard (1893), and LL.D. from Princeton (1904), Cambridge, England (1908), Lawrence University (1910) and Boston University (1923). He is the author of ''Amos A. Lawrence'' (1889); ''Visions and Service'' (1896); ''Life of Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts'' (1902); ''A Study of Phillips Brooks'' (1903); ''The American Cathedral'' (1921); ''Fifty Years'' (1923), and ''Memories of a Happy Life'' (1926). Personally, Bishop Lawrence represents all that is best in the life and traditions of his state. A man of broad culture, intelligent consecration, a noble sense of duty and trained capacity to discharge the obligations of his high office, he is able to meet men of all walks of life on the ground of a common humanity, always with sympathy and fellowship, always with full desire to help and encourage. He has been a leader of men in the truest senses, also a worthy example of talents well used and principles faithfully applied to living. He was married, May 19, 1874, to Julia, daughter of Sarah (Parker) Cunningham, of Boston and grand-daughter of Bishop Samuel Parker of the Massachusetts diocese. They had two sons, William Appleton and Frederick Cunningham Lawrence, both Episcopal clergymen, and six daughters, Marian, wife of Harold Peabody, Julia, wife of Morton Fearey, Sarah, wife of Charles L. Slattery, Rosamond, Ruth, wife of Lansing P. Reed, and Eleanor, wife of Lewis Hunt Mills.

**RODEN, Carl Bismarck,** librarian, was born in Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1871, son of Charles Ernst Ludwig and Louise Henriette (Strack) von Roden. His father came from Hanover, Germany, in 1835, and settled at Lancaster, O.; he served with the Federal army in the civil war. Mr. Roden was educated in the schools of Chicago, being graduated LL.B. at the Chicago College of Law (Lake Forest University) in 1891. Although admitted to the Illinois bar, he never practiced, having entered the service of the Chicago public library as a page in 1886 and remaining there permanently. He was made chief of the cataloguing department in 1908; was assistant librarian during 1909–18, and since the latter year has been chief librarian. During the first ten years of his administration, the use of the library's facilities, as measured in number of volumes lent, increased from 7,000,000 in 1918 to nearly 13,000,000 in 1928, and the regional branch system was developed. The sys-

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tem, originated by his predecessor, Mr. Henry E. Legler, is a plan for decentralizing library service in large cities by establishing regional branches as administrative centers and sources of supplies for groups of smaller agencies. The honorary M.A. degree was conferred upon him by Northwestern University in 1928. He is the author of numerous articles on professional topics in library magazines. Mr. Roden is a fellow of the American Library Institute, and a member of the American Library Association (president, 1927–28), Bibliographical Society of America (president, 1917–18), Illinois Library Association (president, 1905–06), Chicago Library Club (president, 1899–1900), and the Chicago Literary Club (president, 1926–27); and also of the Chicago Athletic, City and the Cliff Dwellers clubs. Politically, he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was twice married, (1) June 2, 1909, to Harriette Amy, daughter of Peter Johnson, of Chicago, Ill.; she died in 1919; and (2) May 24, 1921, to Lora Annabelle, daughter of Frederick A. Rich, of Chicago. He has one child by the first marriage, Marion Louise Roden.

**O'MALLEY, Henry,** U. S. commissioner of fisheries, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Mar. 22, 1876, son of Patrick Francis and Julia Ellen (Canty) O'Malley. His father, a native of Canada, was with the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale Co. at St. Johnsbury for forty years. Henry O'Malley was graduated at the St. Johnsbury

Academy in 1895. After clerking one year in the St. Johnsbury office of the American Express Co., he became connected with the U. S. bureau of fisheries as an employee of the station at St. Johnsbury and a year later (1898) was transferred to the station at Leadville, Colo. He was foreman and later superintendent, of the Baker Lake station in Washington, during 1899–1906, and superintendent of the station at Clackamas, Ore., 1907–13. While at Baker Lake in 1905 he devised a salt solution process for separating dead from live fish eggs. As the dead eggs were formerly removed by hand his improved process, which is now in general use, has been a large annual saving to the government. While at the Clackamas station his successful efforts to increase the supply of salmon in the Columbia river, where the fish had been decreasing for a number of years, won high commendation from his superiors and in 1913 he was placed in charge of all fish culture activities on the Pacific coast. He remained there until 1922 with the exception of the years 1916–18 which were spent in Washington as assistant in charge of the division of fish culture. Since 1922 Mr. O'Malley has been U. S. commissioner of fisheries with headquarters in Washington. He assisted in the preparation of the Alaska fisheries bill, known as the White bill, in June, 1924, which placed in the full control of the department of commerce, all Alaska fisheries. He has written extensively on salmon fisheries, his outstanding papers being: a joint report with Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert on "The Fisheries of Central and Western Alaska" (1919) and "On The Yukon River Salmon Fisheries" (1920). He is a member of the American Fisheries Society (president, 1918), the Pacific Coast Fisheries Society (president, 1917), the Cosmos and Congressional Country and National Press clubs, Washington, D. C., the Arctic Club, Seattle, Wash., and the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks. Mr. O'Malley is an Episcopalian in religion. He was married July 10, 1905, to Annie, daughter of Henry Thompson, of Birdsview, Wash.

**MEYER, Willy,** surgeon, was born at Minden, Germany, July 24, 1858, son of Abraham and Bertha (Simon) Meyer. He studied at the universities of Bonn and Erlangen, and after six months' obligatory military service with his regiment in Erlangen and an additional six months of medical study there, he returned to Bonn and was graduated M.D. in 1880. He then finished the second half of his military service as a voluntary surgeon, and joined the medical faculty of the University of Bonn as assistant in the surgical clinic. He occupied that position for three years and was, in his third year, first assistant. He assisted Professor Trendelenburg, chief at the clinic, in many operations upon the abdominal organs, particularly those within the small pelvis, extra- and intraperitoneally, with the patient in the recumbent position, and was honored by being given permission to publish (in "von Langenbeck's Archives," 1884) the first account of what was later to be known throughout the medical world as "Trendelenburg's posture." Emigrating to America in the fall of 1884, Dr. Meyer settled in New York city and engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1886, when he began to specialize in general surgery. He was admitted to the German Dispensary in 1884 as assistant in the surgical department, and was professor of clinical surgery at the Woman's Medical College, 1886–93. He was appointed attending surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital (1886), to the Lenox Hill Hospital, formerly the German, and to the Post-Graduate Hospital (1887), and held these positions continuously until he reached the age limit in 1923, when he became consulting

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Dr. Willy Meyer.

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surgeon. In addition he has served for many years as consulting surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Hospital for Joint Diseases and to the Montefiore and Glens Falls hospitals. Dr. Meyer was responsible for the introduction of a number of surgical innovations and discoveries. He brought with him in 1884 a knowledge of Trendelenburg's posture and in 1890 introduced Trendelenburg's special operating table, previously (1887) introducing cystoscopy. He was the first in the United States to perform successfully catheterization of the ureters in the male with the aid of the electric cystoscope (1896); the first to perform Bottini's operation on the enlarged prostrate gland (1897); and the first to perform the modern methods of gastrostomy for stricture of the esophagus (1894–96). Dr. Meyer began an intensive study of appendicitis following the death of his oldest daughter from acute gangrenous appendicitis in 1895. The work in this special chapter of surgery had its origin in the first successful removal of an acutely inflamed appendix by Dr. Charles McBurney in the spring of 1890. Meyer's work stamped appendicitis a "surgical disease," always in need of operation during or after the first attack, best as soon as the diagnosis has been made. After 1904 he devoted most of his time to thoracic surgery, founding in 1917 the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, also the New York Society for Thoracic Surgery. He has worked on the general problem of cancer for a number of years, starting in 1894, when he originated the type of radical operation for cancer of the breast now most frequently performed. Having followed for years the arguments of the adherents of the parasitic and the cellular theories of cancer etiology without being completely satisfied by either, he undertook in 1918—with the help of his older brother, Julius Meyer, as literary assistant—an intensive study of the cancer literature. His conclusion that cancer is neither a parasitic nor a purely cellular, but a systemic disease, he has laid down in a book entitled "Cancer, Its Origin and Development: The Therapy of Inoperable Cancer in the Light of a Systemic Conception of Malignancy." Dr. Meyer's papers fall naturally into several groups. Some of the better known papers on the subject of appendicitis are the following: "When Shall We Operate for Appendicitis" (1896); "The Hockey Stick Incision" (1900); "Rare Complications After Operations for Appendicitis" (1901); "The Additional Posterior Incision in Certain Cases of Operation for the Inflamed Retrocecal Appendix" (1924), and "Acute Gangrenous Appendicitis, Peritoneal Sepsis with Hyperpyrexia, Recovery" (1928). His papers on cancer include "An Improved Method of the Radical Operation for Carcinoma of the Breast" (1894); "Carcinoma of the Breast: Ten Years' Experience With My Method of Radical Operation" (1905); "Cancer of the Breast" (1917). In thoracic surgery he has published a number of papers, among them the following: "The Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Esophagus" (1913); "The Early Diagnosis of Cancer of the Esophagus" (1913); "Pneumectomy With the Aid of Differential Air Pressure: An Experimental Study" (1909); "Some Observations Regarding Thoracic Surgery on Human Beings" (1910); "On Drainage After Intrathoracic Operations With Special Reference to Resection of the Esophagus" (1912); "On Bronchiectasis" (1914); "Resection of the Cardia for Carcinoma" (1915); "Post-Operative Thoracic Drainage" (1918-19); "Transthoracic Laparotomy" (1919); "The Operative Treatment of Advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1920); "Fundamental Principles of Thoracic Surgery" (1921); "The Establishment of a Temporary or Permanent Pulmonary Lip-Fistula in the Conservative Treatment of Advanced Bronchiectatic Lung Abscess" (1922); "Observations on Lung Suppuration and Its Treatment" (1923); "The Future of Thoracic Surgery" (1925); "Thoracic Surgery in America: Retrospect and Outlook" (1928), and "Primary Cancer of the Lung" (1928). Some of his general papers are the following: "On the Improvement of General Anesthesia on the Basis of Schleich's Principles With Special Reference to Anesthol" (1903); "On Posture During and Immediately Following Operations with Reference to General Anesthesia" (1926); "Clinic on Thrombo-Angiitis Obliterans, Cancer of the Breast, Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1925); "Bier's Treatment (Stauungs-Hyperaemie) in Chronic and Acute Surgical Infectious Diseases" (1907). He also published a book on "Bier's Hyperemic Treatment, in Surgery, Medicine and the Specialties: A Manual of Its Practical Application" (with Dr. Victor Schmieden, 1909). Dr. Meyer is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, American Thoracic, Gastro-Enterological and Urological Association, American Association for Cancer Research (president 1922–23), New York State and County Medical societies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Surgical, Pathological, and numerous other New York medical societies; the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie. He was married in New York city, April 29, 1885, to Lilly Ottilie Maass, who died Dec. 8, 1928; they had four children, of whom the two youngest are living, Marjorie Fanny, wife of Franz G. Flemming, and Herbert Willy Meyer, M.D.

**WRIGHT, Willard Huntington,** author, was born in Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 15, 1888, son of Archibald Davenport and Annie (Van Vranken) Wright. His ancestors were English and Dutch and settled in New York state in colonial times. His father was a financier. He spent his earlier years in California, where he attended St. Vincent's College and the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles, and Pomona College in 1903–04. He studied further at Syracuse University, also at Harvard in 1906 and continued his education abroad in eclectic courses directed towards determining and fitting him for his life's work. Among his subjects were music, painting and literature. He was literary editor of the Los Angeles "Times" during 1907–13, and associated with "Town Topics" as its literary critic in 1910–14 and dramatic critic in 1912–14. In this period he also acted as editor-in-chief of the original "Smart Set" magazine, when its contents, reflecting and appealing to the class conveyed by its title, were intellectually alert, pungent and witty. He was in turn art critic of the "Forum" and "International Studio" during 1915–17, and in 1916 organized with a group

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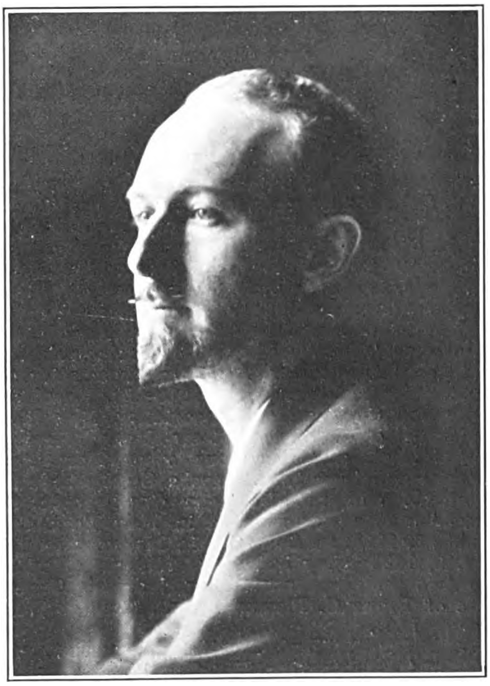
of modern painters, notably Robert Henri (q.v.), the "Forum" exhibition of modern American painters, the first and largest collection of their works ever shown, which gave a great stimulus to the movement for free art led by Henri in America. His remaining journalistic connections were as literary editor of the New York "Evening Mail" in 1917, music critic and art editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin" in 1918–19, and art critic for "Hearst's International Magazine" in 1922–23. Mr. Wright's early publications were cultural, chiefly in the fields of painting, philosophy and aesthetics, beyond two youthful ventures, "Songs of Youth" (1913) and "Europe After 8:15" (1913), the latter the joint product of himself, Henry L. Mencken and George J. Nathan. In "What Nietzsche Taught" (1914),



he gave a comprehensive exposition of the German thinker's philosophy, and in "Modern Painting" (1915) and "The Future of Painting" (1923) clarified prevailing misconceptions of modern art trends, critically surveyed modern painting from Turner's day, and analysed the theories which gave birth to the new schools. His novel of serious purpose, "The Man of Promise" (1916), in which he presented a psychological and realistic study of a creative temperament in conflict with contemporary human forces and intellectual conditions, was reissued in 1930. His studies of aesthetics are contained in "The Creative Will" (1916), described as the first book on the subject of American origin and as providing a new standard of criticism for the modern artist and connoisseur. In "Misinforming a Nation" (1917) he critically examined the "Encyclopedia Britannica" in relation to its effect on American intellectual culture, and in "Informing a Nation," a companion work, he made a like analysis of the "New International Encyclopedia" while pleading for the development of a distinctive national culture. He edited two popular anthologies, "The Great Modern French Stories" (1918) and "The Great Detective Stories" (1928). In a different rôle and under the pseudonym of S. S. Van Dine, Mr. Wright has attained wide popularity by turning from his customary themes, calling for an academic intellectuality, to the writing of crime stories of unusual ingenuity and interest centering round a new detective, "Philo Vance," of the Sherlock Holmes type. These books, "The Benson Murder Case" (1926); "The 'Canary' Murder Case" (1927); "The Greene Murder Case" (1928); "The Bishop Murder Case" (1929), and "The Scarab Murder Case" (1930), have made him a conspicuous figure among American novelists. He has been a constant contributor to American and European magazines on artistic and literary subjects, has lectured extensively on such themes, has published a number of musical compositions, and pursues painting and the study of anthropology and ethnology as avocations. He has spent many years abroad, living principally in Paris and London. Mr. Wright was married at Seattle, Wash., July 13, 1907, to Katherine Belle Boynton, and has one child, Beverley Wright.

**HUGHES,** Adella Prentiss, concert manager was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 29, 1869, daughter of Loren and Ellen Rebecca (Rouse) Prentiss. She received her preparatory education at Miss Fisher's School for Girls and was graduated A.B. at Vassar College in 1890. She studied music under the preceptorship of Felix Dreyschock and began her career as a piano accompanist. Possessing considerable executive ability, she was naturally attracted to concert management. Her first professional work as a manager was the presentation of a quartet in Cleveland in a song cycle, "In a Persian Garden" in 1898, after which she spent several seasons sponsoring recitals of distinguished artists, until finally in 1901 she organized a series of evening symphony concerts, the first by the Pittsburgh Orchestra under the direction of Victor Herbert. These undertakings were uniformly successful and in the following years she presented orchestras, opera, chamber music and individual recitals. The soloists who have appeared in Cleveland under Mrs. Hughes' management include Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, Chaliapin, Melba, Nordica, Sembrich, Eames, Ysaye, Kreisler, Casals, Yehudi Menuhin, Horowitz, Cortot, Elman, Rethberg, Johnson and Tibbett; and organizations brought to Cleveland under her management include the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Minneapolis, New York, and Russian symphony orchestras; the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh orchestras; Le Société des concerts du Conservatoire de Paris; Pavlowa and the Diaghileff Ballet Russe; Ben Greet Players, an all-star cast of Wagnerian opera; and the La Scala Orchestra under Toscanini. In 1918 Mrs. Hughes organized and became manager of the Cleveland Orchestra, being the first woman in the United States to organize an orchestra of this type. The Cleveland Orchestra, of which Nikolai Sokoloff has been the only conductor, has become one of the leading symphony orchestras of this country, and much of its success is attributable to Mrs. Hughes' inspiration. The Musical Arts Association which supports the Cleveland Orchestra was first organized in 1915.

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Adella Prentiss Hughes

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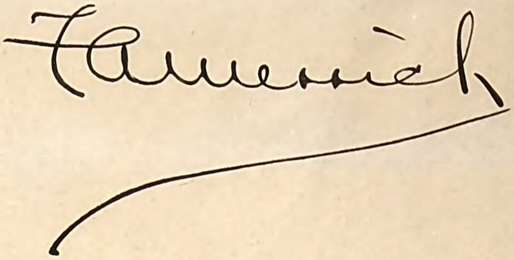

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David Z. Norton was president until 1920 when he was succeeded by John Long Severance, who in 1928 gave $1,000,000 to build an orchestra hall. A campaign followed by means of which an additional $5,000,000 were secured and land for an orchestra hall was provided by Western Reserve University. This is the first instance in the United States of a major orchestra being united in service with a university. The Cleveland Orchestra regularly plays forty symphony concerts in each season, and in 1930 sixty engagements were filled on tour. The orchestra also plays to 30,000 children during the season, at seventeen concerts. Music memory contests were introduced at the children's concerts and proved so popular that they were carried over to adult audiences and have later spread to other communities. Preparation for this music appreciation examination is made in the public schools, through a course of study provided by the Cleveland Orchestra, and illustrated in the children's concerts. The Saturday morning orchestra classes, conducted by the board of education, in which 500 children receive music instruction from players in the Cleveland Orchestra, are a direct result of Mrs. Hughes' efforts to further the study of instrumental music in the public schools. Two seasons of summer concerts, sponsored by the city of Cleveland, have been played in Gordon and Edgewater parks, under Rudolph Ringwall, the assistant conductor. During the season of 1928 the orchestra, under Nikolai Sokoloff, played a series of Sunday afternoon studio concerts from Radio Station WTAM and a second series of twelve broadcasts was made in 1929–30. In its twelve seasons the Cleveland Orchestra has played 1275 concerts, including 571 concerts on tour into more than twenty states, to Cuba and to Canada. Many schools and universities are included in these tours, thus extending the educational work of the orchestra. Her dual gifts as trained musician and business executive make it possible for her to manage concerts successfully and to insure their prompt occurrence as advertised, as well as to arrange with conductors the programs desired by her subscribers. This last is a prerogative that does not usually fall to orchestra managers. She has assisted hundreds of talented boys and girls in obtaining a musical education. Some of the students of the Music School Settlement, which she helped to found in 1912, later became members of the Cleveland Orchestra. She is an honorary member of the Fortnightly Musical Club of Cleveland and the Ohio Federation of Musical Clubs, and a member of the Vassar Alumnae Association, the Honorary Phi Beta Kappa society and the Women's City, College, Mid-Day, Intown, and Mayfield Country clubs. The Republic of Poland conferred upon Mrs. Hughes the Order of General Haller's Swords in 1920. Politically she is a Republican. She is affiliated with the Baptist church. She was married, October 5, 1904, to Felix Hughes, of Cleveland. This marriage was dissolved in 1923.

**MERRICK, Frank Anderson,** manufacturer and engineer, was born at Lambertville, N. J., 1868, son of Stephen W. and Mary Elizabeth (Walton) Merrick. Mr. Merrick was graduated at Lehigh University with the E.E. degree in 1891 and shortly after leaving college entered the employ of the Steel Motor Co., a subsidiary of the Lorain Steel Co., at Johnstown, Pa. While associated with that company he developed a number of important electrical inventions and rose to the position of chief engineer and manager. In 1902 he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. at East Pittsburgh, Pa., and was assigned to the task of preparing plans for the establishment of the Westinghouse company in Canada on a manufacturing basis. Upon the formation of the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., in 1903 he was sent to Hamilton, Canada, as superintendent in which position his capacity for organization and successful achievement soon attracted attention and he was promoted to manager of works and later to vice-president and general manager of the company. He remained in Canada until 1917 when he was placed in charge of the factory of the New England Westinghouse Co., at Chicopee Falls, Mass., which was engaged in manufacturing rifles in large numbers for the Russian government. During the year 1917 more than 1,000,000 rifles were produced in this factory. When the United States entered the World war the demands already made upon the Chicopee branch were augmented by war department orders for Browning machine guns. Rapidity in the production of these weapons was regarded as vital in the prosecution of the war and although it was found necessary to reorganize and largely re-equip the Chicopee plant in order to handle this work, he was able to complete 60,000 machine guns within eleven months after operations were begun, a manufacturing achievement which had few if any parallels in the contribution of American industry to the winning of the war. After the termination of hostilities Mr. Merrick spent two years in London, England, as special representative of the Westinghouse Electric International Co. He returned to Canada in 1920 and resumed his duties as vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., remaining there until Jan. 1, 1925, when he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., with headquarters at East Pittsburgh, Pa. Six months later he was elected a director of the company and in June, 1929, he was elected president. He received thirty-seven letters patent during the years 1897–1904 on inventions relating to electric railway equipment. Mr. Merrick is an independent in politics and attends the Episcopal church. He was married, Apr. 13, 1893, to Louise, daughter of John Finney, of Lambertville, N. J., and has three children: John Finney, Lester Finney, and Sara, wife of Gordon Alexander Allen King.

**HULSE, Hiram Richard,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Cuba, was born in Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1868, son of Frederick Brewster and Selina (Richards) Hulse, and grandson of Hiram and Charity (Brewster) Hulse, of English ancestry. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Divinity School, in 1896 with the B.D. degree, and was ordained in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York city. For two years he was vicar of the Pro-Cathradel and during 1899–1912 rector of St. Mary's Church, both in New York city. During 1902–15 he was examining chaplain of the diocese of New York and secretary of the American Church Missionary Society and during 1912–15, arch-deacon of New York. In the latter year he was consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of Cuba and remains in that

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capacity. The honorary degrees of D.D. and S.T.D. were conferred on him in 1915 by Philadelphia Divinity School and Hobart College respectively. He was married, May 20, 1903, to Frances Barrows, daughter of Christopher Seymour, a physician of Northampton, Mass., and has three children: Mary, wife of James W. Stickney, Jr., Frederick Seymour and Charity Brewster Hulse.

**WARD, Harry Edwin,** banker, was born at New Haven, Conn., March 14, 1879, son of Charles Titus and Anna Eliza (Stannard) Ward, and a descendant of Andrew Warde, who came to America from Suffolk county, England, in 1630, lived for a while in the colony of Massachusetts and afterwards settled in Connecticut colony. He was graduated B.A. at Yale in 1901 and at once entered the employ of the New York National Exchange Bank. He became assistant cashier in 1907, cashier in 1910, vice-president in 1914 and president in 1919. Meanwhile the

name of this institution had been changed to Irving National Exchange Bank in 1910, and the Irving National Bank in 1912. It was merged with the Columbia Trust Company in 1923, when it gave up its national charter but retained membership in the Federal Reserve System, and with the American Exchange-Pacific Bank in 1926. On Feb. 1, 1929 the name, which was then American Exchange Irving Trust Company, was changed to Irving Trust Company. The bank operates in all parts of the world and, in volume of business, ranks among the first five or six banking institutions in the United States. Mr. Ward is also president and director of the Irving Safe Deposit Company, and the Columbia Safe Deposit Company, a director of the J. Walter Thompson Company and Cartier, Inc., and a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the committee on international settlements and economic information of the International Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the New England Society of the city of New York and the Pilgrims of the United States. His clubs are the Metropolitan Club, the Hardware Club, Recess Club, the Union League, the University Club, the Elihu Club, Broad Street Club, National Arts Club, Automobile Club of America, Riding Club and the Yale Club, all of New York city; the Adirondack Mountain Club and the Deepdale Golf Club, and the Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was married, May 31, 1924, in New York city, to Elizabeth (Tucker) Cruit, daughter of Charles Wesley Tucker, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

**STONE, Seymour Millais,** artist, was born at Gorod Novo Grudock, Province of Minsk, Poland, June 11, 1877, son of David Berril and Pearl (Ismaelovich Kameniavski) Stone. He was brought by his parents to the United States in 1883 and was educated in Chicago, Ill. Following a course at the Art Institute of Chicago he began his career in that city. He later worked in New York city and in 1905 went abroad. He attended the Royal Academy in Munich during 1906–08, where he was a pupil under De Loeftz, and the Julien Academy in Paris (1909) under Lefebvre. He engaged in further study with Anders Zorn in Sweden during 1918–19, and in 1921 opened a studio in New York city. Mr. Stone early established himself as a portrait painter of the first rank and has painted many portraits of the foremost persons of England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden and the United States. His portrait subjects include Lady Cynthia Ramsay and children, Princess Victoria, great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England, Lord Esher; Vicomte and Vicomtess Guntrand de Farmond, Prince Clemens of Orleans, Admiral Richelieu, Marquis Jay of France; Prince and Princess Biron of Curland, Countess Hardenberg and children, Countess Larisch, Countess Stum Halberg; Cardinal Pattinger, Bishop Paganelli of Florence, Maj. Zaponeti; Princess Sophie Renata, Princess Maria Alexanderina Feodorovna of Russia; Princesses Louise and Elena and of the Baltic states; Countess Arnold, Baron and Baroness Arnold, Baroness Frederick Lehusen, Countess Bond, Baroness Bond of Sweden; Count and Countess Lerche Lerchenborg, Countess Ahnfeldt of Denmark; Duchess Lourie of Belgium; Princess Pantip of Siam; Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Bishop Ferris of Rochester, N. Y., Chauncey Mitchell Depew, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Chester DeWitt Pugsley, Mrs. Marius Christian Louritzen of Chicago, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Col. Henry du Pont, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar Milmore Longfellow and many others. His celebrated painting "Parsifal," produced in 1904, is on permanent exhibit at Munich, Germany. His exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C., in 1920, attracted wide notice. Mr. Stone was decorated knight commander of merit of the Konstantinian Order of St. George of Italy in 1921. He is a member of the American Artists Professional League, and the Society of Friends of Roerich Museum, New York.

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Seymour M. Stone

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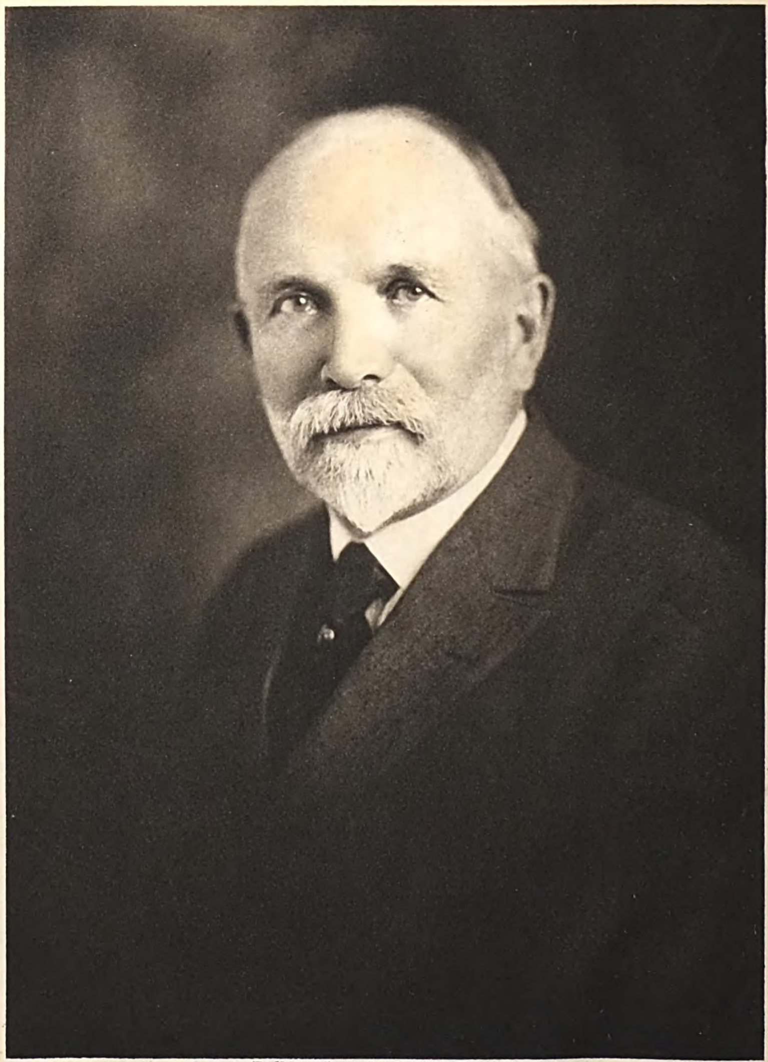

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Corydon T. Purdy

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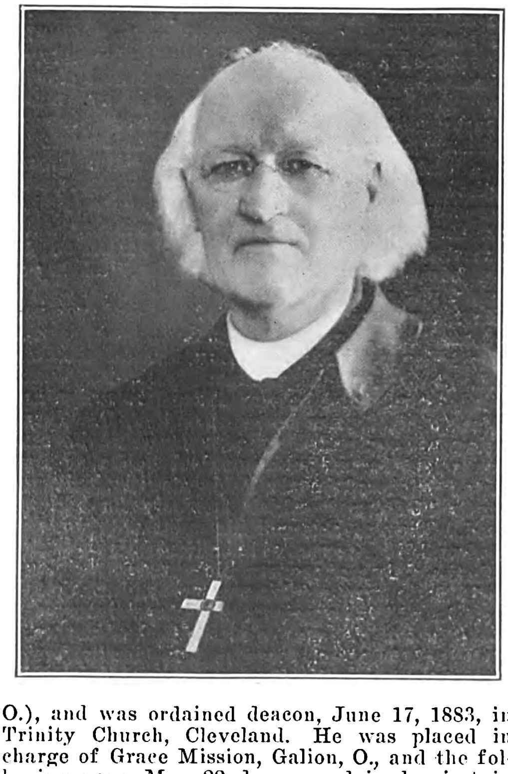
**PURDY, Corydon Tyler,** civil engineer, was born at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., May 17, 1859, son of Samuel Jones and Emma Jane (Tyler), Purdy. He is of English descent and his colonial ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary war. After a public school education, he taught school for a few years, and then spent a year in the University of Wisconsin. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad as a draughtsman, and later engaged in railroad location and construction. In his last position in this field he was assistant construction engineer on the Chicago & Evanston railroad (1883). He resigned this position and returned to the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated B.S. in Civil Engineering in 1885, and C.E. in 1886. He was elected city engineer of Eau Claire, Wis., three months before graduation, and served in that capacity two years, 1885–87. In the spring of 1887 he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked for two years in rolling mills and offices, including one year with the Keystone Bridge Co., Pittsburgh. Moving to Chicago in 1889 he opened an office for the designing of the steel construction and foundations of large buildings, the first distinctive office of the kind in the United States. Steel was just beginning to replace cast iron in construction work, and Mr. Purdy was one of the first men to realize the tremendous possibilities of this material in building construction. During the next few years he had an important part in the development of the new methods of construction, in which walls are carried on a steel frame, which really determines the strength and stability of the building. In 1891 a partnership was formed with J. N. Phillips, who died the following year. In 1893 Lightner Henderson, an employee, was associated with him and the Purdy & Henderson Co., thus established, has won a national reputation. In 1894 an office was opened in New York city, and in 1900 an office was opened in Havana, where the actual construction of buildings was added to the designing. Later the Purdy & Henderson Trading Co. was incorporated under Cuban law to conduct a general mercantile and agency business in Cuba. Purdy & Henderson has designed buildings in many large cities of the American continent, including office buildings, hotels, apartments, theatres, stores, power plants and factories. The more famous of these buildings are the following: in New York, the Metropolitan Tower, the Flatiron, Whitehall, Municipal, Times, National City Bank and Bank of the Manhattan Co. office buildings, the Waldorf-Astoria and Plaza hotels, the Hippodrome theatre, the Macy and the Lord and Taylor stores and the concourse of the Pennsylvania railway station; in Chicago, the Marquette and McCormack office buildings, the LaSalle hotel, the Colonial, Illinois and Princess theatres, the Chicago Athletic Club, Rothschild's and Mandel's stores and the Cook county court house; the Grant and Empire buildings in Atlanta; the Royal Bank building and Union Railway station at Toronto; the Royal Bank and Bell Telephone buildings in Montreal; the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg; the Banco National and the Asturiana and Gallego clubs in Havana; the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia; the New Willard hotel and Munsey building in Washington, D. C.; and the new capital building of Cuba. Mr. Purdy is the author of a number of papers relating to building construction, and one paper on "The Times Building," dealing specifically with the problem of vibration in buildings, which he read before the Institute of Engineers of Great Britain, won for him the Telford Premium in 1909. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Engineers of Great Britain, the Western Society of Engineers, and the Engineers Club, of New York, and a life member of the Arctic Club, of Seattle, Wash. He is a member of the Congregational church and of the Republican party. He was married in 1889 to Eugenie Cushing, of Turner, Me., who died shortly afterward; and in 1892 to Rose Evelyn Morse of Livermore, Me.; they have one son, Corydon Phillips Purdy.

**BROWN, William Montgomery,** Protestant Episcopal bishop of Arkansas, was born near Orrville, Wayne co., O., Sept. 4, 1855, son of Joseph Morrison and Lucina (Cary) Brown. His father was killed in the Civil war and his mother, left destitute, was forced to give her young son into the charge of a neighbor farmer. His boyhood was one of hardships and it was not until he reached the age of twenty-one that he was able to begin his education in a systematic manner. He completed his theological studies at the seminary of Kenyon College (Gambier,



O.), and was ordained deacon, June 17, 1883, in Trinity Church, Cleveland. He was placed in charge of Grace Mission, Galion, O., and the following year, May 22nd, was ordained priest in Trinity Church, Toledo. He remained at Galion, building up that mission and establishing seven others nearby, until 1891, when he was given general charge of all the missionary work of the diocese of Ohio, with the title of archdeacon. In the latter capacity he organized no less than thirty congregations and built twenty-one mission chapels. His extraordinary success in this work was due as much to his keen sympathy

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with humanity, a trait conspicuous throughout his career, as to his zeal and unfailing energy. As a preacher also he displayed a directness of argument which enabled him to present the teachings of his church in a simple but forcible manner. His reputation in this particular led to his appointment as a special lecturer in the divinity school at Gambier, and resulted ultimately in the preparation of his first published work, "The Church for Americans" (1895), which has passed through nineteen editions. In December, 1897, he was elected bishop-coadjutor of Arkansas and consecrated in Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, June 24, 1898; and upon the death of Bishop Henry N. Pierce, in 1899, he succeeded him as diocesan. For thirteen years Dr. Brown labored unceasingly in upbuilding his church throughout the state. His success was unusual and he soon won a reputation as one of the most effective bishops in the American episcopate. One of the problems that he tried to solve in this period was a means of reaching and interesting the large Negro population, which, owing to local prejudices, was not welcomed in white congregations. As separate churches for the Negroes were difficult to maintain, and as under existing conditions the Negroes were almost unaffected by the Episcopal church, Bishop Brown devised and propounded the so-called "Arkansas plan." As described in his book, "The Crucial Race Question" (1907), it proposed a separate organization for colored Episcopalians, with its own bishops and clergy. The plan was severely criticised by many churchmen as a dangerous tendency toward "schism," and, in the eastern states especially, as a distinct effort to introduce "Jim Crow" methods in religion. An even greater storm of disapproval greeted his third book, "Level Plan for Church Union" (1910), advocating that Protestant churches be unified, if at all, on the level basis of a common Christianity, "talking as equals, not as superiors."

In the meantime, in spite of the disfavor precipitated by his published writings, he continued his missionary duties, sparing himself so little that, at the end of thirteen years, his health failed entirely and he was obliged to resign and retire to his former home at Galion, O. There, during a long period of convalescence, he read such scientific and philosophical books as Darwin's "Origin of Species," Marx's "Capital" and Kant's "Critique," which formerly he had abjured. They so changed his point of view that he found it necessary to adjust his thinking with the claims of modern biology and sociology. In 1920 he wrote "Communism and Christianism," in which he rejects the literal interpretation of the Bible, speaks of the God of nature, a trinity of "matter, force and motion"; denies the "objective reality" of a personal deity, but contends that the historic creeds of Christendom may be accepted "symbolically" with precisely such meanings. The outspoken "radicalism" of the book, coming from a bishop of the Episcopal church, provoked wide comment. Translated into Russian, it attracted the attention of several authorities of the Eastern Orthodox church, who believed that it contained suggestions toward a solution of their difficulties with the Soviet government. For American churchmen, however, it was only a "rock of offense" and after several years of hesitation a court of bishops tried him for heresy in 1924 in "holding and publishing views contrary to the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal church" and found him guilty on his refusal to retract the propositions advanced in his book. The verdict was confirmed by a court of review in 1925 and he was deposed from the ministry at the next meeting of the house of bishops by a vote of 95 to 11. Both Russian and Old Catholic church authorities offered to receive him into membership and ordain him to their episcopates and on June 24, 1925, he was ordained deacon, priest and bishop of the Old Catholic church by Archbishop William H. Francis, official head of the denomination in the United States. By this act he obtained a standing which all bodies holding to the episcopal form of government, even the Roman Catholic, are obliged to recognize. The Old Catholic church was the outcome of a protest on the part of a small group within the Roman communion who refused to accept the dogma of infallibility as promulgated by the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870. The group, summarily excommunicated, was organized definitely at Munich in September, 1871, and in the ensuing years the movement spread throughout Europe and the United States, until there are in the United States today about 20,000 members. Bishop Brown is a man of unusually keen sympathies with human suffering, one who has to an extraordinary degree the courage of his convictions and whose character and integrity of purpose are unassailable. In addition to the books already mentioned, Bishop Brown is the author of "My Heresy," autobiographical (1926); "The Bankruptcy of Christian Supernaturalism, Vol. 1, The Trial" (1928) and "Vol. 2, Science" (1929). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1898 by Kenyon College and by the University of the South. He was married, Apr. 9, 1885, to Ella Scranton, daughter of William Bradford, of Cleveland.

**RINEHART, Mary Roberts,** novelist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 12, 1876, daughter of Thomas Beveridge and Cornelia (Gillebrand) Roberts. Her family was founded by John Roberts, a seceding Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, who emigrated about 1670 and first settled in Pendleton county, Virginia, whence he moved to western Pennsylvania. From him and his wife, Nancy Smith, the line descends through their son Abram and his wife Mary Thompson and their son James and his wife Margaret McWhinney, grandparents of the novelist. Through her mother's line she is of Welsh extraction. Her father invented and patented the first rotary shuttle for the sewing machine, also a process, never commercially profitable, for using certain by-products from steel furnaces. Following her high school course she entered at the age of seventeen the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses as a probationer with a view to studying medicine. In 1896 she received her diploma as a registered nurse, but with her marriage that year abandoned the career she had projected. At twenty-seven she turned to the literary field, beginning with verse, brief articles, stories for children, and miscellaneous contributions to magazines. She first gained popularity with well wrought mystery stories which deviated successfully from the prevailing type by the humorous flavor and vivacity that animate their development and unravelling. The wide range and bulk of her writings fall into several classifications. Her mystery stories include "The Circular Staircase" (1908), her first book, which

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ushered her into the great popularity she has since retained; "The Man in Lower Ten" (1909); "The Window at the White Cat" (1910); "After House" (1914); "Sight Unseen" and "The Confession" (1921); "The Red Lamp" (1925), and "The Door" (1930). A group of books with a genre of their own, "The Amazing Adventures of Letitia Carberry" (1911), "Tish" (1916), and "Tish Plays the Game" (1926), relate to the ludicrous exploits of a strenuous, undaunted and resourceful old maid in tracking down crime and her energetic participation in a series of other occurrences, all happily narrated with extravagant drollery and good-natured caricature. Mrs. Rinehart's other works of fiction, which depart from mystery and crime for their motivation, are: "When a Man Marries" (1909); "The Street of Seven Stars" (1914); "K" (1915); "Bab: A Sub-Deb" (1917), a lively self-presentation of an adolescent school girl; "Long Live the King" (1917); "Dangerous Days" (1919); "Twenty-Three and a Half Hours' Leave" (1918); "Poor Wise Man" (1920); "The Truce of God" (1920); "The Breaking Point" (1922), telling of a man's lost memory through war shock and the life he lives, totally unrelated to his previous existence, and ranked as one of its author's best and most absorbing books in its plot technique, effective drama, characterization and interwoven sentiment; and "Lost Ecstasy" (1927). Her short fiction is contained in "Love Stories" (1919), most of them inspired by the war; "Affinities" (1920); and "Temperamental People" (1924). During the course of the World war she was engaged in hazardous work almost from the outset, as a correspondent on the Belgium and French fighting fronts, where she wrote "Kings, Queens and Pawns" (1915); then as a personal representative of Secretary of War Baker after America entered the conflict, when she visited many American and European camps, and finally she accompanied Gen. Dickman's army of occupation into Germany after the armistice. She succeeded in interviewing Queen Mary of England, who had never before or has since been accessible to interviewers, also the Belgian King and Queen. Belgium recognized her war service in hospital and relief work with the American Red Cross by awarding her the medal of Queen Elizabeth. She has written several books of travel, "Through Glacier Park" (1916); "Tenting Tonight" (1918) and "The Out Trail" (1923), tales of camping and travelling in Montana, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, the Florida Keys and in Mexico; and "Nomad's Land" (1926), describing her travels in Egypt, Mesopotamia and elsewhere abroad. Much of Mrs. Rinehart's work has taken a dramatic form, several of her plays being based upon her novels. These plays are "The Double Life" (1907); "The Avenger" (1908), with Stanley M. Rinehart; "Seven Days" (1909), with Avery Hopwood; "Cheer Up" (1913); "Spanish Love" (1920), with Avery Hopwood; "The Bat" (1920), a mystery drama, written in collaboration with Avery Hopwood, which was staged at the Morosco Theatre, New York, where it had a phenomenal run; and "The Breaking Point" (1920). "Tish," produced in Chicago in 1919 and "Bab" at the Park Theatre in New York in 1920, were dramatized by others from Mrs. Rinehart's stories about those two well known characters. Most of her novels have been translated into foreign languages. In 1923 George Washington University recognized her contributions to literature by conferring upon her the honorary degree of Litt.D. As traveller and war worker, readily adaptable to rough and primitive conditions of life, and as a sportsman whose favorite pastimes are motoring, horseback riding, golf and trout fishing, Mrs. Rinehart's pursuits and experiences have tended towards the masculine, but her tasks and interests remain essentially feminine. Her politics are Republican, and in the crusade for the passage of the 19th amendment to the Constitution she was an active supporter of the woman suffrage cause. She is an Episcopalian in creed. She was married, Apr. 21, 1896, to Stanley Marshall Rinehart, a physician, and has three children, Stanley Marshall, Jr., Alan Gillespie and Frederick Roberts Rinehart.

**BRENTANO, Theodore,** jurist and diplomat, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Mar. 29, 1854, son of Lorenzo and Caroline (Aberle) Brentano. His father, a native of Baden, Germany, after taking part with Carl Schurz (q.v.) and Col. Friederich Hecker in the German revolution of 1848 as president of the provisional republican government set up in Baden, fled to the United States, where he settled first in Kalamazoo and then in Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1859, became editor of the Illinois "Staats Zeitung," served in the state legislature (1862) and in congress (1877–79) and was U. S. consul at Dresden (1872–76). Judge Brentano received a public school education in Chicago and continued his studies abroad at the polytechnic schools of Zurich and Dresden. On his return he entered the law school of National University, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated LL.B. and LL.M. in 1881, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Chicago. He served as an assistant corporation counsel of that city in 1887–89. In 1890 he was elected judge

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of the superior court of Cook county, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected for full terms in 1891, 1897, 1903, 1909 and 1915. During his last term on the bench of that tribunal he officiated as chief justice. He tried many civil and criminal cases of note, among them the trial of Prendergast for the murder of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, and the quo warranto proceedings against the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Co. Upon the expiration of his last term in 1921 he retired from the bench and was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Hungary by President Harding, and presented his credentials to the regent, Admiral Horthy, in May, 1922. In 1924 he negotiated with Hungary the tripartite convention with that country, Austria and the United States, providing for the adjudication of American claims against the former nations arising out of the World war, and also the treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between the United States and Hungary, which was signed the following year. He resigned from that post, May 15, 1927. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Illinois and Chicago bar associations and of the Marquette and Chicago Lincoln clubs. He was married, May 17, 1887, to Mina, daughter of Henry Claussenius of Chicago, and has three daughters, Johanna von Tilly, wife of Frank J. Bersbach of Winnetka, Ill.; Carola, wife of Randall Anderson of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; and Dorothy, wife of Husted McC. Meyer of Chicago.

**BEARDSLEY, James Wallace**, engineer, was born at Coventry, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1860, son of William Hurd and Catherine Tremper (Phillips) Beardsley. His first paternal American ancestor, William Beardsley, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, settled at Concord, Mass., in 1636, but in 1639 moved to a settlement in Connecticut which he named Stratford in 1643. From William and his wife Mary or Maria, the line of descent is through Joseph and Phebe (Dayton) Beardsley; Josiah and Mary (Whitmore or Wetmore) Beardsley; Samuel and ——— (Chauncey) Beardsley; Josiah and Abigail (Buckley) Beardsley; and Daniel and Hannah Achsa (Hurd) Beardsley, the grandparents of James W. Beardsley. He was graduated at the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., in 1884 and took his C.E. degree at Cornell University in 1891. The following year he went to Chicago as assistant on the engineering staff of the sanitary district. He was employed by the U. S. board of engineers in charge of surveys of the St. Lawrence river during 1898–1900, and by the U. S. engineer corps on harbor improvement work, 1900–02. He was consulting engineer to the Philippine Islands commission, 1902–03; chief of the Philippine bureau of engineering, 1903–05, and director of the bureau of public works, 1905–08. In the latter year he left the Philippines, having been commissioned by the governor-general as consulting engineer to investigate irrigation in Java, India and Egypt, 1908–09. He was then irrigation engineer for J. G. White & Co. in New York city, 1909–10 and chief engineer for the Porto Rico irrigation service, 1910–16. He was for two years (1916–18) engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer, and during the World war was a consulting engineer at large in the ordnance inspection division. In 1918–19 he was assistant chief engineer in charge of the survey of the Grand canal in China. With the Junta Central de Caminos of Panama he was chief engineer, 1920–21; engaged in private practice, 1922–25; and consulting engineer on harbors, Santo Domingo, 1926–29. Mr. Beardsley's work has been chiefly of a pioneer nature. While acting as consulting engineer to the Philippines he was instrumental in drafting the law which created the bureau of engineering and in organizing the bureau which was the foundation of the bureau of public works. In Porto Rico he had charge of the construction of an irrigation system which transformed about 30,000 acres of dry coastal plains into fertile sugar lands. This system became an important factor in the financial success of the Porto Rico sugar industry. He planned a system of highways in the provinces of Panama, drafting the specifications to cover both surveys and construction and launching the actual construction. For the Dominican republic he was engaged in organizing survey parties in the principal ports and harbors, in designing improvements for the various harbors and in preliminary construction work; but because of the government's lack of funds to carry on the harbor improvements, he terminated his services, Aug. 1, 1929. Since then he has engaged in private practice at Syracuse, N. Y., as a consulting engineer. Mr. Beardsley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the Delta Phi fraternity and the University and Columbia clubs of Manila, P. I., the Cornell club of New York, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and the Sphinx Head of Cornell. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. He was married at Xenia, O., Sept. 7, 1893, to Ellen J., daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Pearne, of Xenia, O.; and they have one son, Wallace P. Beardsley.

**JOHNSON, James Weldon**, author, was born in Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1871, son of James and Helen Louise (Dillette) Johnson, of Negro ancestry. His father was a Baptist clergyman. Educated in Jacksonville public schools and at Atlanta University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1894, he was then for four years principal of the Stanton high school, Jacksonville, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. In 1898 he went to New York city and gained some literary experience as a collaborating librettist of light operas and musical plays. He also published some verse in the "Century," "Harper's," and other magazines. Later he pursued postgraduate studies for three years at Columbia University. President Roosevelt appointed him U. S. consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in 1906, and in 1909 he went to Corinto, Nicaragua, where he stayed as consul until 1913, serving through the revolution that overturned Zalaya and through the abortive revolt against Diaz. In 1916 he became field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and since 1920 has been its executive secretary. His publications are: "Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man" (1912, reissued, 1927); "Fifty Years and Other Poems" (1917); "Self-Determining Haiti" (1920); "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (1922); "Book of American Negro Spirituals," first and second series (1925–26); "God's Trombones," seven Negro sermons in verse (1927), and "Black Manhattan" (1930). He also made the English translation of the libretto to the grand opera "Goyescas," produced at the Metropolitan opera house in New York,

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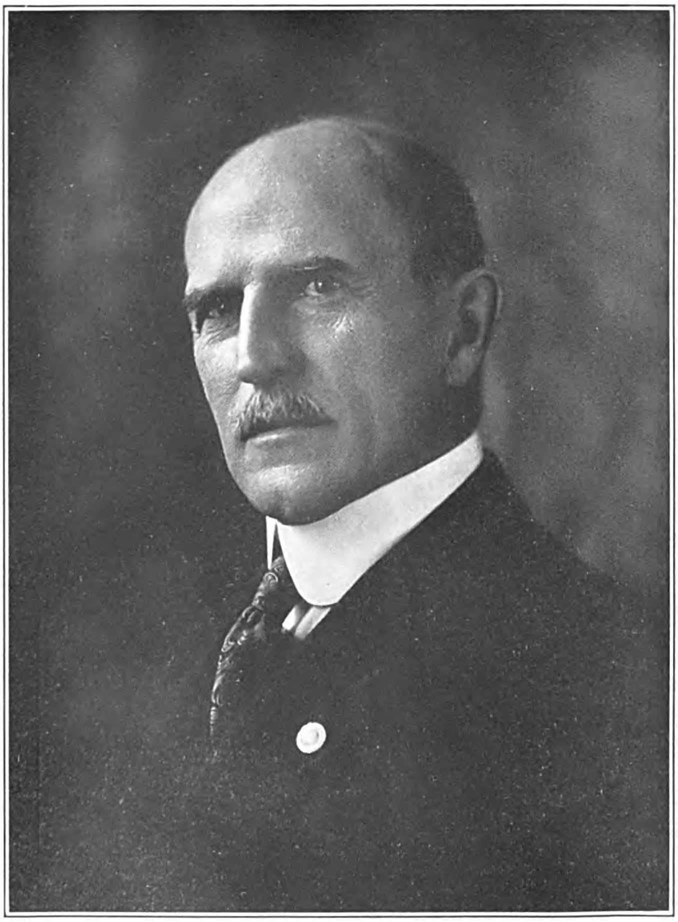

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James C. Small

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in 1915. Mr. Johnson was awarded the Spingarn medal as "author, diplomat and public servant" in 1925 and the Harmon award in literature in 1926 and 1927. He holds the honorary degrees of A.M. of Atlanta University (1904) and the Litt.D. of Talladega (Ala.) College (1917) and of Howard University (1923). He is a director of the American Fund for Public Service, a trustee of Atlanta University, and a member and former president of the Civic Club of New York. He was married in that city Feb. 3, 1910, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of John B. Nail.

**SMALL, James Craig,** physician, was born near Greencastle, Pa., Mar. 13, 1888, son of Harry Knepper and Adaline (Hassler) Small. He was graduated B.S. at Gettysburg (Pa.) College in 1911, and M.D. at the University of Illinois, 1917. He supported himself in college by teaching in the rural schools of Franklin county, Pa., 1906–08; in the high school at Morgantown, W. Va., 1911–13; and in the school of medicine, University of Illinois, 1913–17. After serving a few months as interne at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the U. S. army medical corps and was stationed at the army medical school in Washington, D. C. He was discharged in March, 1919, and returned to Cook County Hospital to resume his duties as interne. In 1920 he was appointed bacteriologist of Philadelphia General Hospital and served in that capacity until 1927 when he was made director of laboratories of that hospital. He resigned in 1929 and since then has been engaged in private practice. As a member of the U. S. pneumonia commission, 1918–19, he aided in the experiments which produced for the first time lobar pneumonia in animals and revealed the association of Bacillus influenzae with clinical epidemic influenza. The results of these investigations were published by the commission in a report, "Epidemic Respiratory Diseases" (1921). In addition Dr. Small has carried out a number of researches on his own account, studying in particular typhoid and scarlet fever, "devil's grip." Bacillus influenzae, experimental rat tumors and rheumatic fever. He isolated a plasmodium, which has been described as a new species, in the blood of patients suffering from "devil's grip." In his work at the Philadelphia General Hospital he discovered that the disease inguinal granuloma, formerly thought to be peculiar to the tropics, was in reality endemic in the Philadelphia region. Culture studies emphasized the close resemblance of the micro-organisms producing the disease to a group of encapsulated bacilli known as Bacillus mucosus capsulatus. His work with rheumatic fever has been extensive. In two papers, "The Role of Streptococci in the Rheumatic Diseases" (Jour. Lab. and Clin. Med., vol. XIV), and "Streptococci in Relation to Rheumatic Diseases" (Med. Clin. of N. Amer., Jan., 1930), he presents a new hypothesis to explain the dual manner in which streptococci may act in producing the several groups of symptoms of rheumatic fever. This hypothesis differs from the two most commonly accepted theories—the first of which traces the etiology of the disease to a localization of bacteria in joint lesions, the second ascribing the lesions to the hypersensitive or allergic condition of the patient due to the presence of streptococci in some closed focus of infection removed from the joints—in that it emphasizes the effects of a specific bacterial toxin in producing the destructive lesions of the disease. This specific bacterium has been described as a new species of streptococci, Streptococcus cardioarthritidis. His method of treatment based on this theory employs in acute cases of rheumatic fever the anti-serum of streptococcus cardioarthritidis to neutralize the toxemia, and in chronic cases the injection of small amounts of an aqueous extract of the bodies of the streptococcus in carefully regulated courses to effect the desensitization of the patient. The discovery of this method of treatment was first announced in the "American Journal of Medical Science" in January, 1927 ("The Bacterium Causing Rheumatic Fever and a Preliminary Account of the Therapeutic Action of its Specific Antiserum"), and it has been called the most important advance in medicine since insulin. Since then, Dr. Small has published other papers describing further studies on the new streptococcus: "Observations Bearing on the Specificity of Streptococcus cardioarthritidis in Rheumatic Fever and Sydenham's Chorea" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sci., vol. 175); "Present Development of the Biologic Products of Streptococci-cardioarthritidis and their Application in the Treatment of the Rheumatic Diseases" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sci., vol. 175); "Etiology and Specific Treatment of Rheumatic Fever" (Atlantic Med. Jour., Aug., 1928); "Clinical Manifestations, Etiology and Treatment of Rheumatic Fever" (Annals Int. Med., vol. II); "Recent Study of Rheumatic Fever at the Philadelphia General Hospital" (Amer. Jour. of Nursing, Oct., 1928). A paper on "The Bacteriology of Rheumatic Fever" was presented by Dr. Small before the International Conference on Rheumatic Diseases at Bath, England, in May 1928. Dr. Small is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for Experimental Pathology, International Society of Medical Hydrology, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia Physiological Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Science, John Morgan Society of Philadelphia and Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha and Phi Delta Theta fraternities. He was married at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1920, to Katharine Anna, daughter of Michael Joseph Welch, of Creston, Ia., and they have one son, James Craig Small, Jr.

**VAN DYKE, John Charles,** art educator and author, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Apr. 21, 1856, son of John and Mary Dix (Strong) Van Dyke. His maternal grandfather, Theodore Strong (q.v.), was a noted mathematician, and his father a justice of the New Jersey supreme court. His early education prepared him for entering the U. S. military academy at West Point, but instead of training for the army he studied at Columbia College. He also read law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1877, though he never practiced. Literature and art attracted him, and he spent the next five years in the study of these subjects at the Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., as its librarian, to which position he was appointed in 1878 and has since held. His interest in art led him to make frequent sojourns in Europe, where he spent many years in the principal museums and galleries. In 1889 he became professor of the history of art at Rutgers University, N. J., and still retains that chair. He early won repute as an art critic,

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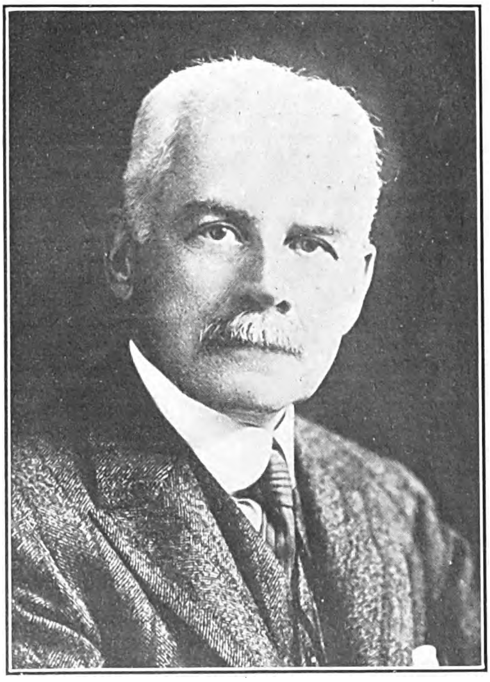
edited the "Studio" in 1883–84 and "The Art Review" in 1887–88, and as an art educator has long exerted an active influence through his lectures and writings in advancing the public understanding of art. His publications in this field include a series of textbooks which he edited: "College Histories of Art," a "History of American Art," also "How to Judge a Picture: familiar talks in the gallery with the uncritical lovers of art" (1888); "Art for Art's Sake" (1893), seven university lectures on the technical beauties of painting, delivered before the students of Princeton, Rutgers and Columbia colleges; "The History of Painting" (1894); "The Meaning of Pictures" (1903), six lectures delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; and "Studies in Pictures: an introduction to the famous galleries" (1907). Prof. Van Dyke's principal work as an art critic is contained in the series, "New Guides to Old Masters" (12 vols., 1914–24). These volumes record critical notes of his studies of famous art collections in Amsterdam, The Hague, Haarlem, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Munich, Frankfort, Cassel, Berlin, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Venice, Milan, London, Rome and Florence. His other publications on art are: "Italian Painting" (1902), a monograph illustrating numerous car-



bon photographs of noted canvases showing the progress of Italian art; "American Painting and its Tradition" (1919), as represented by Inness, Wyant, Martin, Homer, La Farge, Whistler, Chase, Alexander and Sargent; "Rembrandt and His School" (1923); and "The Rembrandt Drawings and Etchings" (1927). He has written of nature in a series of travel books, including, "Nature for its Own Sake: First Studies in Natural Appearances" (1898); "The Desert" (1901); "The Opal Sea" (1906), which presents a panorama of word pictures of changing skies and seas in various latitudes and seasons; "The Mountain" (1916); "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado" (1920); "The Open Spaces: Incidents of Nights and Days under the Blue" (1922); "The Meadows: Familiar Studies of the Commonplace" (1926); and "In Java and the Neighboring Islands of the Dutch West Indies" (1929). He also wrote "The Money God: chapters of heresy and dissent concerning business methods and mercenary deals in American life" (1908); and "The New New York: a commentary on the place and the people" (1909); and edited the "Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie" (1921). He is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education, American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Institute of Arts and Letters (president since 1926), and the Authors, University and Century clubs of New York city. Rutgers University conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.H.D. in 1888 and that of LL.D. in 1924.

**DAVIS, Nathan Smith, III,** physician, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1889, son of Nathan Smith and Jessie Bradley (Hopkins) Davis, grandson of Nathan Smith and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis, and great-grandson of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis. His father (q.v.) was dean at the Northwestern University medical school. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1910 and received his medical degree at Rush Medical College in 1913. After serving as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, he began his career in Chicago in association with his father. Since the latter's death in 1920 he has practiced alone, specializing in internal medicine, especially in diseases of the heart and blood vessels. In 1915 he became an assistant in medicine at Rush Medical College and in 1921 was made an associate. He joined the staff of Northwestern University medical school in 1921 as an associate professor of medicine, and has subsequently became a member of the staffs of the Alexian Brothers' (1926), Grant (1928), and Wesley Memorial (1930) hospitals. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Illinois national guard medical corps in 1916, and in the World war period served as captain in the U. S. army medical reserve corps. He was assigned to duty at the medical officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, later to the aviation examining board at Camp Wadsworth, N. C., then to the medical research laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, L. I., and finally to general hospital No. 28 at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Dr. Davis finds recreations in golfing, sailing and fishing. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, and American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Heart Association, Chicago Geographic Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Illinois State Medical Society; the University, Harvard, Medical and Dental Arts, City, and Onwentsia clubs of Chicago. An independent in politics, he has been an active member of the Municipal Voters' League of which he has been secretary, vice-president and president (1929–30). He is a vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, a member of the diocesan council, and director of the Church Club. He was married, July 6, 1923, to Cordelia Fairbank, daughter of Benjamin Carpenter of Chicago, and has three sons: Nathan Smith, IV, Graham and Stephen Fairbank Davis.

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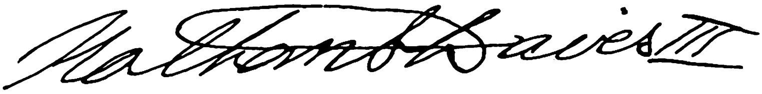

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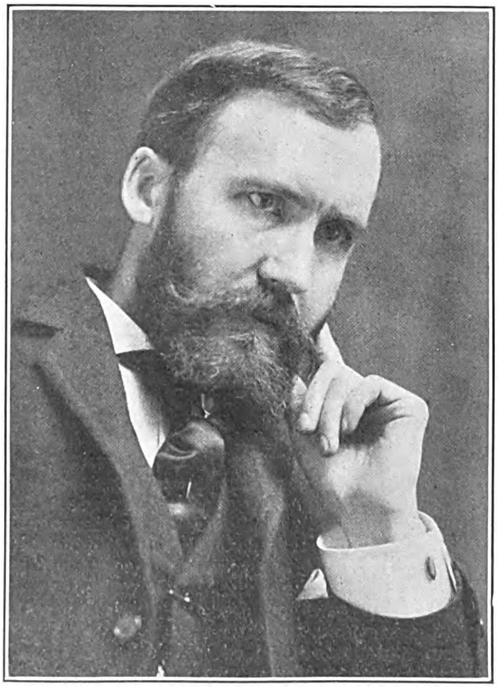
**TUCK, Gaillard Osterlony,** merchant, was born at Blue Wing, Va., Dec. 24, 1875, son of John Wesley and Flora Elenora (Apt) Tuck, both of whose ancestors were among the early 17th century colonists of Virginia. His great-grandfather, Edward Tuck, served in the Virginia forces in the revolutionary war and was wounded at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, N. C. His father entered the Confederate army in the civil war at the age of fifteen and served as a courier during the last year of the war, later becoming a physician in Halifax county, Va. Gaillard O. Tuck attended the public schools in South Boston and Danville, Va., until he was seventeen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship of several years in the leaf tobacco business. In 1905 he formed a partnership with E. G. Moseley, under the firm name of G. O. Tuck & Co., and began dealing in and exporting Virginia and Kentucky leaf tobacco. Mr. Tuck moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1907 to assume charge of the firm's business in that state, while Mr. Moseley remained in charge of the Virginia business, with offices at Danville. In 1913 this partnership was dissolved and the company was reorganized under the laws of Virginia, with Mr. Tuck as president, under whose direction it developed into the largest independent firm of leaf tobacco dealers and exporters in the United States. It was succeeded in 1917 by the International Planters Corporation, with offices in New York city, of which Mr. Tuck was vice-president and a director. He was elected president of the corporation in 1921 and held that office until 1922 when he resigned and returned to Louisville, Ky. There he became president of the Tobacco Trading Corporation, capitalized at $750,000, which has grown under his leadership until it has become one of the most important factors in the tobacco trade. Its business, which is in buying and selling Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Carolina leaf tobacco, extends to all parts of the world. Offices are maintained in London, Antwerp and Shanghai in addition to those in the United States. Mr. Tuck is also vice-president and director of the Greenville, (N. C.) Tobacco Co. and the Clarksville (Tenn.) Tobacco Co., and a director of the J. W. Hayes Tobacco Co., of Clarksville, Tenn.; the Kentucky & Virginia Tobacco Co., Owensboro, Ky.; the United States Tobacco Association, Richmond, Va., and the Republic Life & Accident Insurance Co., of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Tuck is a fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, of London, England, and of the Pendennis and Louisville Country clubs, of Louisville, and the Bankers Club of America in New York city. He has been twice married: (1) Dec. 27, 1899, to Clara Helen, daughter of George C. Corbin, of Danville, Va., who died in 1910, leaving one son, Gaillard O. Tuck; (2) Mar. 1, 1917, to Anna, daughter of David F. Braitling, of Louisville, Ky.

**BUEL, Clarence Clough,** journalist, was born at Laona, Chautauqua co., N. Y., July 29, 1850, son of Thomas and Betsy Harrington (Clough) Buel, grandson of Thomas and Sabrina (Willson) Bull and a descendant of William Bull, who came from Wolverhampton, England, and in 1712 settled in Orange county, N. Y., acquiring 2,000 acres near Goshen, where his stone homestead still stands. His father went to Wisconsin in 1854, traded in lumber in Madison, made ploughs and dealt in agricultural implements at Beaver Dam, and manufactured wooden-pumps in Minneapolis, Minn. The son attended the high school and Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, and the University of Minnesota, in 1869–72, without graduating, and spent two years in Europe, attending courses at the universities of Berlin and Munich. On his return to Minneapolis in 1874 he was for a year on the staff of the "Tribune" as night editor and city editor. In June, 1875, he joined the staff of the New York "Tribune," where he spent six years as reporter, correspondent and assistant day-editor. While on this newspaper he exposed the fraud of Barnum's petrified giant which had been buried in Colorado. He also contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" and "Scribner's Monthly" (later the "Century"). In 1881 he joined the staff of the "Century" magazine and remained with it for thirty-two years as assistant and associate editor, and finally as advisory editor, retiring in 1913. He suggested the "Century's" series of illustrated articles on the civil war, in the editing of which he was associated with Robert Underwood John-



son, and which doubled the magazine's circulation. Johnson and he also compiled, primarily from the series, the "Century's" "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," in four volumes. His numerous contributions to the "Century" included a paper on the Louisiana lottery, "The Degradation of a State" (1892). Based on investigations in the large cities, the article satirized the so-called charitable aims of the lottery's owners, and it was said by the anti-lottery committee that its publication had the effect of causing the proprietors to withdraw their application to the Louisiana legislature for an extension of the lottery charter with an increased charitable fund. Since retiring from active editorial work, Mr. Buel has prepared a volume of reminiscences of student life abroad, and of his

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years as a newspaper and periodical writer. He was on the directing board of the Good Government clubs of New York during the reform campaign that made Seth Low mayor and as a member of the Union League Club (1882-98) he served as secretary of its political reform committee. Mr. Buel was twice married: (1) Sept. 12, 1888, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. Richard Van Wyck Snow; she died in 1898 leaving four children, Beatrix, wife of Henry Clapp Smith; Thomas; Constance Clough, wife of Vivian Burnett, son of Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist; and Richard Van Wyck Buel who married Frances Worthington Thompson. Mr. Buel was married (2) Apr. 23, 1903, to Maria Victoria, daughter of Jean Georges Torrillhon, a native of France, by whom he had a daughter, Victoria Torrillhon Buel.

**PAYER, Harry Franklin,** lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., July 3, 1875, son of Frank and Mary (Cross) Payer. His father came to the United States from Bohemia in 1868 and settled in Cleveland. Mr. Payer was graduated A.B., magna cum laude, at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, in 1897 and received the LL.B. degree at Baldwin University, with special honors, in 1899. He was admitted to the bar and in 1901, at the age of twenty-five, was appointed assistant solicitor for the city of Cleveland under Newton D. Baker, later secretary of war, and served until 1907. Since then he has been engaged in private practice, being now senior member of the law firm of Payer, Minshall, Karch & Kerr. In the preparation of city legislation, the trial of tax and assessment suits and condemnation cases, and particularly in personal injury litigation, Mr. Payer has become widely known as a successful trial lawyer. His record of favorable verdicts has been said to be the highest in the United States. He has written and spoken extensively on various aspects of legal reform, being especially interested in the application of psychiatry and its allied subjects to legal procedure. In a series of articles published in the Cleveland "News," ("Crime Germs—Are You Immune?" 1929), he advocated a modernization of our present day methods of dealing with criminals, expressing the view that the purpose of society should be to discover in what way a criminal is defective or at odds with his community and to prescribe a course of adjustment, rather than to imprison him for a stated length of time during which no effort whatever is made to understand his individual problem and at the end of which he is released without a means of support and with only his companions in crime for associates. In an article entitled "Keys to Justice" he makes an examination of English law procedure and advocates a reform similar to the English Judicature Act, by which the U. S. supreme court would be empowered by legislation to simplify court procedure. His lectures on legal reform were referred for study by Newton D. Baker to the national commission on law observance and enforcement. As chairman of the committee on judiciary and legal reform of the Cleveland Bar Association he advocated and secured the creation of a psychiatric clinic in connection with the common pleas court. The clinic was established in 1925 and attracted national attention. Since 1923 Mr. Payer has served by appointment of the governor as a member of the Ohio judicial council. Before this body, presided over by the chief justice of the Ohio supreme court, Mr. Payer has recommended a program of extension of psychiatric clinics throughout the state, as well as reform measures in the administration of civil cases by unifying the courts, simplifying procedure, and investing the courts with a plenary rule making power. He is the author of the chief justice law for the common pleas court of Cuyahoga county, the purpose of which is to expedite cases by coordinating the work of the judges. This law was characterized by the American Judicature Society as the most efficient in the United States. He is also the author of the three-fourths jury statute for civil cases, making possible a three-fourths vote of the jury for a decision; of a law providing for a thirteenth juror to avoid mistrials and retrials, and for reforms in jury selection. For fifteen years he represented the Royal Italian consulate in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1921 he was chairman of the American Relief Committee in Cleveland to raise funds to provide for the children of Czechoslovakia. He was president of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce (1924-25), and of the Czechoslovak Club of America (1929). He is also chairman of the Czechoslovak cooperating committee of the Y. M. C. A. and is a personal friend of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia. He is a member of the American, Ohio state, Cuyahoga county (president, 1929-30), the Cleveland Bar Associations (judiciary and legal reform committees, 1921-25), the Alumni Association of Adelbert College (president 1923-24), Cleveland Athletic and Acacia country clubs, and the Masonic fraternity (32nd degree). He owns one of the finest private libraries in Cleveland and has collected a number of rare art objects, including some Bohemian ruby glass which is said to be unequalled in the United States. He is a Democrat in politics and was in 1900 secretary of the Democratic state committee. Mr. Payer was married in Cleveland, June 24, 1902, to Florence L. Graves, and they have a son, Franklin Lee Payer.

**BRASSERT, Herman Alexander,** engineer, was born in London, England, Jan. 24, 1875, son of Carl Alexander and Marie Caroline (Stein) Brassert. His father, a native of Dortmund, Germany, established with a brother a wholesale mercantile business in London in 1870 and became a British subject. The son was educated in the Freiburg "gymnasium," the mining school of Leoben, Austria, and the University of Berlin and its school of metallurgy and mines, being graduated as a metallurgical engineer in 1896. He received his early practical training at several well known iron and steel works in Austria, Germany and England. In 1897 he came to the United States and became assistant at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa. At the age of twenty-six he was made superintendent of this, then the largest iron-producing plant in the world, and his achievements in production and economy of operation put the Edgar Thomson works first among the blast furnaces in the country. The Carnegie Steel Co. was absorbed by the United States Steel Corp. in 1901 and four years later Mr. Brassert was placed in the Chicago district as blast furnace superintendent of the Illinois Steel Co., another subsidiary of this corporation. In 1916 he was also given charge of the steel works, rolling mills and

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foundries of the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant in South Chicago, with the title of assistant general superintendent. During the period of his management, the South Chicago works became the world's leading blast furnace in terms of production, modernized practice, and operating costs, which gave Mr. Brassert an international reputation in the iron and steel industry. He served on several committees for the United States Steel Corp., among them the coke committee, 1906–16, which was appointed to solve the problem of providing an adequate coal and coke supply for its western blast furnaces. The activities of this committee resulted in the construction of the corporation's first by-product coke plant, which in turn inaugurated the great development of the American by-product coke industry. Mr. Brassert resigned his position with the United States Steel Corp. in 1918 to devote his entire time to his private practice as consulting engineer, which he at first carried on under his own name and later as H. A. Brassert, Inc. During the World war when our steel industry was threatened with a serious shortage of manganese he developed the manufacture of ferro-manganese from domestic ores and through the Miami Metals Co., which he organized and the operations of which he directed as vice-president, supplied a large tonnage of that metal to the industry. At the same time he organized the engineering and construction firm of Freyn, Brassert & Co. but later sold his interest in that business, and in 1923 consolidated his activities in constructive engineering with his consulting work by organizing his present firm, H. A. Brassert & Co., consulting engineer, Chicago, of which he is president. The business of this firm is the construction of plants for the manufacture of iron and steel, the direction of operations and plant improvements, the development as well as financial reporting, appraisals and valuations of plants, mines and other properties. In recent years the company, through its London branch, has been closely identified with the rehabilitation of the British iron and steel industry. After the war he collaborated with American bankers in financing several of the largest German steel companies, which culminated in the formation in 1926 of the great German steel corporation, called the Vereinigte Stahlwerke. He is the author of technical papers on the manufacture of coke and iron. He is a member of the Chicago, University, South Shore Country, Exmoor Country, Bob O'Link Golf, Tavern and Chicago Riding clubs of Chicago; the University and Duquesne clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the New York Club, New York city. He is a lover of music and a skilled pianist, collects rare books, prints and old furniture. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 10, 1902, in Brooklyn, to Sarah Maury, daughter of William Ward Childs, of Brooklyn, who died in 1907 leaving one son, Charles Alexander Brassert; (2) Oct. 6, 1909, to Ethel, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Mohr, of Evanston, Ill., by whom he had two children, William Ewing and James Elton Brassert.

**SNEATH, William Henry,** industrialist, was born in Toronto, Ont., Canada, Aug. 20, 1878, son of William Charles and Eliza Patton (Scott) Sneath, and grandson of Charles Sneath, a native of Nottinghamshire, England. Mr. Sneath was educated in the schools of Buffalo, N. Y., and began his active business career in the engineering department of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Power Co., in 1898. He entered the employ of the Union Carbide Co., Niagara Falls, in 1899, and has been associated with that company and certain of its subsidiaries ever since. Starting as draftsman for the company he became works engineer of its reconstructed plant in 1904 and in 1906 was transferred to the ferro-alloys manufacturing department, of which he was later appointed assistant superintendent. In 1912 he was made superintendent of the Electro Metallurgical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and during 1914–15 he supervised the construction of the Star Electrode Works at Niagara Falls, becoming manager of this plant in addition to his other executive positions with the Union Carbide Co. and the Electro Metallurgical Co. He made a trip to Norway in 1915 to investigate the possibility of erecting a ferro-alloy and carbide

plant in that country and the following year returned to Norway and organized the engineering force which initiated and carried through the erection of the present plant and industrial village of the Electric Furnace Products Co., Ltd., at Sauda, Ryfylke, Norway. This company is the largest producer of ferro-alloys in Scandinavia and its products are sold throughout the world. Upon its completion Mr. Sneath was appointed general manager of the plant and in 1925 he was elected vice-president of the company. In the same year he was elected vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Aktieselskabet Saudefaldene, a company owning and operating a number of hydro-electric plants in Norway. The management of this work and also the executive duties in connection with the Meraker Smelting Co., of which Mr. Sneath is the vice-chairman, are executed by him and he

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represents the American interests in Norway. In October, 1929, he became president of the Electric Furnace Products Company, Ltd. Mr. Sneath was knighted by the King of Norway in 1928, being admitted to the first class Order of St. Olav, in recognition of his services to Norwegian industry and commerce. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Niagara Club, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; the Transportation Club, New York city and the Scarsdale (N. Y.) Golf Club. He was married, Nov. 13, 1911, to Cyrena, daughter of Thomas Kean, the dramatic critic, and has two children, Cyrena Kean and William Scott Sneath.

**NEWELL, William Stark,** marine engineer and shipbuilder, was born at Albany, N. Y., May 31, 1878, son of William C. and Ellen A. (Doane) Newell. His father, a native of Lawrence, Mass., was private secretary to Samuel J. Tilden while he was governor of the state of New York and during his campaign for the presidency. Mr. Newell received his preparatory education at Winchester (Mass.) high school, and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899. Meanwhile, in 1897, he entered the service of the International

Mercantile Marine ("American Line"), and the following year the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, Ltd. During 1899 he was employed by the Maryland Steel Co., at Sparrows Point, Md. and until 1902, he was a member of the teaching staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the latter year he rejoined the Bath Iron Works, Ltd., with which he was connected in varying capacities until 1925. He was then for six months with the yacht designing firm, Cox & Stevens, and for another year and a half (1926–27), general manager of the New York Shipbuilding Co., at Camden, N. J. In 1928 he reorganized the Bath Iron Works, Ltd., as the Bath Iron Works Corp., becoming president. This company is one of the best known shipbuilding and marine engineering firms in the world, constructing U. S. naval vessels, merchant vessels and yachts, and during the World war specialized in building destroyers for the U. S. navy. Mr. Newell is a trustee of the Bath Trust Co. He served as a member of the Bath board of aldermen during 1921–22, and as president of the Bath water district since its formation in 1916. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, New York city, University Club of Boston, and the Masonic and Elks fraternities. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married, Feb. 2, 1907, to Caroline E., daughter of George Moulton, a manufacturer of ship machinery, at Bath, Me. They have three children: Ellen D., John R. and Mary Newell.

**GROSVENOR, William Mason,** chemical engineer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 1873, son of William Mason and Ellen (Sage-Martin) Grosvenor. His first American ancestor was John Grosvenor, who came to America from Bridgenorth, Shropshire, England, in 1670, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. From John and his wife Esther Clarke the line descends through their son Ebenezer and his wife Anne Marcy; their son Ebenezer and his wife Lucy Cheney; their son Nathan and his wife Lydia Adams; and their son Mason and his wife Esther Delia Scarborough, who were the grandparents of William M. Grosvenor. His father (q.v.) was a leading journalist, economist and statistician. The son was educated at Greenwich Academy, Conn., and was graduated B.S. at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1893, as valedictorian of his class. He then spent one year as instructor in chemistry at the institute and in 1894–5 took post-graduate work at John Hopkins University, majoring in chemistry. In 1895 he was special industrial investigator for the New York "Tribune" in association with D. O. Mills and John D. Rockefeller, serving as special correspondent of that journal in Troy and Niagara Falls, N. Y., at points in Michigan and Minnesota, and at Cripple Creek and Denver, Colo. The following year he became chemist at the electrolytic caustic soda plant of the Matheson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. He then continued his post-graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, majoring in electrochemistry, and received his Ph.D. in 1898. After serving that year as metallurgist for the Millview Mining Co. in tests of its gold extraction process, he filled the position of design and cost engineer in 1899 for the Ampere Electro-Chemical Co. of New York city, of which he became assistant treasurer. He was assistant superintendent at the Brooklyn, N. Y. and Shadyside, N. J. plants of the General Chemical Co. in 1900–02, assistant manager of its research department in 1903–04; superintendent of the Contact Process Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1905; and in 1906 was treasurer and engineer (design and construction) for the George F. Westcott Co. of that city. Since 1907 Mr. Grosvenor has conducted an independent practice as a consulting chemical engineer in New York city, his clients including such firms as the Union Carbide Co., California Spray Chemical, Drying Systems, Inc., duPont de Nemours, Federal Securities, General Chemical, Grasselli Chemical, Gulf Refining, Minerals Separation Ltd., Perkins Glue, Powers-

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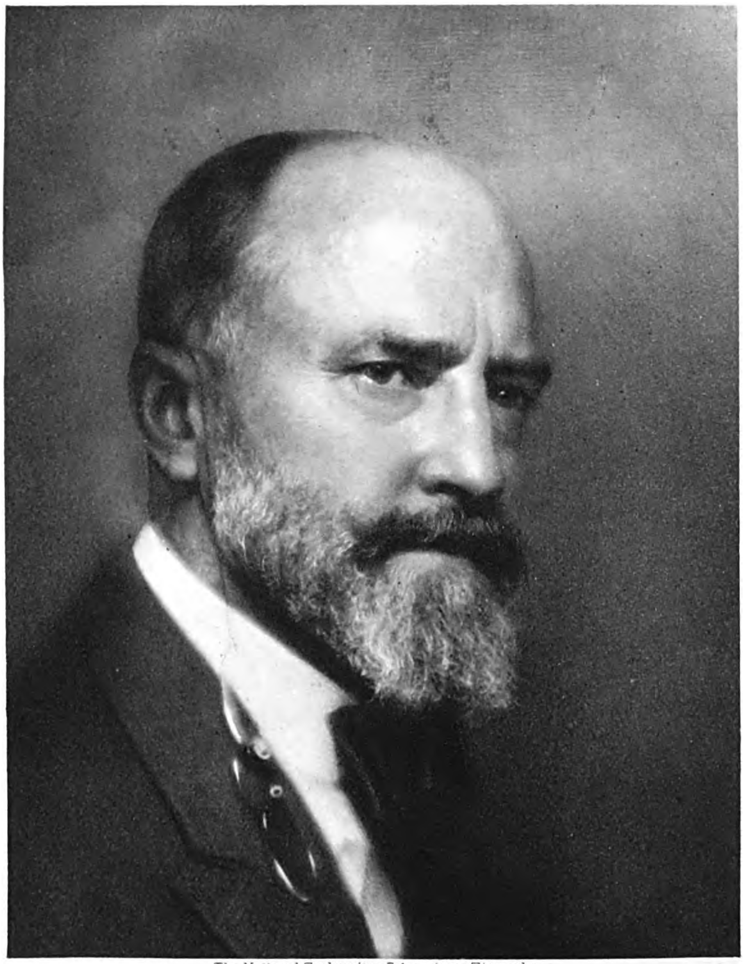
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Wm. M. Grosvenor

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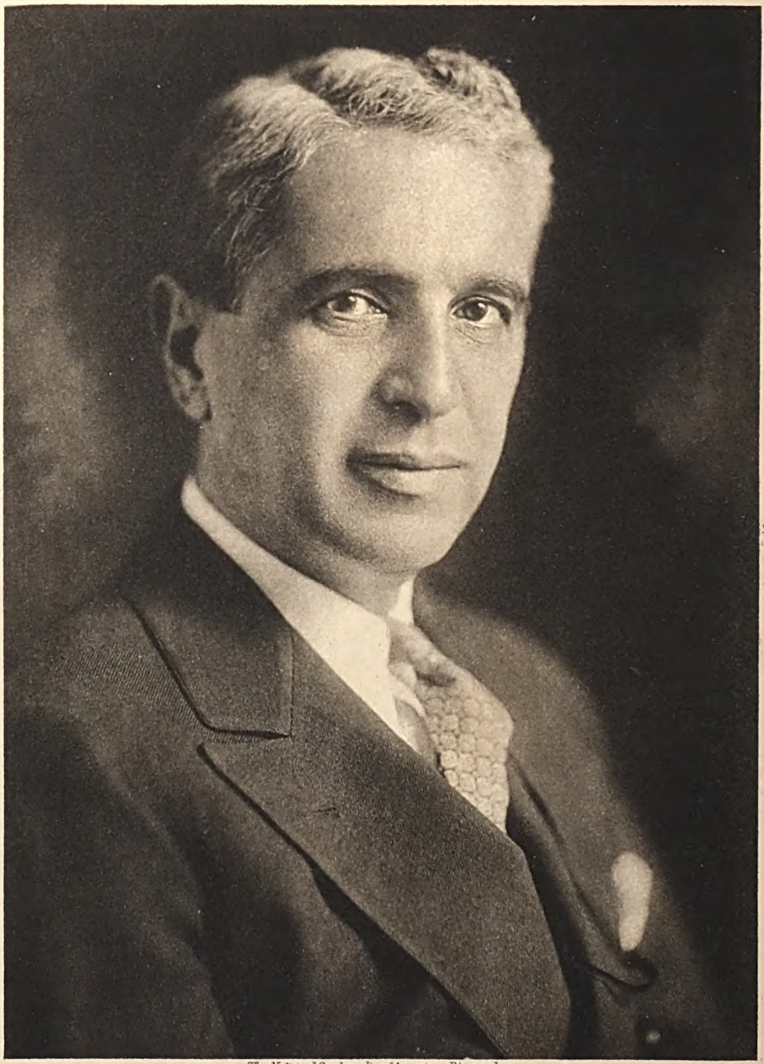

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Edwin Beer

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Weightman-Rosengarten, Smith Paper and U. S. Industrial Chemical companies. His services as a chemical expert have been frequently requisitioned in legal cases. He has also taken part in developing various improved methods of studying processes of manufacture, among them multiple station pyrometry, the adoption of high-speed moving pictures in the analysis of motion as in ore flotation, and the commercial use of absolute viscosity measurements. He introduced the recovery of solvents in artificial leather manufacture, rapid artificial drying of varnish and siccative coatings, direct production of pure muriatic acid by the pot-and-muffle system, and the production of high-grade Austrian cigarette paper in the United States. He is credited with the discovery of numerous intermediate reactions in making hydrofluoric acid and the generally accepted theory of sulphuric chamber reaction. He was also associated with the initiation of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and of the "Chemical Engineering Catalogue" (Chemical Catalog Co., New York) is the holder of a number of U. S. patents and is the author of "Calculations for Dryer Design" in Proc. Am. Inst. Chem. Eng., Vol. 1; chapters on sulphuric and nitric acids in Rogers' "Industrial Chemistry," short papers on solvents for perchromic acid, electrolytic reduction of nitro bodies and metallic magnesium. In the World war period Mr. Grosvenor was on the textile committee of the National Defense Council, devised and arranged for the production of a substitute for noil silk powder bags, and advised and cooperated with the gas-mask division of the chemical warfare service. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Electrochemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers (a founder member), American Institute of Chemists (vice-president) and the Chemists Club of New York (trustee). He was married, Apr. 9, 1901, to Marie Celine Dexter, of Detroit, Mich. They have two children, Mary Dexter, wife of Ralph Oliver Ellsworth, and William Mason Grosvenor, Jr.

**BEER, Edwin,** surgeon, was born in New York city, Mar. 28, 1876, son of Julius and Sophia (Walter) Beer. His father, a merchant, came to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, in 1848 and settled in San Francisco, Calif. Dr. Beer received his early education in New York city and was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1896, with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and M.D., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1899. He went abroad for a period of study in Prague, Vienna and Berlin, and upon his return in 1904 settled in New York city to practice. He was appointed to the staffs of the Montefiore, Lenox Hill and Sydenham hospitals and the Neurological Institute; attending surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital in 1912, and to Bellevue Hospital in 1916. He was for many years president of the medical board of Mt. Sinai Hospital. Dr. Beer has devoted much of his time to laboratory and clinical researches on diseases of the liver, intestines, kidneys and bladder. His papers recording the results of his work have attracted wide attention and have influenced the development of diagnostic and therapeutic methods. The total list of papers includes more than ninety titles, some of which are included here: "On the Value of the Indigo-Carmin Test as an Aid in the Diagnosis of Partial and Total Ureteral Occlusions" (Annals of Surgery, 1906); "Concerning the Treatment of Tumors of the Urinary Bladder with the Oudin High-Frequency Current" (Annals of Surg., 1911); "The Operability of Intramedullary Tumors of the Spinal Cord" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, 1911); "The Treatment of Papillary Tumors of the Urinary Bladder with the High-Frequency Current (Oudin)" (Jour., A. M. A., 1912); "Experimental Study of Effects of Ureteral Obstruction on Kidney Function and Structure" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, 1912); "The Use of Tuberculin in the Diagnosis of Obscure Conditions in the Genito-Urinary System" (Med. Record, 1913); "The Treatment of Benign Papilloma of the Urinary Bladder with High Frequency Currents" (Annals of Surg., 1915); "Chronic Retention of Urine in Children" (Jour., A. M. A., 1915); "Diagnosis and Treatment of Ureteral Calculi" (N. Y. Jour. of Med., 1916); "Some Aspects of Surgery of Neoplasms of the Bladder and Kidneys" (Internat. Jour. of Surg., 1919); "Chronic Tuberculosis of the Kidney" (Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences, 1921); "Analogies Between the Biliary Tract and the Urinary Tract" (Annals of Surg., 1926); "Roentgenographic Evidence of Peri-Nephritic Abscess" (Jour., A. M. A., Vol. 90); "Development and Progress of Surgery of the Spleen" (Annals of Surg., 1928), and "Cancer of the Bladder" (Med. Jour. and Record, 1929). In 1926 he read a paper on the "Surgery of the Spleen" before the 7th congress of the International Surgical Society in Rome, Italy, and in 1928 was awarded the first gold medal bestowed by the International Urological Society, which met in Brussels, for his original work in the treatment of bladder tumors, as shown in his application of the high-frequency current in the cure of papilloma of the urinary bladder without a surgical operation. In the World war period Dr. Beer served in the U. S. army medical corps in France at base hospital No. 3, in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives, in the operations at Sebastopol, Les Islettes and Varennes, and in Paris, and was discharged in 1919 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the American Surgical Society, International Surgical Association, New York Academy of Medicine (vice-president), New York Surgical Society (president), International Urological Association, American Medical Association, American Urological Society and the New York Pathological Society. He is also an honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Rome and of the Italian Urological Society, and a corresponding member of the German Urological Society. His clubs include the Century, Columbia University and the Lotos, of New York city. Dr. Beer was married, Aug. 20, 1902, to Elsie, daughter of P. N. Lilienthal, of San Francisco, Cal., and has three children: Phyllis, wife of Edwin Koehler, Isabel S. and Elizabeth Beer.

**WEEKS, Frank Bentley,** forty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1909–11), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1854, son of Daniel L. and Frances M. (Edwards) Weeks and a descendant of Thomas Weeks who emigrated from England in 1637. He was graduated at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1872 and two years later became an assistant to the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. In 1880 he associated himself with George A. Coles of Middletown in

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a large grain and milling business, from which he retired in 1895. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Middletown board of trade, and a director of the Middletown Savings Bank and the Middletown Mutual Assurance Company. In 1895 he represented Connecticut at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga. Long interested in local politics, his active political career began in 1904 when he was chosen Republican presidential elector from Connecticut. In 1908 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state by a plurality of 40,487, and early in the following year, following the death of Gov. George L. Lilley, he became governor, being the first lieutenant-governor of the state of Connecticut to succeed to the gubernatorial chair by the death of the chief executive. His administration was uneventful. Gov. Weeks possesses a keen interest in education and historical research, and is a trustee of Wesleyan University and a charter member of the Middlesex Historical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1909. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the New England Society of New York. In his religious affiliations he is a Congregationalist. He was married Nov. 4, 1875, to Helen Louise, daughter of James Warren Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn.

**MARSHALL, Charles Clinton,** lawyer and author, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 19, 1860, son of Edwin and Hetty (Vincent) Marshall; collaterally descended from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., and lineally from Thomas Marshall of England who settled at Horse Neck (Greenwich), Conn., in 1637. Nathaniel, a descendant of Thomas Marshall, acquired a subdivision of the Nine Partners patent at Clinton, in Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled his son James there in 1740. The succeeding generations have all been landowners of Dutchess county down to the present subject, whose country home, Milestone, is at Millbrook, N. Y. Mr. Marshall was graduated at the Poughkeepsie High School and matriculated at Columbia in 1880. Resigning the academic course to enter the Columbia Law School, he received his LL.B. degree in 1882 and was immediately admitted to the New York bar. He had the advantage of early association with William D. Shipman and William G. Choate, leading jurists of the period, and in 1889 was made a member of their firm. Their extensive clientelage provided him with a large practice in the law of property, especially as connected with constitutional questions. His essay, "A New Constitutional Amendment," published in "The American Law Review" of 1890 was selected for incorporation by the New York State Bar Association in its annual report; and his treatise, "State Police Powers and Federal Property Guarantees," appearing in the "Columbia University Law Review," was, in part, incorporated in "Readings on the Relation of Government to Property and Industry," edited by Samuel P. Orth. In 1900 with Charles A. Moran and Stephen G. Williams he formed the firm of Marshall, Moran and Williams. With Mr. Choate he conducted the case of Dammert vs. Arenas based on a bequest of Don Jose Sevilla which though valid by the law of Peru, the testator's home, was in conflict with the law of New York governing charitable bequests in that state. The validity of the bequest was denied by the trial court and by the appellate division, but was sustained by the court of appeals, resulting in the establishment of the Sevilla Home for Children in New York city. With his associate, Mr. Williams, Mr. Marshall defended the claims of Pine and others, citizens of Connecticut, against the city of New York for the diversion of the Byram river, an interstate stream, for the New York water supply. It was the initial case relating to the rights of adjoining states, under state and federal constitutions, over an interstate river. His claim that the New York condemnation law could not be pleaded against riparian owners in Connecticut, and that those owners were entitled by right to an injunction awarding to them the return of their property in the flow of the river, in specie, was accepted by the trial court and the U. S. circuit court of appeals. The U. S. supreme court modified the decision, refusing the injunction but awarding damages. In 1906 Mr. Marshall retired from practice and devoted himself to outdoor life, establishing the Millbrook Hunt at his country home and for some years acting as master of hounds. A residence of some length in Rome interested him in the claims of the papacy and their relation to his own country and its constitutional order, and he undertook the study of the subject. His historical papers—"The Case of John Felton," "The Papacy and English Christianity," "English Reunion and the Political Teaching of Pope Leo XIII" and "A Roman Catholic and the Presidency" appeared in "The American Church Monthly" during 1925–1927. His best known work is "The Roman Catholic Church in the Modern State" (1928). Mr. Marshall saw in the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the presidency in 1927 an opportunity to focus the attention of the American people on the question of the conflict of Roman Catholic claims with civic supremacy in the electoral state. He wrote an open letter to Gov. Smith, published in "The Atlantic Monthly," April, 1927, presenting the salient points of that conflict, and invited such a disclaimer of the religious convictions imputed to him as a Roman Catholic as might justly turn public opinion in his favor. Gov. Smith's reply, in the following number of the "Atlantic" was largely regarded as signifying that if elected president, his superior allegiance in case of conflict with his church would be to his country. Later Mr. Marshall published a brochure "Governor Smith's American Catholicism" pointing out that the governor's position was irreconcilable with the authoritative declarations of his church, and during the campaign he contributed to the New York "World" a presentation of the political position of both candidates in view of their different religious professions, and later to "Current History" an analysis of the Italo-Vatican Agreements in relation to international questions and state sovereignty. In "The Atlantic Monthly" March, 1930, he debated with Hilaire Belloc, the question of the conflict of the Roman Catholic Church with the sovereignty of the nation. Mr. Marshall was married Oct. 9, 1889, to Abby, daughter of Rufus Story, of New York, and they have five children: Hetty Vincent, wife of Roswell F. Barratt, Alicia Story, Charles Russell, Muriel, wife of Donald Jones, and Rufus Story Marshall.

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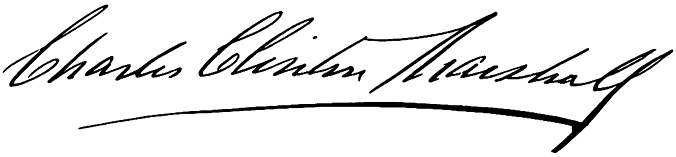


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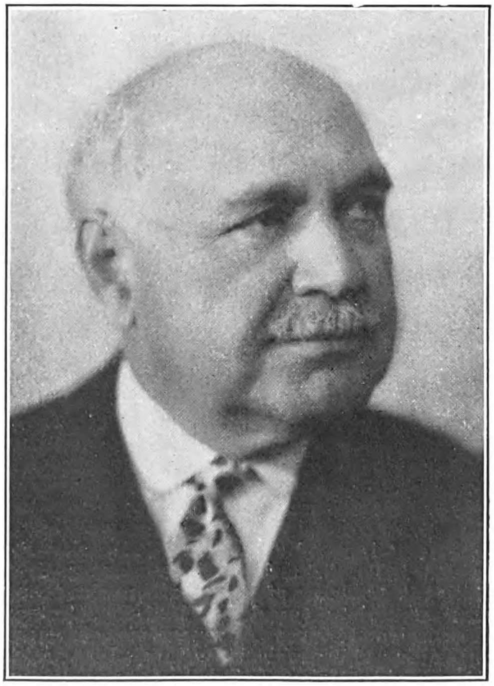
**FRANKLIN, Fabian,** economist, was born at Eger, Hungary, Jan. 18, 1853, son of Morris J. and Sarah (Heilprin) Franklin. His father, an optician, removed to the United States, in 1855, locating first in Philadelphia and, in 1861, in Washington, D. C. The son was graduated Ph.B., at Columbian (now George Washington) University, in 1869. He began his career as a surveyor on the engineering corps of the Pittsburgh and Cornellsville railroad, and afterward was an assistant in the city surveyor's office of Baltimore. He was given a fellowship in mathematics in Johns Hopkins University and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1880. He was instructor in the mathematics department of Johns Hopkins for sixteen years, becoming associate professor, in 1879 and professor, in 1885. In the meantime his keen interest in public affairs and his occasional articles on political and economic subjects brought him well-merited recognition and in 1895 he was made editor of the Baltimore "News" which had been purchased by several leading citizens, whose aim was to make it a power for good and righteous ideals in the community. It was the leading influence in the campaign against the corrupt political ring that had so long controlled the municipal government of Baltimore, with strong influence throughout the state, and was largely instrumental in its overthrow. In cooperation with Charles H. Grasty, president and general manager of the company, Dr. Franklin brought the "News" to a high standard of editorial excellence, and gained for it general recognition as a potent factor in the public and intellectual life of Baltimore. In 1908 he resigned the editorship when the "News" was purchased by Frank A. Munsey, and became an associate-editor of the New York "Evening Post." In 1919, in association with Harold de Wolf Fuller, he founded the "Weekly Review," for the purpose of maintaining the essential principles of a liberal conservatism, both literary and political, against the influences working for socialism and other undesirable extremes. Five years later the "Weekly Review" was merged with the "Independent." Dr. Franklin has lectured on economics in Johns Hopkins (1908) and Columbia (1925) universities, and on "American Citizenship" in the University of North Carolina (1923). He is the author of "People and Problems," collected addresses and editorials (1908); "Life of Daniel Coit Gilman" (1910); "Cost of Living" (1915); "What Prohibition has Done to America" (1922), and "Plain Talks on Economics" (1924). While consistently maintaining a "conservative" position in regard to the principles of economic science, he is a strong advocate of liberty, as embodied in the American theory of government. This "inalienable right," as he insists, has been seriously threatened by certain modern tendencies in legislation. The honorary degree of LL.D., was conferred on him by George Washington University, in 1904. He was married, Aug. 24, 1882, to Christine, daughter of Eliphalet Ladd of Windsor, Conn.

**SCHLESINGER, Frank,** astronomer, was born in New York city, May 11, 1871, son of Joseph William and Mary (Wagner) Schlesinger, both natives of Silesia. He attended the College of the City of New York (B.S., 1890), and for six years was employed as a surveyor by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York. His natural aptitude for mathematical science led him to select astronomy as his life-work, and for this he prepared by intensive special studies at Columbia University, where he was graduated A.M. in 1897 and Ph.D. in 1898. In 1899 he was sent to take charge of the latitude observatory at Ukiah, Calif. Thereafter he was successively astronomer of the Yerkes observatory, Chicago, 1903–05; director of the Allegheny observatory of the University of Pittsburgh, 1905–20; and has been director of the observatory of Yale University since 1920. This observatory now maintains a southern branch at Johannesburg, South Africa, where in June, 1925, he set up a photographic refractor which was constructed under his direction at the New Haven observatory. Schlesinger is best known for his work in determining the parallaxes of approximately 2000 stars. More than that, he is responsible for devising instruments of extraor-



dinary precision for measuring stellar photographic plates. The magnitude of Schlesinger's work can be better realized by pointing out that up to 1901, when Newcomb compiled his catalogue of stars whose parallaxes had been derived, only seventy-two stars had been computed, and of that number fifteen were designated by Newcomb as being "subject to more doubt than usual." Moreover, it had required the labors of many men, over a period of sixty years—the first work in this special field was completed in 1838—to accomplish that much. Schlesinger published the results of his first labors in 1904 (Astrophy. Jour. Vol. XX), after he had been a year at the Yerkes observatory, and in the few parallaxes given in that paper he had already attained to a high level of accuracy, although he described the results as of a preliminary nature. Twenty years later, in his "General Catalogue of Parallaxes" (1924), he gives the parallaxes of 1,870 stars, computed

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with a degree of accuracy never before attained. Although the work was divided between the observatories of Allegheny, Dearborn, Greenwich, McCormick, Mt. Wilson, Sproul and Yerkes, a large part of it was done by Schlesinger himself, a larger part benefited by his initiative and the whole of it was a reflection of the methods which he had devised. At the Allegheny observatory he re-observed photographically the two zones, + 50 degrees to + 55 degrees, and from —2 degrees to + 2 degrees, but received his appointment from Yale before he measured the plates. The results, therefore, were published in the "Yale Observatory Transactions" (Vols. IV and V), in which the positions and proper motions of 15,467 stars are listed. At Yale his work has been concerned with two main problems: (1) Extending the survey of stellar distances begun at the Allegheny observatory to include the whole sky; (2) the determination of stars' places by photography with wide-angle double lenses, a product of his mechanical ingenuity. It was to carry on these labors that the observatory was established at Johannesburg, where unusual atmospheric clarity obtains. Although not so well known, Schlesinger's work as a spectroscopist is of considerable importance. Most of his work in that field was carried on during his first years at the Allegheny observatory, and the first three volumes of the "Allegheny Publications" are almost entirely devoted to this subject. He was the first one to measure the rotation of a star by means of a spectroscope, which he showed to be possible for certain stars whose light varies from time to time due to the presence of eclipsing bodies. Two of his measuring engines for photographic plates are in general use and the third one will probably find considerable application in the future. During the World war he served the government in the production engineering department as aeronautical engineer, having charge of instrumental equipment for airplanes. His complete list of publications include about 150 monographs, and he was one of the five editors of "Development of the Sciences," issued by the Yale University Press in 1923. Dr. Schlesinger is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Astronomical Society (president, 1920–23), American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Philosophical Society, International Astronomical Union, and an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and of Canada. He was awarded the honorary degree of Sc.D. by the University of Pittsburgh in 1920 and by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1925; also the Valz medal of the French Academy in 1926, the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, 1927, and the Bruce gold medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 1929. Dr. Schlesinger takes keen interest in outdoor sports, games of skill, and in auction bridge. He was married twice: (1) June 19, 1900, to Eva, daughter of Benoit Hirsch, a native of France; she died in 1928 and he was married (2) in July, 1929, to Mrs. Katharine Rawling Wilcox, of Atlanta, Georgia. He had a son by the former marriage, Frank Wagner Schlesinger, a ballistic engineer.

**SWEET, William Ellery,** 31st governor of Colorado, 1923–24, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1869, son of Channing and Emeroy L. (Stevens) Sweet, both natives of Canada. He was graduated at Swarthmore (Pa.) College in 1890 with the degree A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa honors. After a business apprenticeship of four years he established an investment banking business of his own in Denver, Colo., the firm becoming Sweet, Causey, Foster & Co. The business grew from a small office with one employee to the largest of its kind in Denver, with some fifty employees, and sales aggregating $10,000,000 per year, extending throughout the Rocky Mountain states. He retired from business in 1921 and the following year was elected governor of Colorado. His administration was marked by the passing of a cooperative marketing law, which enabled the farmer to organize associations for the purpose of orderly marketing of his products; and the abolishing of the Colorado state rangers, an organization established in 1918 to help maintain law and order, but whose services were no longer needed. Gov. Sweet has been president of the Denver Y.M.C.A. since 1903; was president of the International Y.M.C.A. convention which met in Detroit in 1920, and is now a member of the National Council. His services have been given for many campaigns for association buildings throughout the country, and he has spoken frequently in the interests of the organization. He served as one of the divisional secretaries of the "Y" in France during the World war. He is a member also of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and of the University and the Denver Country clubs. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. Gov. Sweet was married, Oct. 19, 1892, to Joyeuse L., daughter of William Fullerton, of Philadelphia, Penn., and they have four children: Lenning, Channing F., Elise, and William E. Sweet, Jr.

**PRITCHETT, Henry Smith,** president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was born at Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., Apr. 16, 1857, son of Carr Waller and Elizabeth Susan (Smith) Pritchett of Welsh extraction. He attended Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, Mo., which was founded by his father, who was director of the Morrison Observatory there. Largely through the influence of his father's work he took up the study of astronomy with Asaph Hall of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., and in 1878 became assistant astronomer in that institution. He was professor of astronomy and mathematics in Washington University, St. Louis from 1881 to 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley superintendent of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. In 1895–96 he studied at the University of Munich, where he received the degree of Ph.D. summa cum laude. He was president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for six years, resigning in 1906 to accept the presidency of the newly established Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He remained with the foundation twenty-five years, until he retired Aug. 1, 1930, when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Suzzalo (q.v.) The Carnegie Foundation, under his direction, had two principal fields of activity, first the establishment and development of pension systems for college teachers, and secondly the study of educational institutions and of educational methods. In the pension field the Foundation has effected a notable service. Starting with the theory of a free pension system it has found it necessary to revise this conception and has replaced the original free pensions, as

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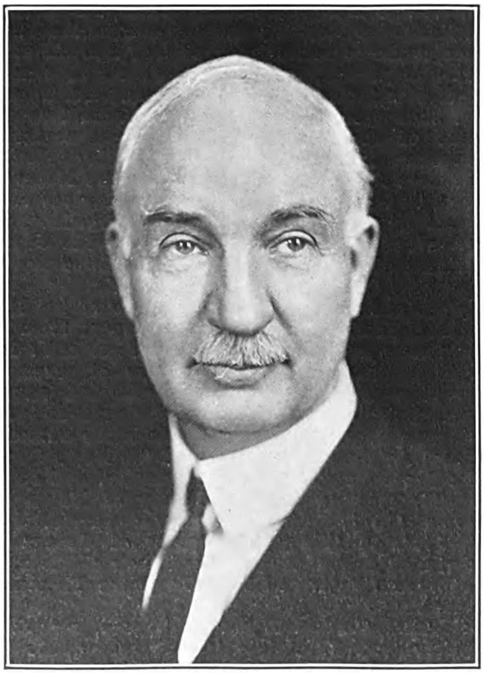
provided by the joint payments of the teachers and their colleges. This solution of the problem of pensions has been almost universally accepted. The educational studies of the foundation are carried out through its division of educational enquiry, from which has issued from time to time a series of reports that have had great influence on the development of education in the United States and Canada. Among the more noted of these reports are those on medical education, legal education, the training of teachers and on American college athletics. He is the author of "What is Religion," (1904) that had a considerable circulation among students, and many papers in the annual reports of the foundation and in its bulletins dealing with various phases of education and of pension systems. His bulletin on the "Social Philosophy of Pension" (1930) aims to state the fundamental principles of sound pension systems as shown by the experience of the world. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Toronto, McGill, and Washington universities, the degree of ScD. by Stevens Institute of Technology and Tufts College and that of Litt.D. by Whitman College. Dr. Pritchett has had a large contact with business organizations and for many years has been a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and a member of its executive committee. He was twice married (1) in 1881 to Ida W., daughter of Dr. W. Williams, and they had three sons, Col. H. H. Pritchett, U. S. A., Edwin E. Pritchett and Leonard W. Pritchett, of New York, and a daughter, Ida W. Pritchett. He was married (2) in 1900 to Eva, daughter of Hall McAllister, of San Francisco, to whom a daughter, Edith Pritchett, was born.

**THOMAS, Augustus Orloff,** president of the World Federation of Education Associations, was born in Mercer county, Ill., Feb. 21, 1863, son of William Lee and Mary Elizabeth (Cox) Thomas. His father (1834–1911), a farmer and pioneer in Illinois and Iowa, was a son of Thomas Thomas, a native of Wales, who located in Pennsylvania in 1825. He was a student in Amity College and Western Normal College, both in Iowa, and was graduated at the latter with the Sc.B. degree in 1891. Later he pursued postgraduate studies at Amity College, winning the degrees of Ph.B. in 1896 and Ph.D. in 1898. His career as an educator began with a two-years' experience as principal at Cambridge, Neb., after which he was superintendent of schools at St. Paul, Neb. (1892–94), at Minden, Neb. (1895–99) and at Kearney, Neb. (1900–04). For eight years (1905–13) he was president of the State Normal College, Kearney; for three years state superintendent of schools of Nebraska (1913–16), and twelve years state superintendent of instruction in Maine (1917–29). In this long and varied experience in the field of education, Dr. Thomas has been a commanding leader and made an exceptional record, not only in Maine, but also throughout the entire country. He devoted particular attention to rural schools, securing new buildings and inspiring the teachers to professional improvement; he was instrumental in revising and coordinating educational courses in state schools, in securing improved textbooks, in introducing thoroughly modern and scientific methods in instruction and establishing evening schools. In Maine he established annual training courses for teachers—the "Teachers' Plattsburg"—for those who demonstrated marked capacity. During his administration in that state, the number of teachers with college or normal school training increased from 42 to over 80 per cent, the value of school property increased from $9,000,000 to $27,000,000 and the annual expenditures for the entire educational system, from $4,000,000 to nearly $13,000,000. His achievements indicate a man of more than ordinary ability, with a high standard of idealism, combined with rare executive and organizing capacity. These qualities have been exercised also in promoting movements of world importance, primarily educational, but ultimately significant in moral, sociological and economic connections. As chairman of the foreign relations committee of the National Education Association, he conceived the idea of promoting universal peace and the abolition of war through the educational agencies of the world. He called and presided over a world conference of edu-



cators in San Francisco, under the auspices of the National Education Association, in 1923, when the World Federation of Education Associations was organized "to secure international cooperation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning the progress of education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good-will, and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world." A great stimulus to the work of the Federation was afforded through the gift of a prize of $25,000 by Raphael Herman for the best plan to insure lasting world peace. The competition for this prize brought thousands of theses from twenty-one countries, many of them from people of international prominence, and some suggesting procedures of brilliant and revolutionary character. The award was made to David Starr Jordan (q.v.)

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of Leland Stanford University for a plan proposing five committees to study world-situations, and enable the eventual formulation of definite procedures. The committees are: (1) on education, (2) to investigate the teaching of history, (3) to promote international understanding, (4) to investigate current arguments for war as a cosmic necessity and (5) to study the Hague Court and procedures in international arbitration. Under Dr. Thomas' guidance as president, the World Federation of Education Associations, comprising eighty organizations in different countries representing practically one-half of the 5,000,000 teachers of the world, has become a real force in molding the international mind and in softening international, racial and religious feelings which exist between the peoples of different countries. It has had an influence in changing the point of view of teachers in many lands. New programs and curricula have been developed, based upon the ideal of this organization. The five Herman-Jordan committees have set up plans and specifications for the writing of history texts for schools, outlined work on the various efforts that have been made to settle international difficulties by peaceful means, and organized social science studies as a direct help to teachers. Dr. Thomas has been president of the normal school department of the National Education Association, chairman of the Mississippi Valley History Teachers Association, secretary of the Nebraska State Teachers Association and acting secretary of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, and has served a large number of national and international directorates. In 1925 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Bates College and he was elected a fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. Apart from his work as an educator, he has shown marked talent as an inventor, being the patentee of seven improved methods in insulated wall and cement block building construction elements and machinery for producing them. He is the author of "Rural Arithmetic" (1916) and "A Boy's Choice of a Profession" (1921) and compiled and edited the "J. Sterling Morton History of Nebraska" 2 vols. (1917). Dr. Thomas was married June 14, 1894, to Ellamay, daughter of George W. Colvin, of Arapahoe, Neb., and their children are Kathryne Colvin and Paul Augustus Thomas.

**BLAIR, Clinton Ledyard,** banker, was born at Belvidere, N. J., July 16, 1867, son of DeWitt Clinton and Mary Anna (Kimball) Blair, grandson of John Insley and Ann (Locke) Blair, and a descendant of John Blair who came from Scotland about 1730 and settled in what was then Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey. His grandfather, John Insley Blair (q.v.), was one of the original organizers of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Chicago & Northwestern and other railroads throughout the West and South, and was for many years a man of national prominence in railroad and banking circles. In 1890, at the age of ninety, he founded with his son DeWitt Clinton Blair and his grandson Clinton Ledyard Blair the banking house of Blair & Co. of New York city. Clinton Ledyard Blair was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1890 and at once began his career with Blair & Co., signing his partnership papers prior to his graduation. Throughout a career devoted largely to financial and railroad organization Mr. Blair has also served at various times as president of the Belvidere National Bank and president and director of the Sussex Realty Co.; as director of the Sussex Railroad Co., Kansas City, Osceola & Southwestern, Western Pacific, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad Co., Green Bay & Western Railroad Co., Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western Railroad Co., New York, Ontario & Western, Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Co., St. Louis & Hannibal Railway Securities Co., Lackawanna Steel Co., the Western National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Equitable Life Assurance Co., The U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey, Pressed Steel Car Co., and the Clinchfield Coal Corporation. Mr. Blair has been an outstanding financial leader of the United States and served as a governor of the New York Stock Exchange and as a member of its law committee for a number of years. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and for two years was commodore of the N. Y. Yacht Club. In the first week of August, 1914, while on the German steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" on his way to Europe, declarations of war were made against Germany by France, England and Russia. The steamer had approached within 500 miles of the English coast, carrying $14,000,000 in U. S. gold, when the captain received instructions by wireless in code from the home office to make for an American port to evade capture. As the captain had no harbor charts he called upon Mr. Blair, who was familiar with the American coast, as a yachtsman, to pilot the ship into Bar Harbor, Me. He is interested in various philanthropic activities and has served on the board of managers of the New York Zoological Society, the N. Y. Aquarium and the Post-Graduate Hospital. He has been at various times an active member of the American Geographical Society, the Sons of the Revolution and the Union, University, Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, Coaching, New York Yacht (commodore, 1910–11), Knickerbocker, Princeton, Riding, City, Midday, New York Farmers, Pilgrims, Newport Golf, the Brook, the Links, Somerset Hills Country, Whippany River and Jekyl Island clubs. Mr. Blair retired from active business in 1921 and severed his connections with many corporations and clubs at that time. Politically he is a Republican, and has represented his district at national conventions. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married, Oct. 1, 1891, to Florence Osborne, daughter of Horace N. Jennings, of Orange, N. J., and has four daughters: Marjory Bruce, wife of Judge William Clark of Newark, N. J., Florence Ledyard, wife of Herbert Rivington Pyne, of Far Hills, N. J., Edith Dodd, wife of Richard Van Nest Gambrill, of Newport, R. I., and Marie Louise Blair, who married Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, of New York city.

**COLEMAN, Frederick William Backus,** diplomat, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 17, 1874, son of Silas Bunker and Rebecca Fitzhugh (Backus) Coleman. His father (1843–1908) was president of the National Loan and Investment Company and vice-president of the Detroit United Bank, two of the representative financial institutions of the state. The son spent two years studying at Heidelberg, Germany, and was graduated at the University of Michigan with the A.B. degree in 1896. He then matriculated at the law school of the University of Michigan

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W. F. Rittman.

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and three years later received the LL.B. degree. He went to Europe again to study the French and German languages, both of which he speaks fluently, and at the same time was in charge of the London office of the business firm of Weeks et Cie. On his return to the United States he joined his brother Archibald Coleman in Minneapolis, Minn., in the coal business (1910), serving as a vice-president of the Minneapolis City Fuel Company (of which his brother was president) until its merger with the Reeves Coal Company in 1921. The years 1914 and 1915 Mr. Coleman spent in Norway and Sweden and other European countries as attorney for American coal interests at Spitzbergen. During the World war he was in the quartermaster purchasing department at Paris with the rank of second lieutenant, U. S. A., and later was assigned to duty as quartermaster at Base Hospital No. 66 at Neufchateau. He returned home with the rank of captain. In 1922 he was appointed by President Harding to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the new Baltic states which had come into existence as a result of the World war and the Russian revolution and which the United States had formally recognized. He succeeded the high commissioner Capt. Evan E. Young and was the first American minister. The chief legation and Mr. Coleman's residence are located at Riga, the capital of Latvia, but he also spends part of his time in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, and in Kovno (Kaunas), the capital of Lithuania. In his diplomatic capacity he has negotiated and signed treaties of extradition, friendship, commerce, consular regulations, arbitration and conciliation with the three republics. Latvia has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Three Stars and Estonia the Liberty Cross, First Class. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Quaker.

**RITTMAN, Walter Frank,** college professor and consulting engineer, was born at Sandusky, O., Dec. 2, 1883, son of Christian Adam and Louisa Augusta (Scheel) Rittman and a descendant of Frank Rittman, who came to this country from Germany and settled in Cincinnati, O., in 1839. His paternal grandfather, Frank Rittman was a lieutenant in the federal army during the civil war. Walter F. Rittman was educated in the Sandusky high school, Ohio State University, the Ohio Northern University, Swarthmore College, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, receiving the degrees of C.E. from Ohio Northern University in 1905, A.B. from Swarthmore College in 1908, M.A., M.E., and Ch.E. from the same institution in 1909, 1910 and 1911 respectively and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1914. His first employment was with the Kilby Manufacturing Company, engineers, of Cleveland, O., in 1902. During 1909–12 he was a lecturer in industrial chemistry at Swarthmore and consulting chemical engineer at Philadelphia. He was lecturer in industrial chemistry at Columbia University in 1913, and since 1921 has been professor and head of the department of commercial engineering of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Penn. He was chemical engineer in the U. S. bureau of mines during 1914–16, and from 1916 to 1923 was consulting chemical engineer to the same institution. Since 1925 he has been consulting engineer to the U. S. department of agriculture, and during 1923–1924 was consulting engineer to the governor of Pennsylvania. Dr. Rittman was a pioneer among American engineers in the manufacture of gasoline from oils of low boiling point by the "cracking" process (see William M. Burton), and he is now consulting engineer to a number of large American petroleum refiners. He is the author of more than fifty books and articles dealing with the application of physical chemistry to industrial processes, and more particularly those dealing with the manufacture of gas, gasoline and petroleum products. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Industrial Engineers (president 1925–29), administrative board, American Engineering Council, 1925–29, and the Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon societies. His clubs are: Engineers, Chemists and Columbia University Faculty of New York; Duquesne and Pittsburgh Athletic Association of Pittsburgh; and Union League of Chicago. He was married, Sept. 11, 1913, to Anna Frances, daughter of James Campbell of Salem, O., and they have three children, Frank Sears, William Campbell, and Eleanor Anne Rittman.

**HAZARD, Caroline,** president of Wellesley College (1899–1910), was born at Peace Dale, R. I., June 10, 1856, daughter of Rowland and Margaret Anna (Rood) Hazard. Her earliest paternal American ancestor, Thomas Hazard, came from England in 1632 and was one of the founders of Newport, R. I.; from him the line of descent is through Robert, whose wife is unknown; Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Hazard; Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard, and Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard, the grandparents of Caroline Hazard. She was educated under tutors and at Miss Mary A. Shaw's school at Providence, R. I., and by private study abroad. For a number of years she was a regular contributor of essays, reviews, and verses to literary periodicals, and published also in that early period the following books: "Memoir of J. Lewis Diman, D.D., late professor of history in Brown University" (1886); "Thomas Hazard, Son of Robert, a Study of Life in Narragansett in the Eighteenth Century" (1893); "Narragansett Ballads" (1894) and "Narragansett Friends' Meeting" (1899). She also edited the "Works of R. G. Hazard," four volumes (1889). Following her election to the presidency of Wellesley College in 1899 she published "Some Ideals in the Education of Women" (1900). She remained at the head of Wellesley College until 1910 when she resigned. During the World war she was active in relief work and was chairman of the Woman's Council of National Defense for South Kingston, R. I. Her other publications are: "A Scallop Shell of Quiet" (1908), "A Brief Pilgrimage in the Holy Land" (1909), "The College Year" (1910), "Yosemite and Other Verses" (1917), "Anchors of Tradition" (1924), "From College Gates" (1925), and "Songs in the Sun" (1927). She also edited Esther Bernon Carpenter's "South County Studies" (1925). She received the honorary degrees of M.A. at the University of Michigan, 1899; Litt.D. at Brown University, 1899; LL.D. at Tufts College, 1905, and at Wellesley, 1925. She is a life member of the

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Rhode Island Historical Society, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association, the Archæological Institute of America, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Religious Education Association, South County Hospital Association (president, 1919) and a corporate member of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island. She is one of the electors for the Hall of Fame of New York University. She is a Republican politically and a member of the Congregational church. She finds recreation in outdoor life.

**BLACK, Hugo Lafayette**, lawyer and U. S. senator (1927–..), was born in Clay county, Ala., Feb. 27, 1886, son of William Lafayette and Martha Ardellah (Toland) Black, of Scotch descent on the paternal side. His father, a farmer and merchant, served in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son attended the public schools, was graduated at the college of law of the University of Alabama in 1906 with the degree LL.B. and admitted to the Alabama bar the same year. He began the practice of his profession at Ashland, but removed to Birmingham, Ala., in 1907. He was city recorder of Birmingham one year 1910–11. In

1914 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jefferson county, resigning that post to enter the U. S. army for the World war. He first joined the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and in November, 1917, was commissioned captain in the field artillery. He was with the 81st field artillery until October, 1918, when he was transferred as adjutant of the 9th field artillery brigade. In 1926 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Alabama, as the successor of Sen. Oscar Underwood and was the sole new Democrat to appear in that body in the first session of 1927. He is a member of the committees on foreign relations, education and labor, military affairs and claims. A Birmingham newspaper said of him: "He is a bundle of activity, physically and mentally. As a lawyer he has made a specialty of looking after the interests of workmen injured in Alabama mines." He is a member of the American, state and county bar associations, the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias (supreme representative), and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married, Feb. 23, 1921, to Josephine, daughter of Sterling J. Foster, of Birmingham, Ala., and they have two children: Hugo Lafayette, Jr., and Sterling Foster Black.

**THROCKMORTON, Archibald Hall**, professor of law, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Mar. 28, 1876, son of Mason and Annie (Humphrey) Throckmorton. He is descended from Robert Throckmorton, of Ellington, Huntingdonshire, England, who emigrated to Virginia about 1633, the line being through John, Gabriel and Frances Cooke, Capt. Mordecai and Mary Reade, Thomas and Mary Anne Hooe, Mordecai and Sarah McCarty Hooe, and James Barbour and Eliza Jane Chamblin, who were Professor Throckmorton's grandparents. Thomas Throckmorton served in both the house and senate in the Kentucky legislature. Archibald H. Throckmorton was graduated A.B. at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1896, took a post-graduate course at Princeton University, receiving the A.M. degree in 1897, and was graduated in law at Washington & Lee University in 1900. A law office was opened the same year at Leesburg, Va. He was dean of the Central University of Kentucky law school, Danville, Ky., during 1902–11; professor of law at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 1911–14, and since 1914 he has been professor of law at Western Reserve University law school, Cleveland, O. During 1917–19 he practiced law in Cleveland with the firm of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo, of which Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, is senior partner. He is the author of "Cases on Contracts" (1913); "Cases on Evidence" (1913); "Cases on Equity Jurisprudence" (1919); and "Cases on Code Pleading" (1926) and he edited "Clark on Contracts," 3rd edition (1914) and "Eaton on Equity," 2nd edition (1923). He was also editor-in-chief of "Throckmorton's Ohio General Code" (1921) and has contributed numerous articles to law magazines, to the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" and to "Corpus Juris." His article on American constitutional law in "Corpus Juris" is said to be the most extensive work on the subject ever written. Prof. Throckmorton has served on the boards of health of Cleveland Heights, and Cuyahoga county, and was secretary of the charter commission of Cleveland Heights in 1921. The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Centre College, Kentucky, in 1926. He is a member of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married, June 29, 1899, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Franklin V. N. Painter, professor of modern languages and literature in Roanoke College, Va.

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A. H. Throckmorton

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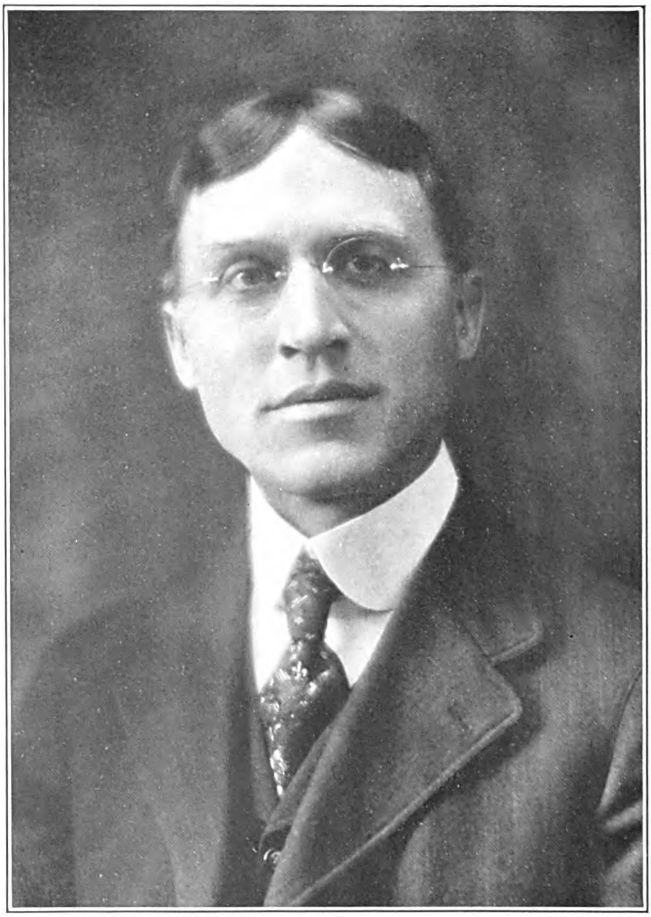

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John Rummell

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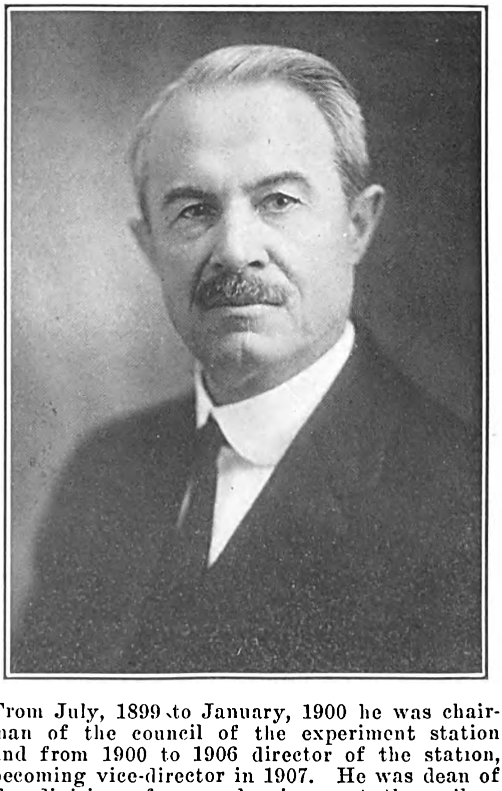
**RUMMELL, John,** artist, was born at Springville, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1861, son of Frank Xavier and Eliza (Fiesel) Rummell, who came to America from Wuerttemberg in 1854. He was educated in the Buffalo Central high school and took the B.O. degree at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., in 1888, receiving the M.O. degree at the same institution the following year. Following his graduation he taught English and vocal expression in the Franklin School, at Germantown, Pa., and in 1892 he accepted a position to teach in the Condon School for Boys, New York city, where he remained until 1896. In 1894 he had attended the École Municipale des Langues Vivantes in Paris, receiving a diploma which authorized him to teach French and German according to the psychological method invented by François Gouin. On his return to the New York school he began to study art under the preceptorship of his friend, Lemuel B. C. Josephs, and proved particularly apt in portraying still-life and landscapes. Returning to Buffalo in 1896 he taught vocal expression and gave public dramatic readings. In the course of this work he prepared a repertory of ten of the Shakespearian dramas, "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "King John," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet" and "King Lear," in addition to his presentations of Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Longfellow, Emerson, Dickens and other English and American writers. In 1907 he opened the Buffalo School of the Speech Arts, in which he gave private and class instruction in all branches of the art of speaking, elocution, oratory, conversation, drama, phonetics, physical culture, the history of English literature and kindred subjects. He sold the school in 1914 and settled at Woodstock, N. Y., where he devoted himself to painting, studying for a time under John F. Carlson. In 1917 he won first honorable mention for his canvas, "Under the Noontide Glow," shown in the annual exhibition of the Buffalo Society of Artists at the Albright art gallery, and in 1921 he was awarded the fellowship prize for "The Heralding of Autumn." In 1922 a traveling exhibition of thirty-three of his canvases was shown in the museums of Elmira, Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester and other cities in New York state. He studied portrait painting under Frank Vincent Du Mond and George B. Bridgman in New York city during 1924–26, and since 1924 he has conducted a summer school of landscape and portrait painting in Buffalo. His portrait of Mrs. Francis Di Bartolo received honorable mention in the annual exhibition of the Buffalo Society of Artists in 1928. Some of his finest canvases are: "Swan Song of the Leafy Season," "October's Pageantry," "November Twilight," "Under a Clearing Sky," "The Proud Chief," "The Advancing Season," "The Mellowing Year," "Where Are the Songs of Spring," "Portrait of John Dias, New York," and "Portrait of Miss Hester Hoffman, Buffalo." Mr. Rummell is a member of the Buffalo Society of Artists, The American Artists Professional League and The Poetry Society of Buffalo. He is the author of "Aims and Ideals of Representative American Painters" (1901).

**WILLARD, Julius Terrass,** chemist and educator, was born near Wabaunsee, Kans., Apr. 9, 1862, son of Julius Frederick and Mary Elizabeth (Terrass) Willard. Simon Willard, his earliest American ancestor, emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1634. From him and Mary Sharpe, his wife, the line is traced through Josiah and Hannah (Hosmer) Willard, Thomas and Abigail (Bradley) Willard, Josiah and Mary (Goodale) Willard, John and Mary (Horton) Willard, Julius and Sarah (Parker) Willard and Julius and Damaris Corinthia (Hosford) Willard, the grandparents of Julius T. Willard. His father was a member of the so-called Beecher Bible and Rifle Company which migrated from New Haven, Conn., to Wabaunsee, Kans. The son was graduated with the degree of B.S. at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1883 and that of M.S. in 1886. After attending the Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student of chemistry in 1887–88, he began his professional career in 1883 as assistant in the chemistry department of Kansas State Agricultural College where, excepting one year, he has since remained. He was promoted to be assistant professor in 1891, associate professor in 1896 and professor in 1897. From 1888 to 1897 he was assistant chemist of the agricultural experiment station at the college and from 1897 to 1918 its chemist.



From July, 1899 to January, 1900 he was chairman of the council of the experiment station and from 1900 to 1906 director of the station, becoming vice-director in 1907. He was dean of the division of general science at the college from 1909 to 1930, and in 1918 he became vice-president of the institution, an office he still holds. He was acting president from May to September, 1914 and again in January and February, 1918. Since that time he has done practically no teaching. His principal research work has included the improvement of sorghum and corn by the selection of seed based on chemical analyses, studies of the conditions affecting soil moisture, the determination of the digesti-

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bility of certain feeds, the exact calculation of rations of a definite nutritive ratio, animal nutrition, baking tests of flour as affected by chemical components and improvements in the apparatus and procedures used in chemical analysis. Since 1898 he has been chemist for the Kansas state board of agriculture and during 1906–18 he was advisory member of the Kansas state board of health, most of that time being a food analyst for the board. In 1908 the Kansas State Agricultural College awarded him the degree of D.Sc., and in 1925 gave him a medal in recognition of his forty-two years of faithful service. Dr. Willard is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Chemical Society, the Kansas Academy of Science, the National Education Association, the Kansas State Teachers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of Manhattan, Kans., and the Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta and Acacia fraternities. He is a 32nd degree Mason. He was married, Aug. 6, 1884, to Lydia Pierce, daughter of Charles Carroll Gardiner, of Eskridge, Kans., and has one son Charles Julius Willard, professor of farm crops at Ohio State University.

**BOGLE, Sarah Comly Norris,** librarian, was born at Milton, Pa., daughter of John Armstrong and Emma Ridgway (Norris) Bogle, and granddaughter of Ralph Bogle, a native of Ireland, who settled at McVeytown, Pa. Her father was a chemist. Miss Bogle studied under a private

tutor until fourteen years old, and at Miss Stevens' School in Germantown. She received a certificate from the Drexel Institute library school, Philadelphia, in 1904, and Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., gave her the degree A.M. in 1917. In 1904 she organized the Juniata College library and for three years was its librarian. She was branch librarian of Queens Borough (N. Y.) public library during 1908–09; librarian, East Liberty branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, 1909–11; principal, Carnegie Library School, 1911–20; and chief of the children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, 1911–17. She has been assistant secretary of the American Library Association since 1920, and secretary of the association's board of education since 1923. She is the compiler of "Children's Books for Christmas Presents"; is a constant contributor to professional periodicals, and has lectured widely in library schools, colleges, public and professional meetings. She is a director of the Paris (France) Library School, and a member of the Association of American Library Schools (president, 1917–18), American Woman's Association, Les Amis de Blerancour, Association des Anciens Elève de l'École de Bibliothécaires, Chicago Library Club (president, 1922–23), National Education Association, Illinois State Library Association, Keystone State Library Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Monday Lunch Club (president, 1917–18) and College Club of Pittsburgh. She organized the Woman's Club at Bellefonte, Pa. Politically she is a Republican, and she is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. She finds her chief recreation in outdoor life.

**HUBBARD, Henry Vincent,** landscape architect, was born in Taunton, Mass., Aug. 22, 1875, son of Charles Thacher and Clara Isabel (Reed) Hubbard. He is a descendant of William Hubbard (q.v.), who came to America from Essex, England, in 1635 and was a member of the first class graduated at Harvard College. The line from William and his wife, Margaret Rogers, is through John and Ann (Leverett) Hubbard; John and Mabel (Russell) Hubbard; Daniel and Martha (Coit) Hubbard; Daniel and Mary (Greene) Hubbard; Henry and Mary (Chadwell) Hubbard; and Henry Babcock and Caroline (Thacher) Hubbard, the paternal grandparents of Henry V. Hubbard. His father and grandfather were physicians, the former serving in the medical corps of the U. S. navy in the civil war. He was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1897, A.M. in 1900 and B.S. in landscape architecture in 1901, being the first in the United States to receive a college degree in landscape architecture. He also took several courses in architecture at the Massachusets Institute of Technology in 1897–98. After an apprenticeship of five years with Olmsted Brothers, of Boston, he was a member of the firm of Pray, Hubbard & White during 1906–18. He was instructor in landscape architecture at Harvard during 1906–11, assistant professor, during 1911–21 and professor, 1921–29. Upon the establishment of the Charles Dyer Norton professorship of regional planning at Harvard in 1929 the University corporation created the school of city planning, the first of its kind in the United States, and Prof. Hubbard was appointed professor of regional planning and director of the school. He still holds both positions. He has also been a partner in the firm of Olmsted Brothers since 1920. During the World war he assisted in the surveys and construction work at Camp Devens, Mass.; was designer in the cantonment branch, construction division, U. S. army; designer for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U. S. shipping board; expert with the housing committee, Council of National De-

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Henry Vincent Hubbard

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Theodora Kimball Hubbard

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fense, and assistant manager and acting chief of the town planning division of the U. S. Housing Corporation. Prof. Hubbard is one of the leading American authorities on landscape architecture and city planning and has written extensively on those subjects. He is the author (jointly with Mrs. Hubbard) of "An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design" (1917, 1929); "Landscape Architecture Classification" (1920); and (with Mrs. Hubbard) of "Our Cities Today and Tomorrow: A Survey of Planning and Zoning Progress in the United States" (1929). He founded in 1910 and is editor of "Landscape Architecture," and was a founder in 1925 and is editor of "City Planning," both quarterly magazines. One of his most valuable professional papers is "Parks and Playgrounds As Elements in the City Plan," read at the National Conference on City Planning in 1922, enlarged for the International Conference on Housing and City Planning at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1924, and since separately published. Prof. Hubbard is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects (fellow), the American City Planning Institute, British Town Planning Institute, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, Society of Mayflower Descendants and Harvard Musical Association. In religion he is a Unitarian. He is much interested in outdoor life and nature and fishing and photography are his favorite diversions. He was married June 7, 1924, to Theodora, daughter of Edwin Fiske Kimball, of Milton, Mass. (See below.)

**HUBBARD, Theodora K.,** landscape architect, was born at West Newton, Mass., Feb. 26, 1887, the daughter of Edwin Fiske and Ellen Leora (Ripley) Kimball, granddaughter of Stephen and Amanda Tufts (Cutter) Kimball, and a descendant of Richard Kimball who emigrated from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1634 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638 with his wife, Ursula Scott. She attended the Girls' Latin School, Boston, and was graduated at Simmons College in 1908 with the B.S. degree, receiving her M.S. in 1917. She was editorial writer with the New England Historic Genealogical Society one year and assistant in the Boston Public Library one year when she was appointed librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University. She continued as librarian until 1924 and since then has been special adviser to the library. A sister to Fiske Kimball, the distinguished authority on American architecture, she found landscape architecture an agreeable field for study and research and made city planning and housing her specialty. She became contributing editor of the "City Planning Quarterly," associate editor of "Landscape Architecture," and editor of research for the school of city planning at Harvard, and she still carries on these activities. When the United States entered the World war she went to Washington to be consulting librarian and chief of the reference library section in the U. S. bureau of industrial housing and transportation. Herbert Hoover, while secretary of commerce, appointed her expert on zoning information to work with his advisory committee on zoning. She is a member and honorary librarian of the American City Planning Institute; corresponding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects; associate member of the British Town Planning Institute; and a member of Special Libraries Association, Academy of Simmons College and of the Garden Club of America and the Town Hall Club of New York city. She is the author of "City Planning—A Comprehensive Analysis" (with J. S. Pray, 1913); "Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design" (with H. V. Hubbard, 1917); "Landscape Architecture Classification" (1920); "Manual of Information on City Planning and Zoning," the standard authority (1923), "Our Cities Today and Tomorrow" (1929), and "Annual Survey of City and Regional Planning in the United States." Among the works she has compiled are: "References on City Planning" (1915) and "Municipal Accomplishment in City Planning, and Published City Plan Report in the United States" (1920). She is editor of the professional papers of the landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and a contributor on landscape architecture and city planning to numerous periodicals and reviews, including the "American City Magazine" and the "National Municipal Review." She is a member of the Unitarian Church. She finds her chief recreation in outdoor life, particularly delighting in the old English and the New England countrysides. She was married June 7, 1924, to Henry Vincent Hubbard (above), a landscape architect, of Cambridge, with whom she has collaborated in many educational and literary projects.

**GLASPELL, Susan,** author, was born in Davenport, Ia., July 1, 1882, daughter of Elmer S. and Alice (Keating) Campell, of old New England ancestry. Her family removed to the middle west in 1810; her mother was of Irish extraction. She was graduated at Drake University, Iowa, with the degree of Ph.B. in 1899 and at once engaged in newspaper work in Des Moines on the "News" and the "Capital," both of which she served as state house and legislative reporter. Later she took a brief course in English at the University of Chicago. Following her first marriage in 1913 she settled in Provincetown, Mass., where she was a pioneer contributor to the success of the Wharf Theatre, from which grew the famous Provincetown players, in its production of unusual plays. Her first book was, "The Glory of the Conquered," a novel, published in 1909. It was followed by "The Visioning" (1911); "Fidelity" (1915); "Brook Evans" (1928), and "Fugitive's Return" (1929); a volume of short fiction reminiscent of her days in Des Moines and Chicago, "Lifted Masks" (1912); "The Road to the Temple" (1926), a biography of her husband, George Cram Cook; and a series of short and long plays, all produced at the Provincetown theatre, "Suppressed Desires" (1915), a parody on the Freudians and psychoanalysis, written with her husband; "Trifles" (1916), a title expressive of the friction of domestic relations; "Plays" (1920), containing the two named, and "The People," "The Outside," "Close the Book," "Woman's Honor," "Tickless Time," and "Bernice," in three acts; "Inheritors" (1921), which Eva La Galliene revived at the Civic Repertory Theatre in New York city in 1928; "Verge" (1922), a study of a neurasthenic heroine going mad; and "The Comic Artist" (1927), in three acts, jointly written with Norman Matson. As a novelist Susan Glaspell reveals an almost unearthly sensitiveness to life. She finds nuances where to a blunter intelligence there

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appears only unrelieved drabness, and joys and experiences in states of feeling and surroundings that would leave others unmoved. Her stories show an idealism and a contagious faith in life, and with her viewpoint and art thus motivated she focuses her thought on purely human values that remain eternal, irrespective of time and place. In her dramatic work she also bases her art on a psychic as distinguished from a psysical reality. All her plays except "The Inheritors" have developed out of conceptions so minute and tenuous that they appear far removed from dramatic expression. Her urge has been to push her plays to the uttermost limit of speculation on psychic experiences. Their structure and dialogue appear to be fashioned out of quiet, and her characters act as if their real existence is solely mental, so vivid is the impression they give of living and feeling in their minds apart from their physical life. Miss Glaspell was twice married (1) April 13, 1913, to George Cram Cook, a playwright and director of the Provincetown players, who died in 1924; and (2) in 1927, to Norman Matson, novelist and playwright.

**MAGONIGLE, Harold Van Buren**, architect, was born at Bergen Heights, N. J., Oct. 17, 1867, son of John Henry and Katherine Celestine (Devlin) Magonigle, and grandson of John Magonigle, a native of Greenock-on-the-Clyde, Scotland, who emigrated to America and married Elizabeth Van Buren, first cousin of President Martin Van Buren. His father, for many years a prominent theatrical manager in New York city, built and managed the original Booth's theatre, and later was treasurer for Booth and Barret. His mother was a sister of Mary Devlin, the actress, first wife of Edwin Booth. Mr. Magonigle was educated in the public schools and at fourteen began the study of architecture in the office of Vaux & Radford, New York city, later continuing with Charles C. Haight and McKim, Mead & White. At twenty-two he won the gold medal of the Architectural League of New York and one of four honorable mentions in the competition for the Fine Arts Building in New York. In 1891 he became associated with Rotch & Tilden, Boston, Mass., to qualify by two years' residence in Massachusetts for the Rotch travelling scholarship in architecture, which was awarded him in 1894. While in Boston he taught decorative design in Cowles' Art School. After two years of travel and study in Europe he returned to New York in 1896 and re-entered the office of McKim, Mead & White. In the spring of 1897 he formed a partnership with Evarts Tracy; in 1899 he became managing assistant for Schickel & Ditmars, architects, and in 1901 formed a partnership with Henry W. Wilkinson, with whom he won the competitions for designs for the alumni hall at Cornell University, the Gates Avenue court house in Brooklyn and designed other notable buildings. His partnership with Mr. Wilkinson was dissolved in 1903 and thereafter he practiced alone. Mr. Magonigle's outstanding works are of the monumental type, representing a department of design in which he is pre-eminent among American architects. One of his productions is the National Maine monument, erected at the Columbus Circle entrance to Central park, New York city, in memory of the dead of the Battleship "Maine," sunk in Havana harbor in 1898. It was designed in 1901 and was selected in competition with some sixty other architects. Other works are: the National McKinley Memorial at Canton, O. (dedicated 1907); the successful design in a national-wide competition in 1910 for the National Watergate, New York, in memory of Robert Fulton and other distinguished Americans; the Firemen's Memorial in New York, dedicated in 1913 (awarded without competition); and the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Mo., won in competition in 1921. The last-named memorial, erected to the memory of the World war dead, is 217 feet high, cost upwards of $2,000,000 and required two years to build. It was dedicated by Pres. Coolidge on Armistice Day (Nov. 11) in 1926, on a site dedicated in 1922 by Gen. Pershing, Marshal Foch and Admiral Beatty. In 1912 he won first mention in the international competition for planning the city of Canberra, the new capital of Australia. Mr. Magonigle is a painter who has exhibited in several large exhibitions and is the author of "Architectural Rendering in Wash" (1921); "The Nature, Practice and History of Art" (1924), "The Renaissance" chapter in "The Significance of the Fine Arts" (1923), besides many essays and lectures on artistic subjects. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects (former director, president, New York chapter, 1926–28) and member of the American Federation of Arts (director), National Sculpture Society (former vice-president), Architectural League of New York (president, 1917–19); associate member of the Beau Arts Architects, the MacDowell Club of New York (vice-president), the Japan Society, the Salmagundi Club of New York and the Comos Club of Washington. He is also an associate of the National Academy of Design; honorary president of the Japanese Architects' Association; former president of the Alumni Association of the American Academy in Rome, of which he was the first beneficiary and is the oldest alumnus; a charter member of the Digressionists of New York city, a society of architects limited to a membership of thirty and is an honorary member of the Canton and Canton Country clubs, Canton, O., and the City Club of Auburn, N. Y. He served in the Spanish-American war as battalion adjutant of the 109th regiment. Mr. Magonigle was married, Apr. 24, 1900, to Edith Marion, daughter of John Day of New York.

**ADAMS, James Truslow**, historian, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1878, son of William Newton and Elizabeth Harper (Truslow) Adams, and a descendant of Francis Adams, an Englishman, who settled in Maryland in the 17th century. From Francis Adams and his wife Mary Godfrey, the line is through Abednego and Mary (Peake) Adams; Josias Peake and Elizabeth Price (Crump) Adams; Francis and Mary Ricketts (Newton) Adams, and William Newton and Maria del Carmen de Michelena (y Rojas) Adams who were the grandparents of James Truslow Adams. The members of the family have been planters and merchants, with interests in the United States, West Indies and South America. His grandfather served as consul to Santiago de Cuba in 1850, and his wife was a descendant of the lords of the Casa de Michel Urdin in Guipuscoa, Spain, a family that settled in Venezuela in the 16th century; his father, who was born in Caracas, Venezuela, was educated in Germany and became a banker in New York. Mr. Adams was graduated A.B.

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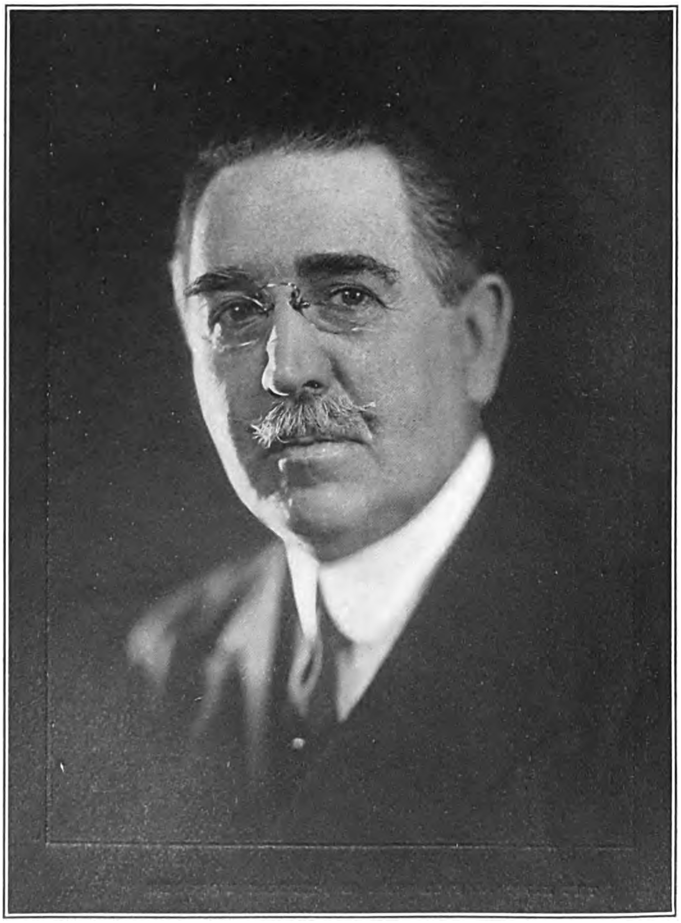

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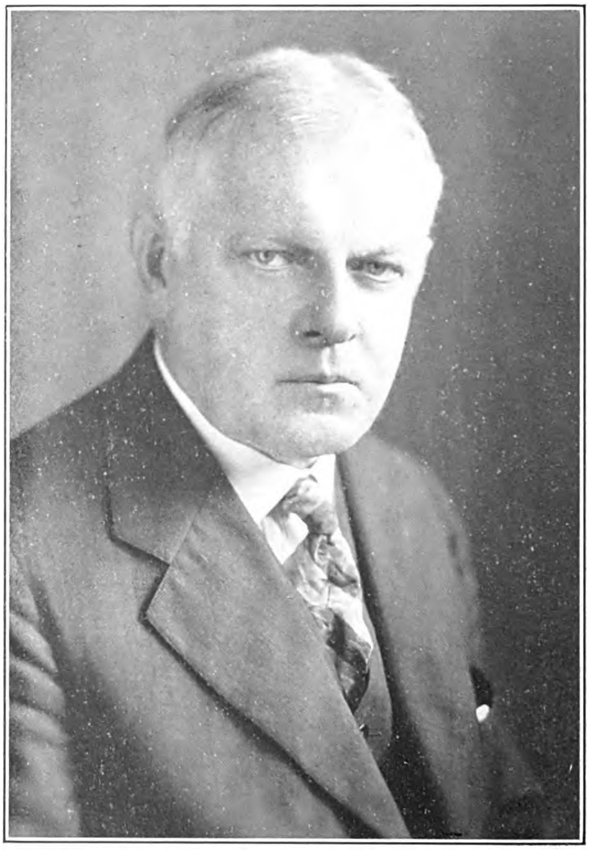

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at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1898 and A.M. at Yale University in 1900. His first business experience was as secretary of the Jamestown & Chautauqua Railway Co. in New York city. He was the manager of the brokerage firm of Henderson, Lindley & Co., New York, during 1901–07, and for the next five years was a partner in the successor of that firm, Lindley & Co., retiring in 1912 to devote himself to study and writing. During the World war he was captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff, U. S. army, and following the armistice was attached to the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris. During part of the time he performed special duties for the department of state as a member of the commission of Col. Edward B. House to gather data for use at the peace conference of Paris, 1918–19. As a historian he has displayed insight unusually acute and in a comparatively short time has won for himself extended recognition as a scholar. He first published "Memorials of Old Bridgehampton" (1916) and "History of the Town of Southampton" (1918), and although these first books were of local interest, their exceptional literary quality was unmistakable, his Southampton history being cited by the "American Historical Review" as "an example of the high standard which has been set in recent years by the publication of local histories written in the modern scientific spirit." He then undertook to reevaluate the story of the founding and development of New England, together with the special contributions of Puritanism to American life. The first book in this study, "The Founding of New England" (1921), carrying the story to 1690, was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1922 for the best volume of history of that year; it was followed by "Revolutionary New England, 1691–1776" (1923) and "New England in the Republic, 1776–1850" (1926). Although New England has been the particular field of study of historians and antiquarians for generations, Mr. Adams succeeding in enduing his study with freshness and vitality, while his analysis of the complex states of mind and emotion that produced the American revolution has seldom been surpassed by an American historical writer. His next book, "Provincial Society, 1690–1763" (1927), forms the second volume of the "History of American Life" series; it was followed by two volumes which he edited: "Jeffersonian Principals: Extracts from the Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (1928) and "Hamiltonian Principles: Extracts from the Writings of Alexander Hamilton" (1928). A collection of papers and essays which had previously appeared in several magazines was published in 1929 under the title, "Our Business Civilization." They are essentially an analysis of contemporary America, seen in the light of its colonial and revolutionary background, and contrasted with present-day European society. His history of "The Adams Family" (1930) was notable for its careful scholarship and critical estimates. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rhode Island State College in 1923 and that of Litt.D. by Columbia University in 1924. He was a member of the Pulitzer prize jury for the years 1924 to 1930, being chairman in 1929. In 1927–28 he was a member of the executive council of the American Historical Association. He has spent much of his time in recent years in Europe. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Massachusetts Historical Society, American Antiquarian Society, Long Island Historical Society; Authors, Yale

and Century clubs, of New York, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington. He was married, Jan. 18, 1927, to Kathryn M. Seely.

**BAKER, Thomas Stockham,** educator, was born at Aberdeen, Md., Mar. 23, 1871, son of Rev. John Henson and Cornelia E. (Stockham) Baker. He received his preparatory education at Baltimore City College, and was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1891. During the next five years, he was a graduate student, first at the University of Leipsic and then at Johns Hopkins, specializing in German literature, and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by his alma mater in 1895. Thereafter, until 1900, he was instructor in German at Johns Hopkins, and then accepted the position of lecturer on modern German literature, together with headship of the department of modern languages at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md. In 1908 he was elected director of Tome Institute, a school founded in 1889 by Jacob Tome, a Maryland financier, for the children of Port Deposit. With the generous endowment from the estate of its founder, this institution was able to supplant the public school, with the result that Port Deposit, without the aid of public funds, has a unique school system embodying the most advanced methods in primary and secondary education. Since its property, valued at over $4,000,000, gave facilities more than sufficient for the educational needs of the town, the trustees decided in 1895 to found a boarding school for boys, offering the same attention to students in the secondary grades that is possible in the larger colleges with work of the collegiate grade. The result was the establishment of one of the largest and best equipped schools in the country,

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having a plant consisting of fourteen buildings, erected at the cost of over $1,000,000. During Dr. Baker's administration the standards of scholarship were raised and the student enrollment increased. He continued as director of the institute until 1919, when he became secretary of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. He held this position until 1922, when he was elected president of the Institute, succeeding Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag. During Dr. Baker's administration the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and courses have been added as demand has arisen, such as in combustion engineering and aeronautical engineering. The night school has developed remarkably, the enrollment having increased from 1200 in 1921 to nearly 4000 in 1928. A bureau of metallurgical research was organized in 1924, and plans have been made for a laboratory for coal research. A mining advisory board, first organized by Dr. Hamerschlag, was enlarged and strengthened; and, early in his administration, a metallurgical advisory board was organized by Dr. Baker for the purpose of advancing the work in mining and metallurgy by placing the department in closer contact with men most influential in these fields. Each board is now composed of twenty-four members, and the results of their co-operation have been to mutual advantage. Dr. Baker has been responsible for bringing to the institute some of the world's most distinguished scientists and scholars as lecturers. In March, 1928, by the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Baker gave a series of four lectures in Paris on the general topic, "What America is Thinking About." In 1922, and again in 1928, the department of architecture was awarded the university medal of the American group of the Société des Architects Diplomés by the French government for the year's work in the competitions of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, a notable tribute to the efficiency of its educational practice. During Dr. Baker's administration the campus has been enlarged considerably by the purchase of neighboring estates, permanent walks have been laid out, and the lawns planted with trees and shrubbery. In November, 1925, Dr. Baker called a conference of the leaders in the field of the drama to study conditions in the commercial theatre, the "little" or community theatre, and the drama departments of universities and the drama departments of unoversities and colcolleges. As a result of this conference a permanent committee was appointed, of which Dr. Baker is a member. A second conference on the drama was held at Yale the following year, and regional conferences were held in 1927-28. In 1926 Dr. Baker organized the first international conference on bituminous coal, which was held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in November of that year. About 1700 delegates attended the conference, representing twelve countries, and the proceedings of this congress, immediately upon publication, were recognized by scientists as an authoritative statement of fuel technology. Dr. Baker was vice-president of section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1924; was president of the American Association of Urban Universities in 1926-27; is a director of the Art Society of Pittsburgh and the Forbes National Bank, and holds commission as major in the specialist reserve corps, U. S. army. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the Headmasters' Association, the Phi Beta Kappa honor society, and the Athletic, and Duquesne Clubs, of Pittsburgh. The honorary LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Delaware in 1924, and the honorary degree of D.Sc. by Duquesne University in 1928. Dr. Baker is unmarried.

**NEUGASS, Miriam Dorothy Newman ("Isidora Newman")**, author and artist, was born in New Orleans, La., Apr. 23, 1878, daughter of Isidore and Rebecca (Kiefer) Newman, of Jewish ancestry. Her father, a native of Kaiserslauten, Germany, emigrated to New Orleans to join an uncle, Charles Kusel Neumond (changed to Newman), a drygoods merchant who had preceded him from Germany. He was self-educated and became a linguist and a keen critic and patron of art, especially music. He established the banking firm of Isidore Newman & Sons, was president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, endowed and built the first Southern institution devoted to teaching handicrafts, the Isidore Newman Manual Training School, and gave large sums to benevolent objects without regard to race, class or creed. A delicate childhood prevented Miss Newman from receiving a regular scholastic training and except for irregular instruction at a private school, she was educated by a governess. When her children grew to maturity she entered upon her own career, taking courses at Columbia University in 1920-21 and in 1925. She was a story teller at the University settlement, New York, for seven years; told stories to children and gave many recitals in public schools, libraries, museums, and various institutions for about ten years. With her first book, "Fairy Flowers," (1926), she adopted the pen name of "Isadora Newman." The book, containing legends of the origins of flowers, mainly her children tales, had a phenomenal success; it was republished in French, German and Hungarian, is being translated into Italian, Russian, Spanish, Dutch and Polish, and won for her the decoration of Palmes Academiques from the French government in 1929. She is also the author of "Shades of Blue" (1927), "Neger und Negerlein" (1930) and "Wir Sollen Freundlich" (1930), the last containing folk legends of many countries written "to establish the seeds of peace in the garden of children's souls," and of a number of short plays, four of which were produced at Columbia University and one at the Jewish Art Theatre in New York city. Her paintings, which deal chiefly with Negro and Creole subjects, were first exhibited in Vienna in 1928, and in Paris, New York city and New Orleans in 1929. In 1927 an honor was conferred upon her by a Sculptors' Society in Paris, she having studied under the guidance of Maxime Delsarte. She is the inventor of "Dixy" dolls, patented in 1929. Mrs. Neugass is a member of the Authors' League of America and of the American and English Societies of Dramatists and Composers and the Pen Club of Vienna. In 1926 the Serbian government decorated her for her generosity to war orphans in Serbia. She was married, Nov. 20, 1901, to Edwin A. Neugass of New Orleans, who died in 1921, and had three children, Bessie Dorothy, wife of Henry Alcus, of New Orleans, James and Edwin A. Neugass.

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Isidora Duncan

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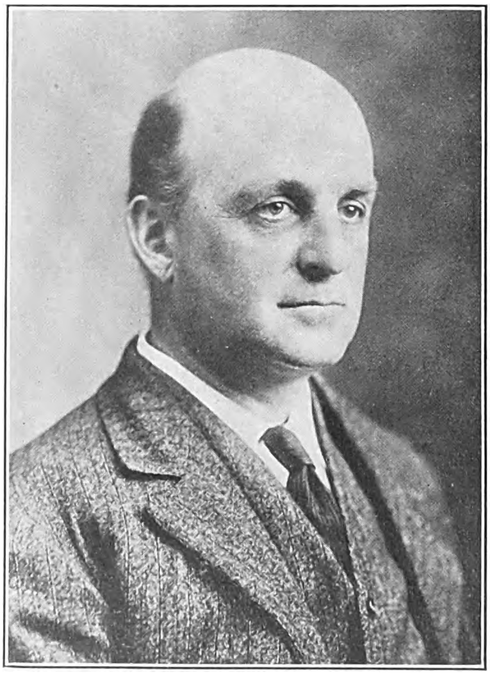
**FORBES, W[illiam] Cameron**, banker, was born in Milton, Mass., May 21, 1870, son of William Hathaway and Edith (Emerson) Forbes; grandson of John Murray and Sarah Swain (Hathaway) Forbes; great grandson of Ralph Bennet and Margaret (Perkins) Forbes; and great-great grandson of Rev. John Forbes, who emigrated from Scotland to St. Augustine, Fla., in 1755. His father was an early president of the American Bell Telephone Co. and his mother was a daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and philosopher. The son was prepared for college at Milton Academy and Hopkinson's School in Boston, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1892. In 1894 and 1895 he coached the Harvard freshman football team, and in 1897 and 1898 was head coach of the university football team. He began his business career in 1894 as a clerk with Jackson & Curtis, bankers and brokers of Boston. Three years later he entered the employ of Stone & Webster, then electrical engineers, and gained valuable experience in the purchase, organization, development and management of electric light and street railway properties, being called upon to serve as president, vice-president, treasurer or auditor of various corporations in which Stone & Webster were interested. Upon the death of his grandfather in 1898, he became a partner in the latter's banking firm, J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston. In addition to that connection he is vice-president and a director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, and director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., First National Bank of Boston, United Fruit Co., Commercial Credit Co., Arthur D. Little, Inc., Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Petroleum Heat & Power Co., St. Mary's Mineral Land Co., Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., Haughton Copper Co., Neponset Investment Co., Pacific Copper Co., Railway & Light Securities Co., Revere Sugar Refinery, and St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.

In 1904 President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Philippine commission and he was given the portfolio of commerce and police to succeed Gen. Luke Edward Wright (q.v.), who was promoted to governor-general. After the civil government was placed upon a stable footing, his main problem was to develop the industries and resources of the islands. As secretary of commerce and police in Manila, he had the supervision of police, public works, navigation, lighthouses, port improvements, coast and geodetic survey, corporations and railroad construction. He was chairman of the committee which planned a merchant marine for the islands, and of another committee which reorganized the insular government, placing it on a business basis. He was appointed vice-governor by President Roosevelt in 1908 and governor-general by President Taft the year following. As governor-general he avoided politics and mainly devoted his efforts to the advancement of the material welfare of the natives. Several hundred miles of railroad were constructed, the general system of irrigation was developed, the University of the Philippines was established and education in general extended to include industrial schools. Notable strides were made in industrial and agricultural development and insular revenues increased. He kept in close touch with the people, studying their habits and requirements, making inspection trips through the islands, visiting the schools and jails, addressing mass meetings, patiently listening to all complaints, and through personal contact aiming to improve their condition. When he resigned in 1913 he was called the best governor-general the Philippines ever had. During 1914–19 Mr. Forbes served as receiver of the Brazil Railway Company, in which hundreds of millions of British, French and Belgian money had been invested. Later he was receiver of three subsidiary corporations and two issues of bonds which had been placed in Europe, his duties with these receiverships keeping him in England and France for nearly a year. In 1921 President Harding appointed him and Gen. Leonard Wood as a commission to investigate conditions in the Philippines, and to report upon any needed changes in the status of the islands. The commission's report recommended that the existing general status should



be continued until the people have had time to absorb and master the power already in their hands. In 1930 President Hoover appointed him chairman of a commission to investigate and report on conditions in Haiti as a result of American occupancy. The commission recommended that the American government support the holding of general elections and the recognition of a president to be chosen by the legislature when elected; that the American marines be gradually withdrawn; that the detail of naval and marine officers for all Haitian services be made for a minimum of four years, and that an effort be made to secure Americans who will agree to continue employment in these services, so that upon the expiration of the treaty of American occupation in 1936 a force of American doctors, engineers and police officers will be available for continued assistance to the Haitian government should they desire it; that the United States interpose no objections to a re-

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duction of internal revenue taxes on alcohol and tobacco, nor of the export tax on coffee; that the Haitian government during the continuance of the treaty, employ one American adviser in each administrative department of the government, the United States defraying the cost of these American civil officers, and that an American legation be constructed at Port au Prince. Later in the same year President Hoover appointed him ambassador to Japan to succeed William R. Castle, assistant secretary of state, who served in Tokyo during the period of the London Naval Conference. Aside from his business and government activities, Mr. Forbes finds his chief outdoor recreation in yachting. In his earlier years he was an expert polo player, and wrote "As to Polo" (1911), an authoritative work on that sport now in its sixth edition. He is also the author of a dramatization of Scott's "Legend of Montrose" (1894); "A Letter to an Undergraduate" (1900); and "A Decade of American Rule in the Philippines" (1909), contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly"; "The Philippine Islands" (1929), and "The Romance of Business" (1921). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1912 and Trinity College in 1924. He served as an overseer of Harvard during 1914–20. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, trustee of Carnegie Institution of Washington and Hampton Institute, and member of the China Society of America (honorary president) and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Politically he is an independent. He is unmarried.

**AYLESWORTH, Merlin Hall,** radio executive, was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 19, 1886, son of Rev. Barton Orville and Georgia L. (Shores) Aylesworth. His father (q.v.), a minister of the Church of Christ, was president of Drake University and later of Colorado Agricultural College. Mr. Aylesworth was educated at the Colorado Agricultural College, University of Colorado, University of Wisconsin, Denver University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1908, and Columbia University. He was admitted to the Colorado bar and was successfully engaged in the practice of law at Fort Collins during 1908–14, when he was appointed chairman of the Colorado public utility commission, at the age of twenty-eight. He held that position until 1918 when he became vice-president of the Utah Light & Power Co., Salt Lake City. The following year he went to New York city as managing director of the National Electric Light Association which during the seven years of his leadership developed into not only the greatest factor in the electric light and power industry in America but the leading organization of its kind in the world. As the official representative of the association he spoke before gatherings of all kinds in every section of the country and brought about a marked improvement in the relations between the public and the industry. In 1926 he accepted the presidency of the National Broadcasting Co., an organization formed to arrange and distribute radio programs among the broadcasting stations of the country and sponsored by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. As the initial step in its development, the National Broadcasting Co. purchased station WEAF in New York city to serve as a distributing center for its services, and soon after assumed the management of station WJZ with transmitting station in New Jersey and studios in New York city, and station WRC in Washington, D. C., both owned by the Radio Corporation. At the time the National Broadcasting Co. was organized, a public advisory council was established to assist in directing its policies. The members of the council are Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Paul D. Cravath, Walter Damrosch, John William Davis, Francis D. Farrell, president of Kansas Agricultural College, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Gen. James Guthrie Harbord, Charles Evans Hughes, Rev. Charles Stedman Macfarland, of the Federal Council of Churches, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry S. Pritchett, Henry M. Robinson, Elihu Root, Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, and Owen D. Young. In three years of operation the National Broadcasting Co. has developed a comprehensive, well-knit organization which serves through WEAF a system of 74 radio stations, all independently owned and controlled, and located throughout the United States. Its programs, consisting of entertainment, educational and informative features and the outstanding news of the world, are distributed over a nation-wide network, in which the associated broadcasting stations are linked together by specially built radio telephone lines, leased by the year from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at an annual rental of $2,000,000, and used for no other purpose. The lines are available for the company's use for sixteen hours each day. In broadcasting any program or event outside of New York city it is first necessary to transmit it from the point of origin over a special wire to the studios of WEAF, whence it is distributed over its network of associated stations. For example, an auditor in Los Angeles hears a musical event in that city only after it has traveled to New York and returned. The National Broadcasting Co. derives its revenue from the sale of part of its time on the air to commercial and manufacturing concerns who pay for sponsored programs as a means of advertisement, and also from the sale of programs to the stations within the system. So popular and interesting have its varied services proven that 150 more broadcasting stations than the company can supply have applied for its programs. In the first year of operation the company had a deficit of $800,000. Mr. Aylesworth is a member of the Engineers, Railroad, Lotos and Pelham Country clubs of New York. He is a Republican in politics and at one time was chairman of the Larimer county (Colo.) Republican committee. He is an interesting and convincing public speaker, and has an unfailing sense of humor. He was married, Oct. 19, 1909, to Blanche Parrett, of Denver, Colo., and has two children: Barton Jerome and Dorothy Aylesworth.

**LEVINSON, Salmon Oliver,** publicist and lawyer, was born in Noblesville, Ind., Dec. 29, 1865, son of Newman David and Minnie (Newman) Levinson, both immigrants from Germany. He attended the old University of Chicago and was graduated in arts at Yale, in 1888. His legal education was pursued at Lake Forest University, Illinois, where he received his law degree in 1891. He has since practiced in Chicago, a member successively of the firms of Newman, Northrup, Levinson & Becker, and Levinson,

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Becker, Frank, Glenn & Schwartz, his present firm. From the outset of his career Mr. Levinson discouraged resort to litigation by his clients where the cause of action turned upon monetary claims alone, and in his distaste of legal strife for purely material ends lay the mainspring of his subsequent activities against war in the larger arena of world peace. As a reorganizer of industrial and railroad properties, he was identified with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (1908), and the personal business interests of George Westinghouse; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (1915) and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad (1921). The World war turned his mind to international affairs, which had not hitherto attracted him, and he applied his pacific reasoning in industrial disputes to international conflicts. He realized that the world lay in the grip of a monstrous military system based on the recognition in international law of the legitimacy of warfare. Single-handed and without political influence, he began a crusade to outlaw war. The support of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Jacob H. Schiff, Senators Knox and Borah and others was enlisted and an early outcome was

a senate resolution, introduced by Senator Borah in 1923, looking to the ultimate outlawry of war. In 1925 he succeeded in establishing a working agreement between a group of conflicting peace organizations to urge the United States to enter the League of Nations Permanent Court of International Justice (the World Court) should the nations composing the league outlaw war in five years. A more far-reaching effect of his war on war followed on Apr. 6, 1927, the tenth anniversary of American entrance into the World war, when Aristide Briand, the French statesman, addressed the American people through the Associated Press proposing that France and the United States outlaw war in a treaty. Premier Briand called Mr. Levinson the father of the plan. Later in 1927 the U. S. government officially responded to the French overture and the outcome was the so-called Kellogg treaty or Pact of Paris, banning war as an instrument of national policy. (See Kellogg, Frank B.) This treaty realized Mr. Levinson's basic peace aims, setting forth the definite declaration that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature they may be, shall never be sought except by pacific means." Mr. Levinson holds that any provision of force has no place in a covenant of peace. Otherwise, proposed "sanctions," designating penalties to be applied to violators of the pact, bestow on its signatories the legal right to wage war and turn a peace treaty into a potential military instrument. Instead, he would have "sanctions of peace" behind the pact of Paris. He would declare null and void all future annexations and territorial acquisitions obtained by war or under threat of war, and all seizures or exactions by force, duress or fraud. The value of this proposal lies in blotting out the subtle and abused distinction between aggressive and defensive wars. In Chicago he is president and a trustee of the Abraham Lincoln Centre of All Souls (Unitarian) Church, and a trustee of the Northwestern University settlement. He is a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith, which is Hebrew, he is a modernist and liberal. Mr. Levinson was twice married: (1) Aug. 9 1894, to Helen Bartlett Haire of Chicago, who died in 1904, leaving three children: Horace Clifford, Ronald Bartlett and Helen Winthrop Levinson; and (2) Jan. 10, 1914, to Ruth Langworthy of Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom he has a son, John Oliver Levinson.

**MITCHELL, Wesley Clair,** economist, was born in Rushville, Ill., Aug. 5, 1874, son of Wesley and Lucy Medora (McClellan) Mitchell, of old New England ancestry, the former a physician and a federal army surgeon during the Civil war. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Chicago in 1896 and continued his studies there for the Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1899 after a year abroad at the universities of Halle and Vienna. His first employment was in statistical work in the division of methods and results of the census bureau, Washington. He spent a year there and then returned to the University of Chicago, where he taught economics for two years. Thence he joined the University of California's faculty as assistant professor of economics for five years, and was professor of economics during 1908–12. In the interim he was lecturer on economics at Harvard in 1907–08, and at Columbia in 1913–14, advancing to the professorship in the latter year. While holding that chair at Columbia during 1914–19 Prof. Mitchell also engaged in war work for the war industries board as chief of the price section of its division of planning and statistics, and edited and largely contributed to one of the board's publications, "History of Prices during the War" (1919). Since 1919 he has been director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research, for which, as editor and joint author, he produced "Income in the United States," vol. 1 (1921), and "Business Cycles and Unemployment" (1923). After also serving as lecturer at the New School of Social Research

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in New York city (1919–21), he returned to his former chair of economics at Columbia in 1923 and still retains it. Prof. Mitchell's books, besides those named, are "History of the Greenbacks" (1903), "Gold Prices and Wages Under the Greenback Standard" (1908), "Business Cycles" (1913), "The Making and Using of Index Numbers" (1915), "Business Cycles: The Problem and Its Setting" (1927) and "Recent Economic Changes" (1929), and he has made many contributions to economic and statistical periodicals. In 1929 Pres. Hoover appointed him chairman of a research council on social trends, which was formed to conduct an extensive survey of the great social changes that have affected American life in recent years, paralleling in character the investigation of economic changes undertaken in 1928. His associates on this body are Charles E. Merriam, William F. Ogburn, Howard W. Odum, Shelby N. Harrison and Dr. Alice Hamilton. He is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and Royal Economic Society of England and the International Institute of Statistics, a member of the American Economic Association (president, 1924), American Statistical Association (president, 1918), Social Science Research Council (chairman, 1927–30), Academy of Political Science, and a director of the Council on Foreign Relations, American Geographical Society, New School of Social Research and the Bureau of Educational Experiments. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by both Columbia University and the University of Chicago in 1929. Prof. Mitchell was married, May 8, 1912 to Lucy, daughter of Otho S. A. Sprague (q.v.) of Chicago, and has four children, John McClellan, Sprague, Marian and Arnold Mitchell.

**ROSEBUSH, Judson George,** manufacturer and ranchman, was born at Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1878, son of George Wesley and Sara Maria (Burdick) Rosebush. He was graduated A.B. at Alfred College in 1900 (A.M. 1901) and was scholar in politics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1900–01, and fellow in economics at Cornell University, 1901–02, and at the University of Wisconsin, 1902–03. He was professor of economics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., during 1903–10. Following the death of his father-in-law, John McNaughton, one of the leading bankers and paper manufacturers in Wisconsin, in 1910, he assumed the management of his extensive business interests. Among these were the Patten Paper Co., Ltd., makers of print and book rag paper, with mills at Appleton and Kaukauna, Wis., of which Mr. Rosebush has been president since 1910, and the Craig Mountain Lumber Co., of which he has been treasurer since 1916. The Craig Mountain Lumber Co. owns 20,000 acres of timber land around Winchester, Idaho, where the company has established a village with a population of 800, a bank, public schools, etc. Mr. Rosebush is also president of the Inland Empire Paper Co., of Millwood, Wash., of which he was one of the founders in 1910. This company operating a small mill at first, has developed into a plant producing 110 tons of print paper per day, and in conjunction operates a forty-ton sulphite plant and a seventy-five-ton groundwood mill. The company has also acquired all the lands and flowage rights needed for a 46,000 h. p. hydro-electric plant near Spokane. In addition to these interests Mr. Rosebush is vice-president of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., of Port Edwards, Wis., the largest exclusive manufacturer of wrapping paper in the United States, and is treasurer and general manager of the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., the control of which he purchased in 1921. Under his management the capacity of the mills has been doubled, two hydro-electric plants have been erected at Chalk Hill and White Rapids, on the Menominee river, with a total installed wheel capacity of 23,000 h. p.; the company has constructed a steel transmission line of 132,000 volt capacity from Chalk Hill to Green Bay, a distance of eighty-seven miles; it has purchased substantial holdings of spruce lands in Canada and acquired control of the Tuttle Press Co., of Appleton, Wis. The gross assets of the Northern Paper Mills exceed $12,000,000 and the company and its subsidiaries have more than 700 employees. In 1920, in association with Charles Henry Schutz, Mr. Rosebush organized the Rosebush Ranch Co. at Amasa, Mich., of which he is treasurer. The company operates probably the largest cattle ranch east of the Missouri plains, with 1,900 acres of land under cultivation and approximately 1,800 head of Hereford cattle in the herd. It is a noteworthy development in the problem of handling cut-over lands in the timbered area of the middle west. Starting originally as a cattle ranch business, the activities of the corporation have been enlarged until now (1930) the ranch is not only producing beef cattle for the market but is developing a large herd of registered, prize-winning Hereford cattle from which foundation herds of other cattle raisers in the upper peninsula are being created. In addition it has undertaken to raise hogs on a large scale and it has established a beaver and muskrat ranch occupying an enclosed area of 230 acres. Mr. Rosebush is a trustee of Lawrence College, of Alfred College, which awarded him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1930, of Association College, Chicago, and during 1916–29 was a member of the board of Appleton Vocational School, serving as president of the board during 1925–29. He was president of the international convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1923; was a member of the committee of thirty-three that formulated the plans for the present national Y.M.C.A. organization; was a member of the constitutional convention in Cleveland, O., in 1924, and since then has been a member of both the national council and general board of the Y.M.C.A. He is a Methodist in religion and was a delegate to the Methodist general conference in 1920. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Union League Club, of Chicago. Mr. Rosebush is the author of "The Ethics of Capitalism" (1923). He is a lover of music and enjoys outdoor life, especially tramping and horseback riding in the northern woods. He was married, June 2, 1908, to Barbara Jane, daughter of John McNaughton, and they have three children: Judson George, John McNaughton and Barbara Jane Rosebush.

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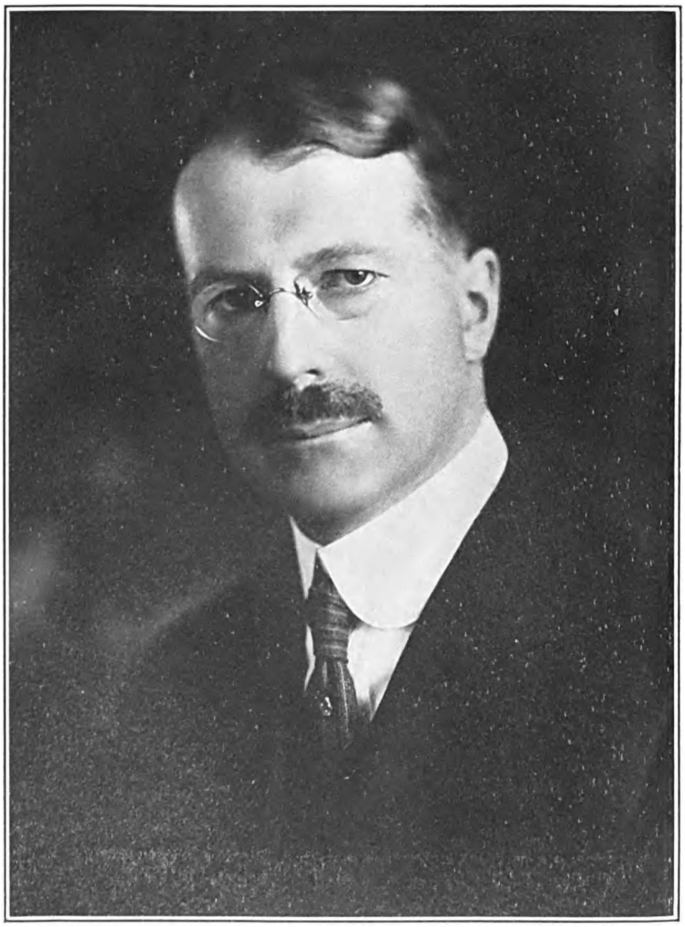

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Judson G. Rosebush

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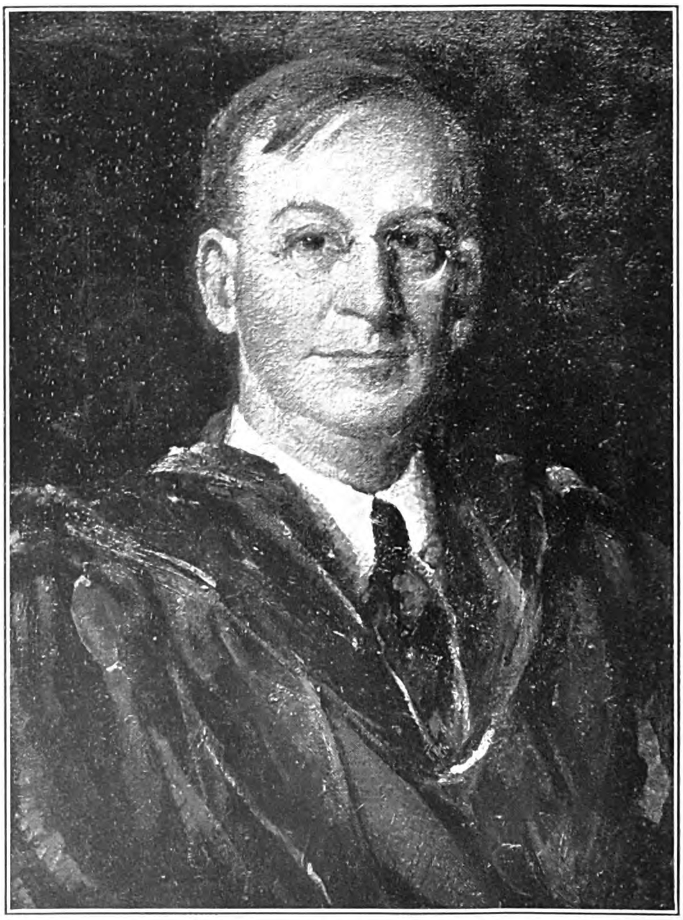

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Roswell C. McCrea

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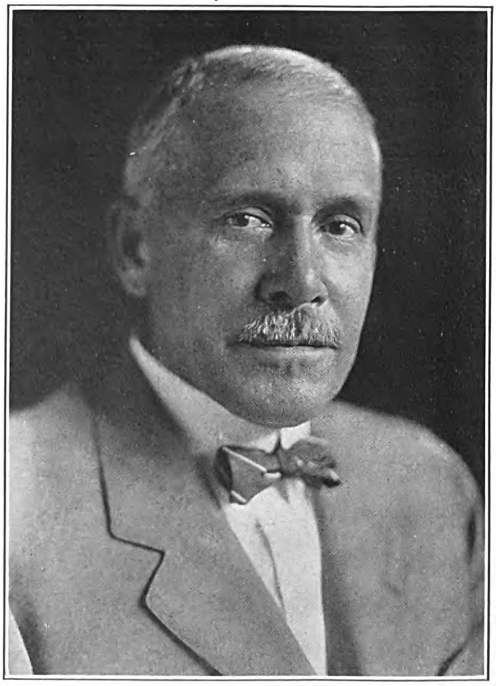
**McCREA, Roswell Cheney,** economist and educator, was born at Norristown, Pa., July 30, 1876, son of William Henry Harrison and Fredericka (Frankfurter) McCrea, grandson of John and Abigail (Goldy) McCrea, great-grandson of Joseph and Catherine (Jacobs) McCrea and great-great-grandson of James McCrea, who emigrated from Ulster, Ireland, about 1720 and settled near Valley Forge, Pa. From Bucknell Academy, he entered Haverford College, Pa. and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1897. He took post-graduate work at Columbia University and Cornell University, where he received the A.M. degree in 1900, and the University of Pennsylvania, which gave him the Ph.D. degree in 1901. He began his educational career as acting head of the department of history at the Eastern Illinois State Normal School and in 1902–03 he was instructor in economics at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. In 1903 he went to Bowdoin College as Fayerweather professor of economics and sociology and after holding that chair four years, he was associate director and professor of economics and sociology at the New York School of Philanthropy during 1907–11; professor of economics and for four years dean of the Wharton School, at University of Pennsylvania during 1911–16; and since 1916 Hepburn professor of economics at Columbia University. Since 1919 he has also been director of commercial examinations for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He has been called upon freuently to testify as an expert before the public service commissions of New York and New Jersey and before the war labor board. During the World war he investigated labor conditions in shipyards for the division of planning and statistics and in 1917–18 was civilian commissioner on conscientious objectors. During 1922-25 he was in joint charge of the economic survey of New York sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation. He is the author of "The Taxation of Transportation Companies" (1901) and "The Humane Movement" (1910), besides numerous articles and reviews on technical, economic and educational subjects, published in the leading journals of this country. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (president, 1924–25), and the Century Association. Columbia University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1929 when Pres. Butler said he "is at work upon the highly important task of raising business from a calling to a profession by giving to it a foundation of ordered and well-tested knowledge." His recreation is found in outdoor sports and he is keenly interested in the fine arts. He was married June 19, 1901, to Marian Iola, daughter of Abram Grater, of Norristown, Pa., and they have three children Edith, Winston and Thompson McCrea.

**PRATT, William Veazie,** naval officer, was born at Belfast, Me., Feb. 28, 1869, son of Nichols and Abigail Jane (Veazie) Pratt. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Phineas Pratt, emigrated from England in 1621 and settled in Plymouth colony. From him and his wife Mary, a daughter of Degory Priest, one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims, the line of descent is through Aaron and his wife Sarah Pratt; Aaron 2nd and his wife Mary Whitcomb; Aaron 3rd and his wife Bridget Collier; Ezekiel and his wife Clara Lothrop; and Nichols and his wife Ruth Snow, who were the grandparents of Adm. Pratt. His father and his mother's father were master mariners. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1889 with the rank of ensign, and was successively promoted to lieutenant in 1898; lieutenant commander, July 1, 1905; commander, July 1, 1910; captain, Sept. 29, 1915; rear-admiral, June, 1921; vice-admiral, September, 1927; and admiral, May, 1929. He saw active service in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer uprising, and was subsequently navigator on the "Newark" in 1906; executive officer of the "St. Louis," 1908–10, and of the "California"



in 1910; stationed at the naval war college, Newport, R. I., 1911–13; a member of the commander's staff of the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, 1913–15; on duty at Panama, C. Z., 1915–16 and at the U. S. army war college, Washington, D. C., 1916–17. When the United States entered the World war in April, 1917, he was attached to the office of the naval chief of operations in Washington with the rank of captain. Four months later he became the assistant chief and served as such until the end of the war. He acquired a thorough knowledge of naval affairs and armaments, being one of the leading authorities in the navy on the latter. His activities in international naval discussions began in 1918 when he accompanied President Wilson to the Peace Conference in Paris where he was one of Wilson's closest advisers. He was commanding officer of the cruiser "New York" in 1919–20 and of the destroyer force of the Pacific fleet, 1920–21. For two years he was on duty with the general navy board and was then selected by President Harding to serve as one of the naval experts at the Washington

Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, 1921–22. When the conference ended he returned to sea duty as commander of a division of battleships. He was president of the U. S. naval war college at Newport during 1925–27 and in September of the latter year he became commander of all the battleship units, with the rank of vice-admiral. In May, 1929 he was made commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, with the rank of admiral. He attended the London Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments as adviser to the U. S. delegation in January, 1930. Adm. Pratt was married, in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1902, to Louise, daughter of Edward Johnson, and they have one son, William Veazie Pratt, Jr.

**DOAK, William Nuckles**, labor leader, was born near Rural Retreat, Wythe co., Va., Dec. 12, 1882, son of Canero Drayton and Elizabeth (Dutton) Doak, and a descendant of David Doak, who came to America from the North of Ireland about 1740 and settled first in Chester county, Pa., subsequently removing to what is now Wythe county, Virginia, where he patented a

large tract of land. The line of descent is through his son David, David's son John, who married Rebecca Wilson, and their son Audley, who married Elizabeth Creager and was the grandfather of William N. Doak. Mr. Doak received a public school and business college education. He entered the employ of the Norfolk & Western Railway as a yardman at Bluefield, W. Va., in 1900 and was promoted to the positions of conductor and assistant yardmaster. He still retains his seniority rating with the Norfolk & Western Railway, having been granted an indefinite leave of absence. His career as a labor leader began with his election to membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in 1904 and his active participation immediately thereafter in efforts to promote cooperation between the Norfolk & Western and the employees. He was general chairman of the brotherhood for the Norfolk & Western system during 1908–16, chairman of the state legislative board for West Virginia during 1912–16, and secretary-treasurer of the southern association of general committees, Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 1909–16. He was elected a vice-president of the brotherhood in 1916 and became its national legislative representative in Washington, D. C. He was elected first vice-president in 1922 and assistant president in 1927. On the consolidation of the offices of editor and manager of "The Railroad Trainmen," the official organ, with that of national legislative representative in 1928, he was elected to the office, his present post. He assisted in handling all wage movements, involving his own and associated organizations, for many years. He had charge of the national wage movement for the brotherhood in 1919–20 and the territorial wage movements in 1923–24 and 1926–27, and served on committees and boards of awards created to interpret the settlements and wage awards. He was a member of the railway board of adjustment No. 1, created to handle disputes between the railways and the four railway brotherhoods, during the period of federal control in the World war and after and served on the train service boards of adjustment for the southeastern and eastern territories during 1921–28, assisting in adjusting the numerous disputes during that period. As national legislative representative he has been identified with all legislation affecting the brotherhood since 1916. Mr. Doak was married at Williamson, W. Va., Oct. 15, 1908, to Emma Marie, daughter of Charles Cricher, of Ironton, O.

**BAKER, Elbert Hall**, journalist, was born at Norwalk, O., July 25, 1854, son of Henry and Clara Maria (Hall) Baker, and a descendant of Edward Baker, who emigrated with Gov. Bradford's party to Boston in 1630. The direct line is through Edward and his wife Joan, Timothy and his wife, the widow Sarah Atherton, John and his wife Rebecca Clark, John, Jr., and his wife Abigale Clark, Abner and his wife Lois Waters and Theodore and his wife Almira Morse, who were the grandparents of Elbert Hall Baker. His mother was the daughter of Jeremiah H. Hall (q.v.), president of Denison University. After a high school education, he began his journalistic career in 1877 as a bookkeeper for the Cleveland "Herald," becoming treasurer of the paper and having charge of advertising activities. He was advertising manager of the Cleveland "Leader," during 1882–97 and a member of its board 1887–97. In 1898 he joined Charles E. Kennedy in a lease of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" with full control of editorial and business policy; Mr. Kennedy becoming editor and Mr. Baker general manager. After Mr. Kennedy withdrew in 1906, he was both editor and publisher, taking the title of general manager, and continuing in full control until the expiration of the lease in 1920. From 1913 to 1929 he was president of the Plain Dealer Co. and then became chairman of the board. He is a joint owner with his son, Frank Smith Baker, of the "Morning Ledger" and "Sunday Ledger" and the "News-Tribune" of Tacoma, Wash. Under his direction the "Plain Dealer" achieved a national reputation. He established a non-partisan editorial policy and

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Elbert H. Baker

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Dayton C. Miller

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throughout his long career entered into every battle for public improvement. He sponsored the fight for a group plan of public buildings, the plan from which the Cleveland mall has grown. He fought for a post-office built of more lasting granite instead of sandstone. The evening edition of the "Plain Dealer" was discontinued in 1912. Under his management the paper expressed a new spirit of tolerance, fairness and justice and the best and highest ideals of American journalism. Its week-day circulation increased from 16,000 in 1898 to 208,937 in 1930; and the Sunday circulation increased from 18,600 to 301,676. It is the leading paper in Ohio and ranks high in influence and circulation in the United States. He originated the plan under which Mayor Tom L. Johnson representing the public and Frederick H. Goff representing the Cleveland Electric Railway Co. arbitrated a ten year traction war famous in the annals of American street railways. After five months a new deadlock developed and Mr. Baker then brought Federal Judge Taylor into the arbitration to decide the points in controversy. This led to the establishment of the Taylor plan under which the railway has since been operated. Mr. Baker has been a director of the Associated Press since 1916; was a director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association during 1907–24 and its president, 1912–14; has been identified with the Cleveland chamber of commerce since 1895, as director, chairman of the municipal committee and chairman of the committee on renaming and renumbering streets, 1904–09; trustee of the Y. M. C. A. and treasurer since 1925, and a member of the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Union, Mid-Day, Cleveland and Mayfield clubs. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Ida Anna, daughter of Pardon Brownell Smith, of Cleveland, and they had five children: Louise, wife of Benjamin Hastings of Willoughby, O., Frank Smith, Catherine Hovey (deceased), Elbert Hall, Jr. and Alton Fletcher Baker.

**MILLER, Dayton Clarence,** physicist, was born at Strongsville, O., Mar. 13, 1866, son of Charles Webster Dewey and Vienna (Pomeroy) Miller. His father was a merchant and banker and the organizer and president of the first suburban electric car line out of Cleveland, O. and other car lines at Sandusky, O., Mt. Clemens, Mich., and Santa Barbara, Calif. The son was graduated at Baldwin University, later Baldwin-Wallace College, with the degrees of Ph.B. in 1886 and A.M. in 1889. His Sc.D. degree was received at Princeton University in 1890. He began his teaching career as professor of natural sciences at Baldwin University in 1888 and two years later joined the faculty of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, as instructor in mathematics and physics, becoming assistant professor of physics in 1893 and professor and head of the department in 1895. He was appointed Ambrose Swasey research professor of physics in 1927. He served as chairman of the division of physical sciences of the National Research Council in Washington, D. C., during 1927–30. Dr. Miller's researches in physics have been chiefly concerned with the velocity of light in the magnetic field, the expansion of gases, Roentgen rays, the relative motion of the earth and ether, the efficiency of incandescent gas light, interferometer applications, photographic registration of sound waves and the quality of musical sounds. He is a leading investigator of the ether drift and is one of the foremost authorities in that branch of physics which deals with the phenomena of sound. To make photographic records of the sound waves of musical instruments and the voice he designed an instrument called the phonodeik, consisting of a diaphragm of thin glass mounted on the small end of a resonating horn, a lens to focus a ray of light from a pinhole and a small mirror, so attached to the diaphragm that when the diaphragm vibrates in response to a sound wave, the ray of light also vibrates and is thrown on a moving photographic film, the speed of which can be varied to produce waves of varying width. The motion of the diaphragm for sounds of moderate loudness is about 1/1000 inch, which being magnified about 2500 times by the mirror and light ray, produces a record on the photographic film two and a half inches wide. His experiments resulted in the determination of the physical characteristics of the tone quality of various orchestral instruments, and gave the first quantitative analysis of vowel tones and a scientific classification of vowels. Investigations were made of the tonal characteristics of pianos, organ pipes and talking machines, and of the design of diaphragms and horns for phonographs and radio loud speakers. He has made a special study of auditorium acoustics and has specified the acoustic design and treatment for a number of public auditoriums in the United States.

His experiments on ether-drift began in collaboration with Edward W. Morley in 1901, utilizing the Michelson-Morley interferometer, and were continued in Cleveland for about five years. They were interrupted by his studies of sound which occupied him for a score of years, and were resumed in March, 1921. In the interim Einstein had developed his special theory of relativity, in 1905 and after, which declares in effect that it is not possible for an observer on the earth to measure the absolute motion of the earth through space. This theory derives ultimately from the result obtained in the Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887, assuming that result to have been negative. Actually that result was not negative but positive in a perceptible amount, and Miller's early work with Morley, using an interferometer about four times as sensitive as Michelson's original apparatus, had a still larger positive effect. Various explanations were offered for this discrepancy by scientists who had come to accept the Einstein postulate, but none of them seemed conclusive, and when Miller resumed the experiment it was part of his plan to study every possible cause which might produce an effect similar to that caused by an ether drift. Since 1921 he has attacked the problem systematically, both at the Mount Wilson observatory and in his Cleveland laboratory. In 1925 alone he made more than twice as many ether-drift observations as had been made up to that time, recording 100,000 individual readings. His completed study of the 1925 observations led him to conclude that there is a constant relative motion of the earth and ether equal to ten kilometers per second; and that the variations in the direction and magnitude of the indicated motion are such as would be produced by a constant motion of the solar system in space, with a velocity of 200 kilometers, or more, per second, towards an apex in the constellation Draco. In

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order to account for these effects as the result of an ether drift, it is necessary to assume that the earth actually drags the ether with it, so that the apparent relative motion at the point of observation is reduced from 200 or more, to ten kilometers per second.

Dr. Miller was Lowell lecturer on the subject of "Sound and Music" in 1914. Franklin Institute awarded him the Longstreth medal in 1917 for his papers on "A 32-Element Harmonic Synthesizer" and "The Henrici Harmonic Analyzer and Devices for Extending and Facilitating Its Use," which appeared in 1916 in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute." The two papers contained a comprehensive and lucid discussion of harmonic synthesis and analysis, together with descriptions of perfected apparatus for synthesizing and analyzing functions of one variable expressible by Fourier's equation. He was awarded the American Association for the Advancement of Science prize in 1925 for his paper on "Ether Drift Experiments on Mount Wilson" and the Franklin Institute conferred on him its Elliott Cresson medal for further work in acoustics in 1927. He also received the Cleveland medal for distinguished public service in 1928. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Miami University in 1924 and Dartmouth College in 1927 and that of LL.D. by Western Reserve University in 1927. He is the author of: "Manual of Laboratory Physics" (1903, 12 editions); "Boehm on the Flute and Flute Playing" (1908, 1922); "The Science of Musical Sounds" (1916, 1922) and numerous papers on experimental physics in scientific journals.

Dr. Miller is a skillful player of the flute and he used that instrument first in his researches on sound. Throughout his career he has made a unique collection of flutes of all varieties, now numbering 1,000, the largest of its kind in the world. It includes Chinese flutes of jade and carved ivory, flutes made from a human shin bone, an eagle's wing, a ram's horn; nasal flutes from the East Indies, walking stick flutes, a glass flute made by Laurent, the French flute maker, and presented to President Madison, and thirty-five instruments from the workshop of Boehm, originator of the modern flute. He found that the tone quality of the flute improved with the increased density of the tube and consequently had constructed a flute of 22 karat gold, which has a peculiarly rich tone unmatched by any other flute. Dr. Miller has been a trustee of Baldwin-Wallace College since 1899 and was secretary of the board from 1913 to 1926. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Physical Society (president, 1925–26); American Association for the Advancement of Science, Optical Society of America, Acoustical Society of America, American Astronomical Society, Franklin Institute, American Mathematical Society, American Meteorological Society, Seismological Society of America, American Metric Association, Société Francais de Physique, Washington Academy of Sciences, Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi honorary societies. In the World war period he was engaged in scientific research for the U. S. war department at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen proving grounds, on the pressure produced by large guns and explosives, forms of waves from large guns and projectiles, photographs of bullets in flight and the absolute velocity of sound waves. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He was married, June 28, 1893, to Edith, daughter of Francis Cory Easton of Princeton, N. J.

**BARRY, Philip,** dramatist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1896, son of James Corbett and Mary Agnes (Quinn) Barry. He was educated in parochial and private Catholic schools of Rochester and at Yale University, which he entered at eighteen. He left Yale to take up government war work in Washington and for most of the year 1918 was attached to the American embassy in London. He received his graduating degree in arts at Yale in 1919 and then spent three terms at Harvard (1919–22) as a student of dramatic construction under Prof. Baker, meantime writing advertising copy. His first produced play was a one-act piece entitled "Autonomy," given by the Yale Dramatic Club in 1919. His second, a full-length comedy, "A Punch for Judy," was produced in Cambridge while he was still learning stage craft at Harvard and played by its student company on a tour which reached Columbus, O. It was followed by a comedy, "You and I," also produced in Cambridge, which attracted local attention as a Harvard prize play in 1922. "You and I" was presented in New York in 1923 and made the author's name known to Broadway audiences as a playwright with promising gifts. His subsequent comedies, all New York productions of note, are "The Youngest" (1924), "In a Garden" (1925), "White Wings" (1926), "Paris Bound" (1927), "Holiday" (1929), and "Hotel Universe" (1930). Two other plays, viewed as less typical of his true forte in the theatre, are "John," a biblical drama relating to the link between John the Baptist and Jesus, and "Cock Robin," a mystery play written in collaboration with Elmer Rice (1928). Barry's dramatic work has already been added to the literature of the theatre in a uniform edition published by Samuel French. "White Wings" stands out for its peculiar genre, being conceived in a bizarre modernistic symbolism better understood by a special audience than by one of mediocre intelligence which demands surface significances it can readily grasp to stir its interest in a play. "Paris Bound," which pictures smart people as they—and those who would be smart—like to picture themselves, has been his most successful play, and "Holiday," in the same vein, approached it in popularity. "Hotel Universe," which is purely experimental in form, strikes a deeper note of character analysis than its author had before attempted. It contains elements of the newer psychology in its baring of the mental complexities and introspections of its characters, and therefore has its immediate interest to advanced and sophisticated audiences. According to the Theatre Guild, which produced it, the play is a poetic expression of the author's spiritual groping towards a modern religion. So far critical appraisals of Philip Barry's work still place him in a formative stage of development. He is viewed as a skilled playwright uncertain of his field of ideas, who has yet to write a play that is both popular and important. His work nevertheless has established him in the drama as an author with an instinct for sensing the theatrical needs of a definite class. He is the most representative of a new school of American dramatists,

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academically trained in theatrical art and craftsmanship before making their debut professionally, in contrast to the more numerous group of playmakers whose only schooling has been acquired in Broadway theatres. He has given his work an acting quality and a feeling for form, expressed through a sound knowledge of construction ripened by contact with practical stage needs, besides a true sense of observation, poetic sensibility, and sincere and moving dialogue. His stage world is chiefly peopled by upper middle-class Americans and his plays accordingly hold a strong appeal to theatregoers of understanding and culture. The natural roles he creates enable players to personate recognizable types in American society, drawn as individualized as their prototypes appear in an English comedy of manners, and to interpret them in character with the tongue Americans speak. The social environment and tone of his plays make them popular with both professionals and amateurs, and they are produced by stock companies and little theatres outside New York more frequently than those of any other dramatist except Eugene O'Neill. Mr. Barry is a member of the American Society of Dramatists, the Authors League of America, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married, July 15, 1922, to Ellen Semple of New York city and has two children, Philip Semple and Jonathan Peter Barry.

**ABBOTT, Edith,** educator and social worker, was born at Grand Island, Nebr., Sept. 26, 1876, daughter of Othman and Elizabeth (Griffin) Abbott. Her father was a pioneer lawyer, state senator and the first lieutenant governor of Nebraska. He was first lieutenant in the 9th Ill. cavalry in the civil war and was a member of the first two constitutional conventions of Nebraska. The daughter was graduated A. B. at the University of Nebraska in 1901 and four years later received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. During 1907–08 she was a graduate student at the University of London, England. She began her career as an educator as fellow in political economy at the University of Chicago from 1903 to 1905. She was instructor in political economy at Wellesley College during 1908-09 and was associate director of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy for twelve years. Coincidently she was lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago (1913–20) and associate professor of social economy from 1920 to 1924. Since then she has been professor of social economy and dean of the graduate school of social service administration. In addition Prof. Abbott has been associated with the work of a permanent emigration committee, organized in 1924 by the International Labor Organization, which is being supported financially by the League of Nations. She is the author of: "Women in Industry", a study in American Economic History (1910); "The Delinquent Child and the Home" (with S. P. Breckinridge) (1912) and "Truancy and Non-Attendance in Chicago" a study of the child labor and compulsory education laws of Illinois (1917); "Immigration," select documents and case records (1924); "Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem" (1926) and various reports and magazine articles. Dr. Abbott is managing editor of the "Social Service Review." She is a member of the American Economic Association (vice-president 1918-19); American Statistical Association; American Sociological Society; American Association of Social Workers; American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; American Historical Society, the National Conference of Social Work and the Phi Beta Kappa Society and Delta Gamma fraternity. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon her by the University of Nebraska in 1917 and that of LL. D. by Beloit College in 1924.

**CROWLEY, Patrick Edward,** president of the New York Central railroad system (1924–..), was born at Cattaraugus, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864, son of Dennis and Helen (Mulcahy) Crowley. His father was baggage master in the employ of the Erie railroad at Cattaraugus. The son, after receiving a common school education, obtained his first position as a Western Union Telegraph messenger. He studied telegraphy, served as a local telegraph operator and at eighteen became station agent at Custer City, Pa. Having qualified as a dispatcher's operator, he went to Buffalo in that capacity and was soon advanced to train dispatcher. In 1889 he left the Erie service to become dispatcher on the recently built Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad at Oswego, N. Y., and when the latter was taken over by the New York Central, he was promoted to be chief dispatcher at Watertown, N. Y., and was made train master the following year. His career as a railroad executive began in 1901 with his appointment as superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad with headquarters at Corning, N. Y. Three years later he became assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., and thereafter he was promoted in rapid succession to be assistant general manager, operating from Albany (1907); general manager of the eastern section of the New York Central, between Buffalo and New York (1912); assistant vice-president in charge of operation, transportation, equipment and maintenance (1914), and vice-president (1916). He earned these promotions by hard work and faithfulness in the performance of his various duties, a keen interest in the science of railroading and the habit of reading good literature, especially technical works and history, to which he has devoted his leisure from early manhood. When the government took control of the New York Central in the World war period, Mr. Crowley was appointed federal manager of the New York Central. He resumed his former position as vice-president with the return of the railroads to private management in 1920, taking charge of operation of the New York Central, Ottawa & New York, Adirondack & St. Lawrence, Raquette Lake and Fulton Chain lines. Following the death of Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central lines in 1924, Mr. Crowley was elected to succeed him. In 1930 the New York Central leased for a period of ninety-nine years the properties of the Michigan Central railroad and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. (the "Big Four") and their affiliated properties, including the Cincinnati Northern, the Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw railroads. The entire system, of which Mr. Crowley has charge of the operation and development, includes besides the above the

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New York Central railroad, the Boston and Albany, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the Indian Harbor Belt, the Chicago River and the Indiana and Rutland railroads. The first six years of his administration were marked by substantial gains in traffic and gross revenue, by a large increase of the investment in physical properties, and by development in administrative policy. The peak of this increase was reached in 1926, when the ton-miles of revenue freight amounted to 40,264,786,314 and the total passengers carried to 4,516,792,383. After 1926 there was a decline in the business in common with other American railroads. In the same period the expenditures of the system for improvement and betterments totalled $387,373,967. The New York Central now has a total mileage of 11,608 miles and a total track mileage of 26,743; it operates 5,022 locomotives and 224,353 passenger and freight cars, and employs an army of 170,061 persons. Railroad operation having been his life's work from boyhood Mr. Crowley has mastered it from every angle. In addition to his unusual powers of perception and memory, as well as a liking for hard work, he has a unique gift for handling men. Throughout his successive positions from messenger to president, extending over forty-five years, his duties brought him into contact with thousands of the company's workers of all ranks, whose esteem and loyalty he won. Golf is his chief outdoor recreation. In creed he is a Roman Catholic and his clubs are the Metropolitan, Union League, Transportation, New York Press, New York Athletic and Siwanoy Country. He was married, June 10, 1891, to Caroline Nichols, of Attica, N. Y., and has four children: Charles E., Norman L., Eleanor and Caroline Crowley.

**SHEPLEY, Henry Richardson,** architect, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 1, 1887, son of George Foster and Julia Hayden (Richardson) Shepley. His father was senior member of the noted architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, whose many notable buildings included the Harvard medical and law schools, Leland Stanford University, the Chicago Art Institute and Public Library, Ames building and the South station in Boston, Mass. His mother was the daughter of Henry Hobson Richardson (q.v.), the foremost architect of his day, whose Trinity church, Boston, stands as his imperishable monument. The American family descends from John Shepley, who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., in 1630, the line being through John and his wife Ann Foster, John and his wife Susanna Wheeler, John and his wife Lydia Lakin, John and his wife Elizabeth Boyden, John and his wife Abigail Green, John and his wife Mary (Gibson) Thurlow, Ether and his wife Anna Foster, and John Rutledge and his wife Mary Augusta Clapp who were the grandparents of Henry Richardson Shepley. He was graduated at Harvard College as A.B. in 1910. He decided to follow his father's profession and after graduating at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1914, began his career in the Boston office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The name of the firm was later changed to Coolidge & Shattuck and in 1924 on the death of Mr. Shattuck, Mr. Shepley was admitted and the name thereafter was Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, the other partners being Charles A. Coolidge, Francis V. Bulfinch and Lewis B. Abbott. It is an interesting fact that although the name of the firm has been changed several times owing to the death of its various members, its business the practice of architecture has been continuous with virtually the same personnel since Mr. Shepley's grandfather Henry H. Richardson founded it in 1876. As a designer for Coolidge & Shattuck he had charge of the work on the cathedral of Arizona, Vanderbilt University medical school, Nashville, Tenn., the Sphinx Kalumet club building of Harvard University, the competition for and execution of All Souls' (Unitarian) Church in Washington, D. C. He is identified with much of his firm's work for Harvard University, including the restoration of Massachusetts hall, the building of Straus hall, McKinlock dormitory, Fogg art museum, the indoor athletic building, Vanderbilt hall, and Dunster house. Other work on which he has taken an active part includes the University of Virginia medical school, a library and dormitory for Elmira College, the Lakeside hospital group in Cleveland, O., Auburn (N. Y.) city hall, and a group of buildings for the New York hospital and Cornell medical college in New York city. During the World war period Mr. Shepley was a captain in the air service construction division. He is a member of the Boston Society of Architects, Boston Architectural Club (president, 1922–26), Brookline Country Club, and the Harvard Club of New York city. Politically he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Sept. 14, 1919, to Mrs. Anna Lowell (Gardiner) Draper, daughter of Robert Hallowell Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., and they have four sons, Henry Richardson, Jr., Hayden R., Robert Gardiner and Hugh Shepley.

**DENISON, Arthur Carter,** jurist, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 10, 1861, son of Julius Coe and Cornelia (Carter) Denison. Following a public school education, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL.B. in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and opened a law office in Grand Rapids. His practice was general and grew to such proportions that he was rated as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. He was appointed by President Taft in 1910 judge of the western district of Michigan in the sixth federal circuit, and after serving less than two years was transferred to the sixth Federal circuit court to succeed Judge Henry F. Severens and still continues on that bench. Judge Denison was a member of the aircraft board during September-November, 1925, by appointment of President Coolidge. He was president of the Grand Rapids Bar Association (1903–04), the Grand Rapids board of education (1904–05) and of the Michigan State Bar Association (1906–07). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1916. He was married twice: (1) in 1886, to Susie L. Goodrich, of Grand Rapids, who died in 1896 leaving three children, John Walter, Donald Goodrich and Arthur Curtis Denison, and (2) in 1898, to Julia B. Barlow, by whom he had a daughter, Ruth Barlow Denison.

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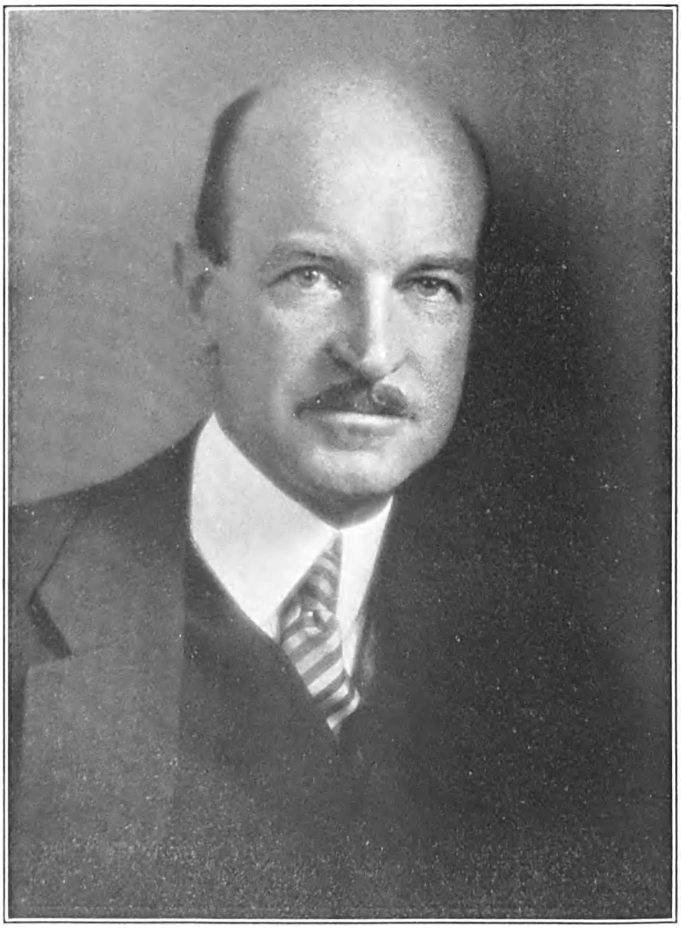

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Henry R. Shepley.

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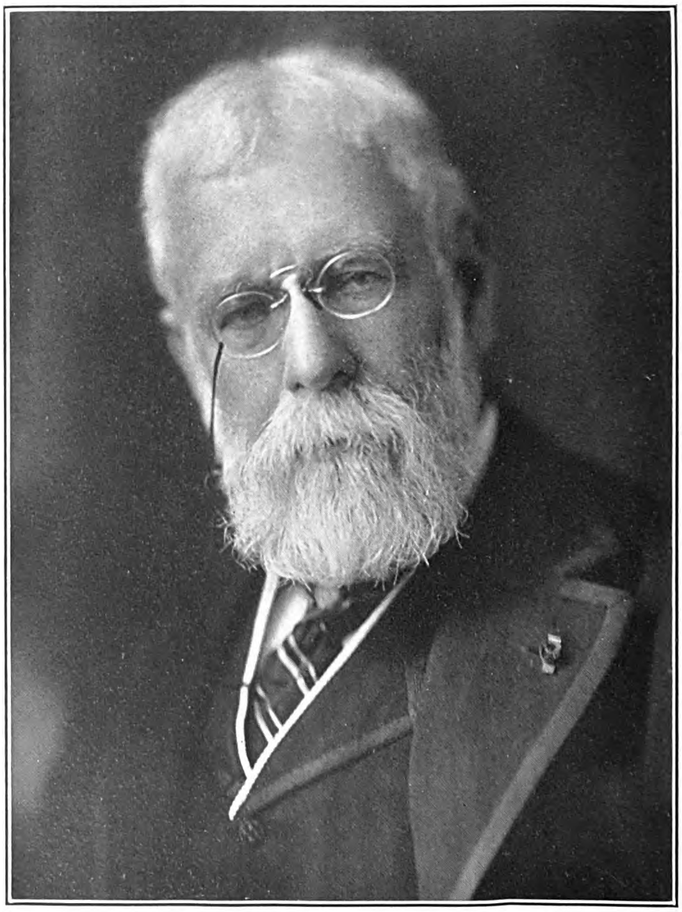

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**JOHNSON, Robert Underwood,** editor and author, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1853, son of Nimrod Hoge and Catherine C. (Underwood) Johnson, grandson of Nathan Johnson, and great-grandson of Noah Johnson. Members of the family, of Scotch, English and Dutch origin, were among the early colonists in Pennsylvania and later settled in Loudoun county, Va., whence his grandparents of the Quaker faith, migrated in 1804 to Belmont county, O., where his father was born. His grandfather moved from Ohio to Centreville, Ind., where his father attained note as a lawyer and judge of court, both common pleas and criminal. Dr. Johnson was graduated B.S. at Earlham College, Indiana, in 1871. His first work was as a clerk for the Chicago agency which had charge of the publication of Scribner's educational books in the West. In 1873 he entered the employ of Scribner's in New York where began his long connection with the "Century Magazine," (then "Scribner's Monthly") under Dr. J. G. Holland. He became associate editor under Dr. Holland's successor, Richard Watson Gilder in 1881 and editor-in-chief on Gilder's death in 1909. Mr. Johnson was thus a component part of the magazine, which reflected the best in the art and literature of the period. He shared in the conception and working out of many of the various editorial projects that brought the "Century," as it became in 1881, to the crest of the success it enjoyed in its heyday. With Clarence C. Buel, then assistant editor, he prepared the popular series of descriptive articles, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," suggested by Mr. Buel and published in the "Century" in 1883-85 and republished in four volumes (1887) under their joint editorship. These included four papers by Gen. Grant in 1884-85, written to repair his broken fortunes following the failure of his Wall Street firm and which formed the basis of his later "Memoirs," which Mr. Johnson induced the General to write. He conducted the "Century" until 1913, when he resigned owing to lack of accord on editorial policies with the business management. His aim as editor of the "Century" was to conserve the character and influence it had acquired as its chief asset, and to fortify its traditional policy as a leader of public opinion and as an exponent of the best art and literature of the time. Dr. Johnson's own activities in the public interest have embraced a wide range. He took an energetic part in the movement of 1890-91 to abolish literary piracy as secretary of the American (Authors') Copyright League whose work culminated in the passage by congress of the international copyright bill. He was secretary of the joint organizations favoring the law and spent many weeks at Washington in what he called "spiritual lobbying." He originated the project of the Yosemite National Park, which congress created in 1890 through his efforts in association with John Muir; advocated the forest reservation system and a scientific national policy of conservation, and fought persistently though vainly against the acquisition by the city of San Francisco of the beautiful Hetch-Hetchy valley as a reservoir. In the World war period his long attachment to Italy as a poet inspired him to organize "The American Poets' Ambulances in Italy," through which he raised a fund which provided 112 ambulances and thirty-seven field hospitals, and he also headed the New York committee of the Italian war relief fund in America. Because of his sympathies and spiritual affinity with Italy, Pres. Wilson appointed him U. S. ambassador to Rome in 1920. His serious verse is contained in his "Collected Poems, 1881-1919" (1923) and in "The Pact of Honor and Other Poems" (1930) including his noted "Italian Rhapsody" and other poems of Italy, also "The Winter Hour," the ode to "Saint Gaudens," "Goethals of Panama," "Hands Across Sea," songs, sonnets, etc. His memoirs, "Remembered Yesterdays" (1923) tells of his long and busy life and times, extending from the life of a boy in the West during the Civil war to the American diplomacy of 1920, and of his contacts with distinguished men of the period. As director of the Hall of Fame he has developed this patriotic enterprise into a national influence of great educational value. He holds the honorary degrees of Ph.D. of Earlham College (1889), A.M. of Yale (1891), and L.H.D. of New York University (1911). His foreign honors include the rank of commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy (1919) and of Saint Sava of Serbia (1920), officer of the order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus (1921), conferred by King Victor Emmanuel "as a mark of personal esteem and in recognition of work for good relations between Italy and the United States." He was one of the organizers in 1904 and secretary since then of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, organized as an outgrowth of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Its membership is limited to fifty drawn from the ranks of the Institute. Its object is the advancement of creative art in America, through addresses and publications by recognized authorities in each craft, and by the award of prizes and medals for distinction in the arts of painting, sculpture, music, architecture and literature. The founders, while planning the academy as an inspirational agency to foster American ideals in the arts, sought also to create the traditions of Old World academies, especially the French Academy. Mr. Johnson is an honorary member of the senate of New York university, a member of the Authors and Century clubs, Phi Beta Kappa society, Sons of the Revolution, Civil Service Reform Association, the France-America and Italy-America societies, the English-Speaking Union, and the American Forestry Association. He was married, Aug. 31, 1876, to Katharine McMahon of Washington, D. C., and has two children: Owen McMahon Johnson (q.v.), a novelist, and Agnes, wife of Frank H. Holden, of New York city.

**BLISS, Collins Pechin,** mechanical engineer, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Apr. 28, 1866, son of John Collins and Mary Newton (Pechin) Bliss. Thomas Bliss, the first of the American branch of the family, came from Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, in 1635, locating first at Braintree, Mass., and later at Hartford, Conn., and from him the line of descent is through his son Samuel and his wife Mary Leonard; Thomas and his wife Hannah Caldwell; Daniel and his wife Phebe Walker; Thomas Theodore and his wife —— Bartlett; Theodore and his wife Sarah Jones; and Robert Lewis and his wife Susan Collins, who were Mr. Bliss' grandparents. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He

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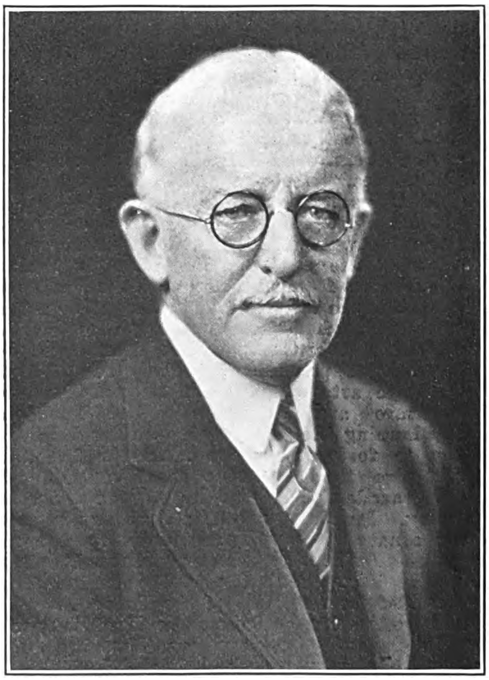
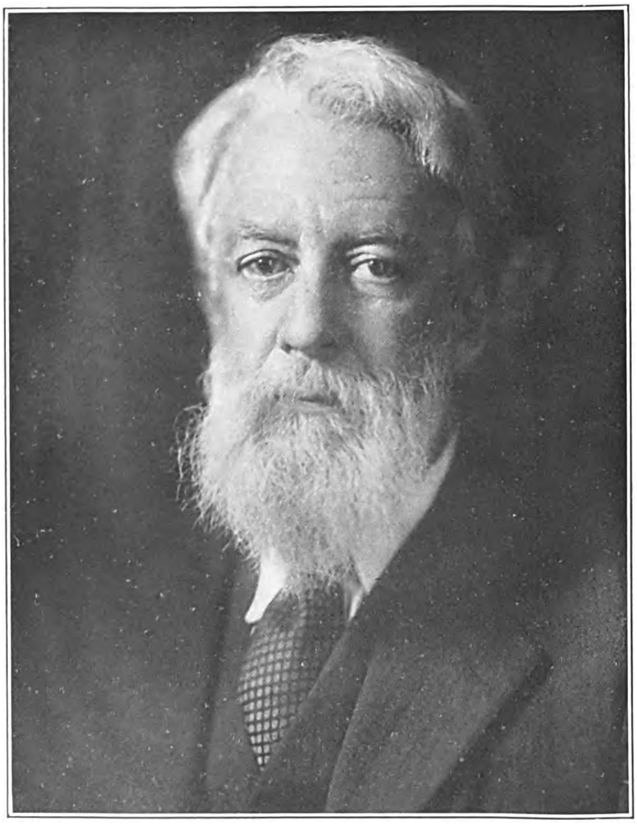
was educated at Princeton College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1888 and A.M. in 1891. He studied architecture at Columbia University and Cornell University, taking his Ph.B. degree at Columbia in 1891. During the summer of 1891 he was in the offices of McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York city, and then transferred to the Gregory Furnace Company, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1893. In that period he supervised the construction of several churches and commercial buildings in New York city, supplied the concrete for the state education building at Albany and worked on several state hospitals. During 1893–96 he was with the Globe Iron Works Co., shipbuilders, of Cleveland, O., and his interest then turned to engineering. In 1896 he joined the faculty of the New York University, with which he has been connected ever since. Beginning as instructor in mechanical engineering, he became assistant professor in 1900, professor and director of the testing laboratories in 1902, associate dean in



1927 and dean in 1930. In the laboratory he did much commercial testing and research. When, in 1923, the university responded to the public need of an organization to establish practical standards for the radio buyer, he took charge of the Popular Science Institute, which, in co-operation with "Popular Science Monthly," tested commercial apparatus of all sorts. The aeronautical courses were established permanently in 1925 by a $500,000 gift from Daniel Guggenheim. He was largely responsible, too, for the equipment of the Sage research laboratory through donations from interested industries. Aside from his work at the university, Prof. Bliss practiced engineering from 1900 to 1912, serving as expert in several law suits for the Manhattan elevated railway and in suits arising from the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He is the designer of an automatic stoker. He is consulting engineer of the bureau of standards at Washington, D. C.; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Standards Association, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, National Aeronautic Association, Reserve Aero Squadron, Princeton Engineering Association and Army Ordnance Association. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. His hobby is fishing. He was married, June 1, 1898, to Jessamine, daughter of George Coon, of Cleveland, O., and they had three children: Margaret, wife of Lawrence H. Dahman, Miriam Jessamine and John Collins Bliss.

**WASHINGTON, Henry Stephens**, petrologist, was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 15, 1867, son of George and Eleanor Phoebe (Stephens) Washington. His family is related to that of George Washington. He was educated principally by his father, attending school for only two years before entering Yale University in 1882. He maintained a chemical laboratory when he was only twelve years old. He was graduated A.B. at Yale in 1886 and A.M. in 1888, serving as assistant in physics during 1886–88. He attended the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, during 1888–1894 and studied petrography under Prof. Ferdinand Zirkel at Leipzig, 1892–93, receiving the Ph.D. degree, summa cum laude, at Leipzig in 1893. While in Athens he became interested in Greek archaeology and took part in several excavations in Greece. He was assistant to Prof. Edward S. Dana in mineralogy at Yale University during 1895–96 and from 1896 to 1912 was engaged in scientific studies in his own laboratory at Locust, N. J. Since 1912 he has been petrologist of the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C. In the World war he studied the sources and production of potash at the geophysical laboratory and elsewhere, 1917–18, and was chemical associate, July, 1918-March, 1919, and scientific attaché, March-October, 1919, at the U. S. embassy in Rome, Italy. Dr. Washington has specialized in the study of petrology and petrography and he is a recognized authority on the chemical composition of igneous rocks and the chemical analysis of rocks and minerals. He has made valuable contributions to the classification of igneous rocks, especially relating to their chemistry, their chemical analysis and the distribution of the elements in the rocks of the earth. He has also studied volcanoes, active and extinct, in many countries. He was decorated with the rank of cavalier in the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1927 for geological work in Italy since 1890. Dr. Washington is the author of "Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks," with Whitman Cross, Joseph P. Iddings, and Louis V. Pirsson (1903); "Chemical Analyses of Igneous Rocks" U. S. Geological Survey, professional paper No. 14 (1903); "The Roman Comagmatic Region," Carnegie Institution, No. 57 (1906); "Manual of the Chemical Analysis of Rocks" (1904, 4th ed. 1930); and "Chemical Analyses of Igneous Rocks," U. S. Geological Survey, professional paper No. 99 (1917). He is a fellow of the Archaeological Society of America and the Geological Society of America and is a member of The Mineralogical Society of America (president, 1924), Mineralogical Society (London), Geological Society of London, National Academy



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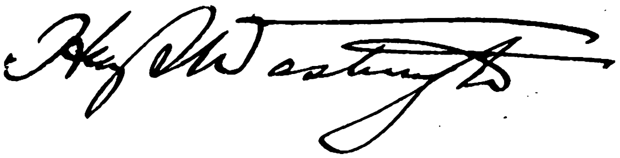

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Charles A. Coolidge

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of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Maya Society, Archaeological Society of Washington, Sociedad Española de Historia Natural, Società Geologica d'Italia, Società dei Zelanti (Sicily), Accademia dei Lincei (Rome), Turin Academy of Sciences, Society of Naturalists of Modena and Academy of Sciences, Paris. He was a delegate to the International Geophysical and Geodetic Union at Brussels in 1919 and at Rome in 1922, and delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Honolulu in 1920. He was married, Oct. 25, 1893, to Martha Rose, daughter of Seth R. Beckwith, M.D.

**COOLIDGE, Charles Allerton,** architect, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1858, son of David Hill and Isabella (Shurtleff) Coolidge, and descendant of John and Mary Coolidge, natives of England, who settled at Watertown, Mass. in 1631. He was educated at the Hopkinson School of Boston and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1881. While in college he was one of the original founders of the "Harvard Lampoon," and following his graduation, took a special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He spent a year in the office of Ware & Van Brunt and two years with H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, Mass. In 1886 the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge was organized to carry on the work left unfinished at Mr. Richardson's death. His partners were George F. Shepley and Charles H. Rutan, and the firm was in existence until 1915. In that year the firm of Coolidge & Shattuck was formed with George C. Shattuck and since 1924 Mr. Coolidge has been a member of the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott. Mr. Coolidge has not been limited in his designs to any one type of building. Examples of his work, which are scattered all over the United States, include buildings for Stanford University, California; the Ames building and the buildings of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Merchants' National Bank, Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard medical school, Children's Hospital, Boston Lying-In Hospital and health units for the George R. White fund, in Boston; the Harvard freshman dormitories, Lehman hall, Fogg art museum, the chemical laboratories, the indoor athletic building, Harkness house units, Langdell hall, in Cambridge; the medical school, Tower group and Harper Memorial library of the University of Chicago, and the public library, Art Institute, Corn Exchange Bank building and Harris Trust building in Chicago; buildings for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York and Princeton; the medical school and hospital group for Western Reserve University and Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; the medical school and hospital group for Vanderbilt University, and the medical school and hospital group for New York Hospital and Cornell University, New York city. In 1899 Mr. Coolidge was appointed American architect of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition and for seven years he served as park commissioner of the city of Boston. He is clerk of the Home for Aged Men, Boston, and an overseer of Harvard College and a member of the planning board. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati (president, 1930), the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Somerset and Harvard clubs of Boston; Country Club of Brookline; Century Association and University Club of New York; Chicago Club of Chicago; Laurentian Club of Quebec, and the Moisie Salmon Club. In 1901 he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and the honorary degree of Art.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1906. In politics he is a Republican; and in religion an Episcopalian, holding the office of vestryman in Trinity Church, Boston. He finds his chief recreation in trout and salmon fishing and duck shooting. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30, 1889, to Julia, daughter of John Rutledge Shepley, of St. Louis, and they had four children: Mary, wife of Gordon S. Rentschler, of New York city; Isabel, wife of Dr. T. D. Cunningham, of Cambridge, Mass.; Julia, wife of Frederick Deane, of Boston, and Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., a lawyer of Boston.

**WEITZEL, George Thomas,** lawyer and diplomat, was born at Frankfort, Ky., June 23, 1873, son of Jerome and Caroline (Boland) Weitzel. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1894 and LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1897. He was admitted to the Missouri bar and practiced his profession at St. Louis, until 1896, serving as associate attorney for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and secretary of the executive committee of the St. Louis Bar Association during 1902–06. In 1907 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him secretary of the American legation in Costa Rica, where he served as charge d'affaires; later he represented the state department in Mexico and Central America on various special occasions. He acted as diplomatic adviser to Adm. Kimball of the Nicaraguan expeditionary squadron in 1909 and was special agent at the American embassy at Mexico city during the Madero revolution in 1910. The following year he was appointed American minister to Nicaragua and in behalf of the United States he negotiated the Chamorro-Weitzel treaty in 1913 giving the United States an option on a canal route and naval base in Fonseca bay. Upon the outbreak of the World war he was sent as a special envoy to assist the American ambassador at Constantinople, 1914–15. Mr. Weitzel had served in Porto Rico in the Spanish-American war in battery "A," field artillery, St. Louis, and was a graduate of the Plattsburg military training camp in 1915. When the United States entered the World war he was commissioned major in the judge advocate general's department and assigned to the provost marshal general's office to hear appeals in draft cases. During the first part of 1918 he was assistant judge advocate of the central department at Chicago, Ill., and during June-August, 1918, served as judge advocate of Camp Humphreys, Va. He was transferred to the war plans division of the general staff in charge of matters of international law and diplomatic usage in August and held that position until the end of the war, being discharged with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in July, 1919. He was selected by the Pershing board as one of the officers qualified by "education, military training and character," for general staff duty. Since 1921, Col. Weitzel has been practicing law in Washington, first as a member of the firm of Goodwin, Weitzel &

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Bresnahan, and more recently by himself. He specializes in international law, on which he is a leading authority, and matters before the various departments of the government and is counsel for several foreign legations and general counsel for the American Automobile Association. He was one of the seven incorporators of the American Law Institute in 1923. He is the author of "American Policy in Nicaragua" (1916) and "International Law and the General Staff" (1918). He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the American Legion. He was married Dec. 2, 1914, to Muriel Fairford, of New York city.

**WILLIAMS, Walter,** journalist and 14th president of the University of Missouri (1931–..), was born at Boonville, Mo., July 2, 1864, son of Marcus and Mary (Littlepage) Williams, natives of Virginia. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Boonville "Topic." When twenty he became editor and part owner of the Boonville "Advertiser," the oldest Democratic newspaper in central Missouri. In 1889 he sold his interest in the "Advertiser," and was editor of the Columbia, Mo., "Herald," a weekly newspaper, during

1890–1908. Unlike the usual news sheet the "Herald" was printed on book paper in magazine form, and it embraced the whole domain of human interests, making it known as "the model country weekly of America." Meanwhile he established, in 1895, "The Country Editor," a monthly magazine devoted to the interest of newspaper men which he published for five years. He was also editor of the "St. Louis Presbyterian" (1897–99) and the "Daily State Tribune," of Jefferson City, Mo. (1894–1902). Appointed a commissioner to interest the foreign press in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he made a tour of the world in 1902–04, visiting newspaper offices in Europe, Africa and Asia. Throughout his journalistic career Mr. Williams maintained that special training should be given for journalism, the same as for law, medicine, engineering, and other professions. Becoming chairman of the executive committee of the board of curators of the University of Missouri in 1898, he lost no opportunity to press this theory and in 1908 the first school of journalism in the world, with a separate faculty and laboratory equipment, was established by him at the University of Missouri. Disposing of the "Herald," now a daily with a weekly edition, and resigning as a curator of the university, he became dean of the school and professor of the history and principles of journalism, a position he still holds. He was acting president of the university from June to December, 1930, and after Jan. 1, 1931, president. Under his leadership the University of Missouri school of journalism has become as firmly established as any branch of the institution. Students have gone to it from every state in the Union and many foreign countries. It is world famous as the first school of its kind and one of the few which give a complete journalistic curriculum, consisting of fifty-seven courses, covering every branch of newspaper management and production and publishes a daily newspaper and a weekly newspaper in its own plant. It gives a distinctive degree on the completion of four years' work. The school, which has graduated 1,000 students in twenty years, is an expression of Mr. Williams' personality and a monument to his vision, resourcefulness and perseverance and its influence and ideals have extended to all parts of the United States and abroad. He has been president of the Missouri Press Association (1887), the National Editorial Association (1895), the North America section of the International Press Congress at Berne, Switzerland (1902), the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism (1916) and the Press Congress of the World, 1915–25 (now honorary president). He was the organizer and secretary of the World's Press Parliament, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, and director of the International Press Congress, San Francisco, Calif., in 1915. He was exchange professor at the National University of Mexico in 1925. A Presbyterian in religion, he has been president of the Boone County Sunday School Association and the Christian Endeavor Union and for years taught one of the largest Sunday school classes in the country. He is a former president of the Missouri School Boards' Association and of the Columbia board of education. Mr. Williams is a fellow of the British Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalism of Great Britain, and the National Press Club, of Washington, the Sigma Delta Chi and Kappa Tau Alpha fraternities, and is a 33rd degree Mason. He is the author of "How the Cap'n Saved the Day" (1901); "Some Saints and Some Sinners in the Holy Land" (1902); "The State of Missouri" (1904); "History of Missouri" (1908); "Missouri Since the Civil War" (1909); "From Missouri to the Isle of Mull" (1909); "Eloquent Sons of the South" (1909); "The Practice of Journalism" (1911); "History of Northeast Missouri" (1914); "History of Northwest Missouri" (1915) and "The World's Journalism" (1915); "Journalism—The Newest Weapon for Democ-

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racy" (1919); "The Press Congress of the World in Hawaii" (1922); "The Press Congress of the World in Switzerland" (1928). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Missouri Valley College in 1906, Kansas State Agricultural College in 1909, and Washington University in 1926. He was married at Vermont, Mo., June 30, 1892, to Hulda, daughter of George Harned, of Vermont. They had three children: Walter (dec.) Helen (wife of John F. Rhodes) and Edwin Moss Williams. Mrs. Williams died in 1918 and he was married: (2) Oct. 22, 1927, to Sara Lawrence Lockwood, of Columbia, Mo.

**BURLESON, Hugh Latimer,** Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Northfield, Minn., Apr. 25, 1865, son of Solomon Stevens and Abigail (Pomeroy) Burleson, and a descendant of Sir Edward Burleson, of County Durham, England, who settled in Connecticut in the 18th century. His father, a native of Oneida Castle, N. Y., was a pioneer settler in Minnesota, and was a lawyer and editor before entering the ministry. All of his five sons entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Burleson was graduated A.B. at Racine College in 1887, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1889. He studied theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York, receiving the degree of B.D. in 1893. Meanwhile, he had taught for three years in Kemper Hall, Davenport, Ia. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1893, and priest, 1894. He was curate at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city, one year; rector of St. Mark's Church, Waupaca, Wis., during 1894–98; assistant at St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., 1898–1900, and dean of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, N. D., 1900–09. He was then for seven years editorial secretary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, with headquarters in New York city, and editor of "Spirit of Missions" during 1913–16. In the latter year he was elected and consecrated as Protestant Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, at Sioux Falls. In 1928 he became assistant to the presiding bishop of the Episcopal church, and in that connection was acting bishop of Honolulu in 1929. He is author of "The Conquest of the Continent" (1911); "Our Church and Our Country" (1918), and "An Officer of the Line" (1911). The "North Dakota Sheaf" was edited by him during 1900–09, and since 1918 he has been editor of the "South Dakota Churchman." During the World war he was a member of the state committee on food conservation. Hobart College gave him the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1913, and the General Theological Seminary conferred upon him the D.D. degree in 1922. He is a member of the National Arts and the Clergy clubs, of New York city. He was married, Apr. 4, 1894, to Helen Steele, daughter of Augustin B. Ely, of New York city, and they have one child, John Ely Burleson.

**LOW, Benjamin Robbins Curtis,** lawyer and poet, was born at Fairhaven, Mass., June 22, 1880, son of William Gilman and Lois Robbins (Curtis) Low. The family, one of the earliest established in America, was founded by Thomas Low, who came from England about 1630 and settled in Essex, Mass. From Thomas and his wife Margaret Todd the line descends through their son Thomas and his wife Martha Boreman; their son David and his wife Mary Lamb; their son David and his wife Susanne Low; their son David and his wife Abigail Choate; their son David and his wife Hannah Haskell; their son Seth Low and his wife Mary Porter; and their son William Henry and his wife Anne Davison Bedell, who were Mr. Low's grandparents. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Robbins Curtis (q.v.), a justice of the U. S. supreme court. His uncle, Seth Low (q.v.), was president of Columbia College and mayor of New York city and his father is a lawyer of New York city. From St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., Benjamin Low entered Yale, where he was graduated A.B. in 1902. He took the LL.B. degree at the Harvard Law School in 1905 and in the meantime was admitted to the New York bar in 1904. He first practiced his profession with the New York firm of Butler, Notman & Mynderse, and for

three years with DeForest Brothers. In 1909 he was one of the founders of the firm of Low, Miller and Low, a partnership that continued until 1923, when it was reorganized as Hoes, Low & Miller. Mr. Low withdrew from the firm in 1928 upon becoming general counsel for the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York city. While devoting most of his time to the law he has pursued literature as an avocation throughout his scant leisure and as a poet has won considerable note. His published verse comprises "The Sailor Who Has Sailed" (1911); "A Wand and Strings" (1913); "The House That Was" (1915); "The Pursuit of Happiness" (1919); "Broken Music" (1920); "Darkening Sea" (1925); "Winged Victory" (1927); "To the Funeral Pyre of Shelley" (1929), and "Roland" (1930). Among his single poems his "Jack O'Dreams," "A Pathway to the Stars," "The Vigil-at-Arms," and "The Little Boy to the Locomotive" are widely known. He has

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also written "Seth Low" (1925), a biography of his uncle, his only work in prose. His verse has literary finish and intellectual appeal, with a sure and musical touch and well-balanced restraint in expression. His work has received high praise from critics, both American and European. "In his complete humanity," wrote a New York Times critic, "he stands shoulders above his fellows. His philosophy, unashamed of life but never shameless, marks him out as a poet to be noted and admired," and the London Daily Telegraph said: "Here is a poet who not only sings well, but one who also has the singing matter in him, who is something more than the cultured master of metres, who is, indeed, the most remarkable poetic 'voice' that we have heard from America for a long time." During the World war period of 1917–18 he served in the equipment and procurement divisions of the ordnance department, U. S. army, was commissioned a captain and promoted to major. He is a member of the New York state, county and city bar associations; politically he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Century, University, Mid-Day, Grolier and Yale clubs of New York, the Elihu Club of Yale, and the Phi Beta Kappa honor society. Mr. Low was married, Feb. 15, 1922, to Virginia, daughter of Theodore B. Wagner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has two children, Caroline and Malcolm Scollay Low.

**BURSUM, Holm Olaf,** U. S. senator (1921–25), was born at Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 10, 1867, son of Frank O. and Maria (Hilton) Bursum, both natives of Norway, who emigrated in 1865 and settled on an Iowa farm. His father died in 1869 and his mother when he was eleven, and after that he was thrown on his own resources for an education. After 1881 he resided in New Mexico, removed first to Raton, thence to San Antonio, N. M., and to Fort Wingate where he was employed in freighting and contracting and became interested in mining, sheep raising and other enterprises. He was sheriff of Socorro county during 1894–98, state assemblyman in 1898–99 and superintendent of the territorial penitentiary, 1899–1906. In 1904 he became chairman of the Republican territorial central committee and leader of his party, filling the position with great credit and leading his party to victory in every campaign down to and including the election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1910, of which he was Republican floor leader. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1904, 1908 and 1912, being largely responsible for the incorporation into the Republican national platform of 1908 of the definite statehood plank. In the convention of 1912 he supported Roosevelt but refused to bolt the regular nominee, Mr. Taft. He was unsuccessful candidate for governor of New Mexico in 1911. Gov. Mechem appointed him U. S. senator March 11, 1921, to succeed Albert B. Fall, who had resigned to become secretary of the interior and in the following September was reguarly elected to complete the term. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on pensions and he worked zealously in behalf of former soldiers. He took an active part in the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, the wool schedule of which he championed, and was largely responsible for the basis of the present tariff on wool. He wrote the Pueblo Indian land bill, having for its purpose all the land titles over which there had been controversies for seventy-five years. The bill was debated throughout the 67th and 68th congresses and was finally passed in 1925. Mr. Bursum was rarely absent from duty during his four years' service in the senate which terminated March 4, 1925. He was married, Aug. 3, 1898, to Lulu Moore, of Silver City, New Mexico, and they have four children: Clara, Ruth, Holm, Jr., and Betty Bursum.

**BOLE, Benjamin Patterson,** publisher, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 23, 1873, son of Joseph Kirkpatrick and Melinda Eliza (Patterson) Bole and grandson of Robert Alexander and Euphemia (Kirkpatrick) Bole. His grandfather came to the United States from County Down, Ireland, in 1843, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father was secretary and later managing director of the Otis Steel Co., and in 1893 organized and was president of the American Steel Casting Co. (now the American Steel Foundries Co.). Benjamin Bole was graduated at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, with a Ph.B. degree in 1896 and studied law at the Franklin T. Backus law school of the same university, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1899. He was admitted to the Ohio bar after completing his law course and practiced in Cleveland until 1913 when he withdrew from the law to enter business pursuits. Since then he has been president of the Hollenden Hotel Co. He was president of the Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd., from 1913 to 1929, and the Dominion Salt Co. during 1920–28 and was vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company of Cleveland during 1913–29, becoming chairman of the executive committee in 1923. He was elected president of the latter corporation and chairman of the executive committee in 1929 and still holds that office. He is also a director of the Cleveland Trust Co., Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., and the Island Creek Coal Co. and its subsidiaries. Mr. Bole was a member of Troop A, Ohio national guard, during 1896–98 and served in the Spanish-American war as sergeant major and later as sergeant in the 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry. In 1917 he entered the first training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and was commissioned captain of cavalry in August, 1917, and in the following October was transferred to the field artillery with the same rank. He was promoted to major, field artillery, in January, 1918, and went overseas in June, 1918, as commander of the motor battalion, 308th ammunition train, 158 field artillery brigade. He participated with his command in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and after the armistice accompanied the army of occupation into Germany, where he remained until January, 1918. He now holds a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the field artillery reserve, U. S. army. Mr. Bole is a member of the Kirtland Country, Chagrin Valley Hunt, University and Midday clubs, Cleveland, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, New York city. He was married at Bratenahl, O., Sept. 2, 1907, to Roberta, daughter of Liberty Emery Holden (q.v.), for many years publisher of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer." They have one son, Benjamin Patterson Bole, Jr.

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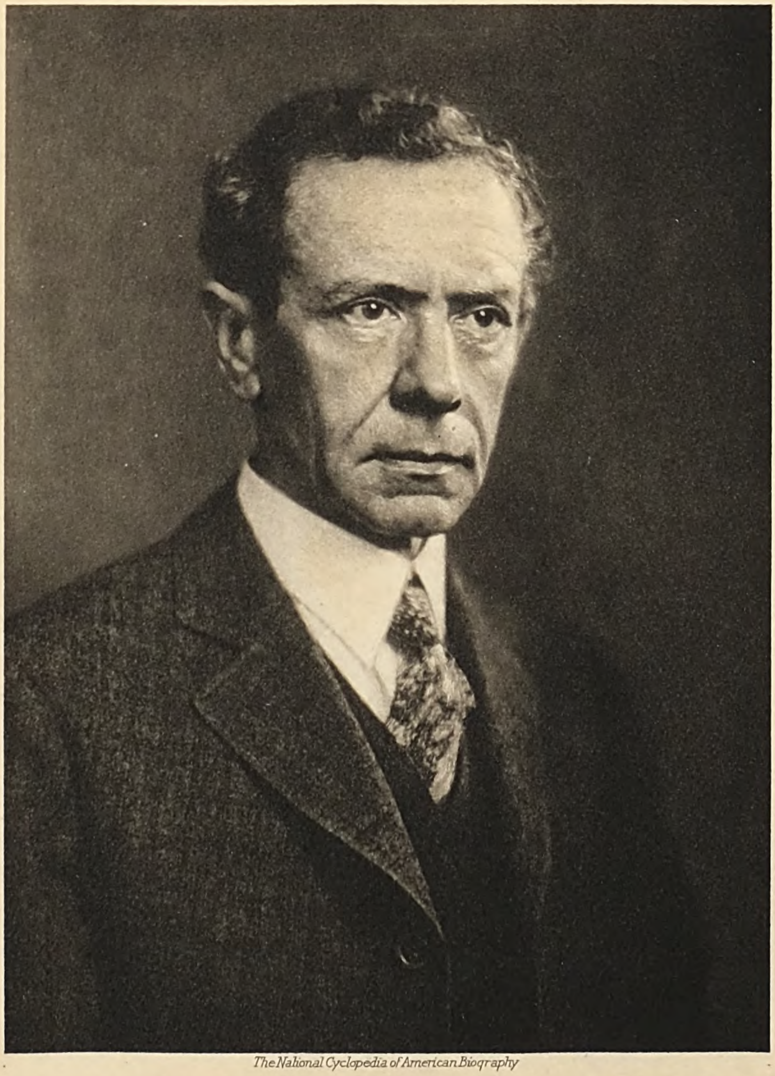

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

B P Bole

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

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**MARKLE, John,** coal operator and philanthropist, was born at Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 15, 1858, son of George Bushar and Emily A. (Robison) Markle. His father (q.v. for genealogy) was one of the outstanding pioneers in the anthracite coal industry. John Markle received his preparatory education at the Alexander Military Institute, White Plains, N. Y., and studied mining engineering at Lafayette College, where he was graduated E.M. in 1880. In his junior year he was elected president of his class for life. While at college his father required him to spend his summer vacations working in the mines to combine practical experience with theoretical training, in preparation for his future career. Four months after his graduation it became necessary because of his father's failing health for him to assume charge of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. and the Jeddo mine which it operated. In spite of his youth he proved himself equal to the responsibility, displaying from the first initiative, leadership and a genius for consummating swift and practical decisions which characterized his entire business career. Within a few years he had won his way to the front rank of coal executives. Evidence of his exceptional capacity and resourcefulness was given in the construction of the Jeddo drainage tunnel, one of the most noted engineering achievements in the history of the anthracite industry. In 1886 a flood filled two large mines, the Ebervale and Harleigh, directly west of the Jeddo property. As the cost of draining the mines by pumping had been estimated at $250,000,000, they were abandoned although among the richest in the anthracite region. Mr. Markle conceived the idea of constructing a tunnel under the flooded mines to drain them and safeguard them against other similar disasters, with a lateral tunnel extending beneath the Jeddo property for a like purpose. He leased the Ebervale and purchased the Harleigh mines in 1889 and at a cost of $1,000,000 the Jeddo tunnel was bored under Butler mountain through three miles of solid rock, the flooded workings were drained and placed in operation again. The tunnel not only acts as a guarantee against floods but reduces the operating cost by providing a permanent drain in place of the expensive pumping required in most mines. From the time he took over the management of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. until December, 1926, when he sold its successor, the Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., he never failed to pay an annual dividend in spite of extended and costly labor disturbances and business depressions; at the same time he increased the original capital of $1,600,000 to $5,000,000 out of earnings, and the annual output from 365,000 to 1,750,000 tons. His profound concern for the welfare and happiness of his workmen and their families expressed itself in the building of homes with modern conveniences, liberal wages, playgrounds for the children, and provision for the aged, the sick and the disabled. Mr. Markle attended the strike conference called by President Roosevelt in 1902 and acted as spokesman for the operators. The versatility of his genius was shown in fields remote from the coal industry. In 1900 he became president of the Sprague Electric Co., which had never been on a paying basis and was then in a precarious condition. He reorganized the company, developed a market for its products, converted it into a prosperous concern and sold it shortly afterwards to the General Electric Co. at a price which repaid the stockholders for the unproductive years and returned a profit besides. He was interested in many other corporations and was a director of the Industrial Finance Corporation, Morris Plan Co., Positype Corporation of America, Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co., Mayfield Construction Co. and the Bunnell-Stevens Co. He retired from active business in 1926 and has since devoted his time and wealth to philanthropic causes. His gifts include the public library in Hazelton as a memorial to his parents, 1912; $100,000 to the McAuley water street mission in New York for a dormitory for outcast men, called "John Markle House" (1926); $500,000 to Lafayette College for the John Markle mining engineering hall and an endowment fund of $400,000 for the building (1928); $250,000 to the ministerial pension fund of the Reformed Church in America (1928); and $500,000 to the Salvation Army for a seventeen-story hotel for business women, known as the John and Mary R. Markle memorial (1928). In 1927 he established the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, to promote the advancement of knowledge among the people of the United States, and to promote the welfare of mankind by building or aiding schools, hospitals, charitable institutions, medical research agencies, etc. He is president of this foundation and associated with him as members are J. Pierpont Morgan, Junius S. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien and Seward Prosser. Mr. Markle was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1899 and is its vice-president. He was married in New York city, Apr. 22, 1884, to Mary Estelle, daughter of John Norris Robinson, who died without issue in 1927, and later to Mrs. J. Hood.

**O'BRIEN, Frederick,** author, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 16, 1869, son of William J. and Catherine (McCarthy) O'Brien, and grandson of John O'Brien, who emigrated from Ireland to Baltimore in 1820. His father was a Baltimore lawyer, a congressman for two terms (1873–77) and judge of the Baltimore orphan's court. Educated in parochial schools, Frederick O'Brien first sought acquaintance with the world in 1886 as a sailor, and then studied law at the University of Maryland. Thereafter he wandered as a casual worker for three years in various sections of the United States. In Ohio he drifted into journalism and reported for the Marion "Star" and Columbus "Despatch" in 1894–95. He then went to New York city where he was on the "Journal" and "Telegram" in 1896–97, and was next in San Francisco on the "Chronicle" and "Examiner" in 1897–99, and in Mexico the latter year. He began his intimate contacts with the South Seas by a residence in Hawaii as news editor of the Honolulu "Advertiser" in 1900–01. He acted as correspondent for the New York "Commercial" in San Francisco, China and Japan, passing therefrom to the Philippines, where he was publisher and editor of the Manila "Cablenews" during 1902–09. In this period he was also correspondent of the New York "Herald," covering the Orient, and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–05, and making a voyage round the world. He was in California again in 1910 when he wrote for newspapers and owned and edited the Riverside "Enterprise" and Oxnard "Courier" until 1913. A further stay in the South Seas intervened, from which he returned in the World war period

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to enlist his services. He was recorder for the California railroad commission in 1915–17, acting U. S. food administrator in that state in 1917, and acting director of the U. S. food administration's department of education in Washington until the war's close. The South Seas again called him in 1919, when he edited the Manila "Times." He has since resumed his role of world traveler, made voyages to Polynesia, Melanesia, and the Orient, and revisited Europe, Africa, the Antilles and Latin America. Frederick O'Brien is chiefly known for his travel books, which record his adventures and impressions in the latitudes of Oceania. He made the South Seas his field, already well scanned by travel writers before him, but, unlike his forerunners on the scene, he wrote of it entertainingly and brought to this theme the gifts of an essayist as well as those of an inspired wayfarer. By temperament he could not unfold the conventional, cut-and-dried narrative typical of a prosaic and literal-minded observer preoccupied with realistic description. He rather saw in the South Seas a realm of dreams and as a weaver of delicate scenic phantasies wrought a literary magic from what he beheld. He knew his craft and out of the fulness of a ripe experience laid on brilliant color without overwriting. His pages are illumined by his Celtic imagination and personality, and he glorified what he saw by endowing the picture with all the prismatic hues of an enthusiastic eye. "The result," as one reviewer commented, "was an outpouring of beautiful words and lovely images and the making of prose per se into an exquisite tapestry, woven by hands that tenderly and deftly touch each thread of sound." His "White Shadows of the South Seas" (1919); "Mystic Isles of the South Seas" (1921), and "Atolls of the Sun" (1922) achieved a wide popularity and were translated and published in several European languages. For awhile the South Seas flourished as a literary vogue, inspired by his description of experiences in French Polynesia. His name has since been familiar to magazine readers in America and England as a travel writer and fictionist. His "White Shadows in the South Seas" was made into a movie, and was perhaps the last of the notable silent pictures. Mr. O'Brien is a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the Coffee House and Explorers Club of New York city. He was married in 1897 to Gertrude, daughter of Wakefield Frye, of Belfast, Me.

**BEACH, Amy Marcy Cheney (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach),** pianist and composer, was born at Henniker, N. H., Sept. 5, 1867, daughter of Charles Abbott and Clara Imogene (Marcy) Cheney, of old New England ancestry. In her infancy she could sing many tunes correctly, play the piano and even compose waltzes. At seven she made several public appearances, rendering on the piano selections from Beethoven and Chopin and one of her own waltzes. She studied the piano and harmony under Junius W. Hill, Ernst Perabo and Carl Baermann. Afterwards she was self-taught in musical theory and composition, studying fugue, form, counterpoint and instrumentation alone from textbooks. In 1883 at the age of sixteen, she made her debut as a pianist at the Boston Music Hall in Moscheles G minor concerto, opus 60, with full orchestra. When only seventeen she played with the Boston Symphony and Theodore Thomas orchestras. Her celebrated "Mass in E Flat," for solo voices, chorus, orchestra and organ, the composition of which was begun in 1886 and occupied three years, was produced by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston in 1892 with the aid of a quartet of noted singers, including Mrs. Carl Alves and Campanini, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was the first composition of a woman given by that old and conservative musical body. The same year a similar distinction came to her as the first woman composer on the program of the New York Symphony Society, under Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor, which produced her dramatic scena and aria from Schiller's "Mary Stuart" sung by Mrs. Alves. In 1893 her "Festival Jubilate," for chorus and orchestra, was played in Chicago by Theodore Thomas on the occasion of the dedication of the Woman's Building of the World's Fair. Her other compositions include "Gaelic," symphony in E minor, opus 32; "The Rose of Avontown," a cantata for female voices; "The Minstrel and the King," ballad for male voices; "Sylvania," a wedding cantata for mixed voices; "Help Us, O God," motet for mixed voices; "Jephthah's Daughter," aria; a concerto for piano and orchestra, first played by the composer with the Boston Symphony Orchestra; "The Sea Fairies"; "The Chambered Nautilus"; a quintet for piano and strings; "Variations for Flute and String Quartet," "Service in A," and many songs, anthems and piano pieces. As characterized by the "Musical Courier," Mrs. Beach's gifts lie in "a spontaneity of inspiration which brings to the subject matter in hand a freshness and originality that stamps each composition an individual masterpiece in its own way." She spent the years 1911–14 in Europe giving recitals of her own and other composers' works in leading cities, including her sonata for piano and violin. She played her concerto for piano and orchestra with the Berlin, Leipzig and Hamburg Philharmonic orchestras, her "Gaelic" symphony being also heard in the two latter cities. Both as composer and pianist she won instant and cordial recognition from the public, critics and fellow musicians, who acclaimed her works on their own merits with an entire absence of discrimination against her on account of sex or nationality. Her later compositions, many of which were written abroad, include the official hymn composed for the Panama-Pacific exposition of 1915. Since her return to America Mrs. Beach has played her concerto with the orchestras of the large cities, besides recitals of varied works, and continues to add to her compositions, which aggregate more than 300 separate works. She is an honorary member of the Boston Browning Society. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon her by the University of New Hampshire in 1928. She was married, Dec. 2, 1885, to Dr. Henry Harris Aubrey Beach (q.v.).

**MORGAN, William McKendree,** chief justice, was born in Adams county, Ill., Dec. 2, 1869, son of John Milton and Mary (Gooding) Morgan. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas, to which his parents removed in his boyhood, the Kansas Normal School at Ft. Scott and the normal school and business college at Harper. Removing to Idaho in 1892 he studied law at Moscow, was admitted to the bar in 1894,

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach

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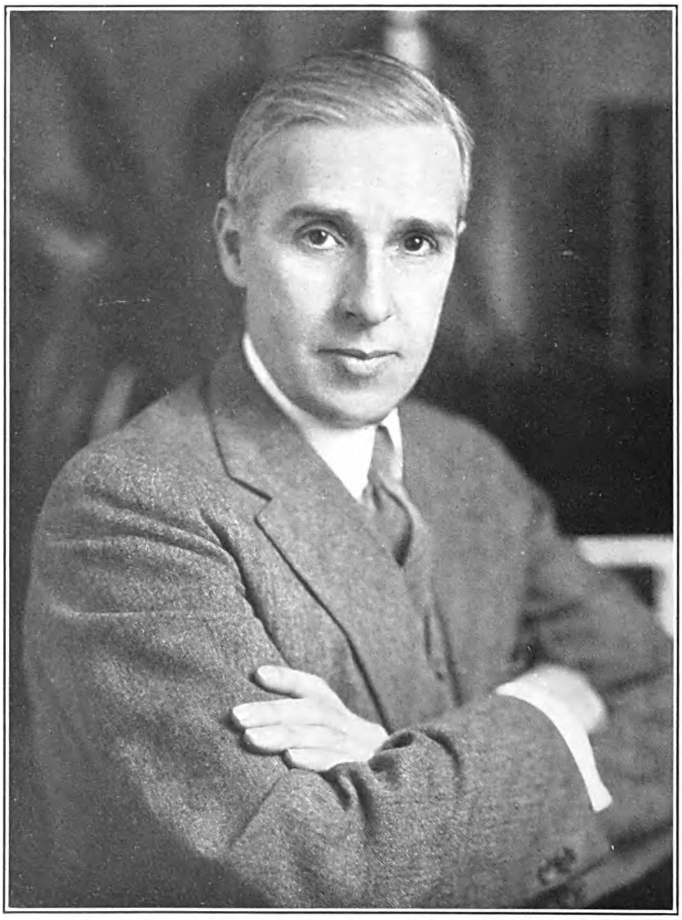

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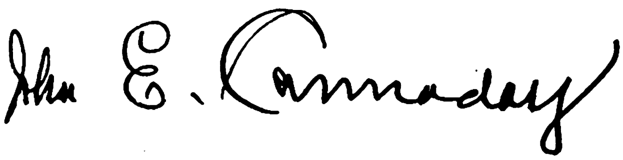

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and established a practice in Moscow. He soon won prestige as a leading citizen and a successful practitioner and was elected to the state legislature 1897 for one term. He received the LL.M. degree from Georgetown University in 1899. He was mayor of Moscow during 1906–08 and in 1911 was again sent to the Idaho house of representatives. Meanwhile he was adding to his reputation as a lawyer of judicial qualities of mind. In 1914 the resignation of two members of the Idaho supreme bench and the death of a third, made necessary an almost total reorganization of the court and Mr. Morgan was elected one of the justices and served as chief justice from Aug. 1, 1915, for a term of six years. Since 1921 he has been practicing in Boise, Ida. His opinions are to be found in the state reports from volume 26 to 33 inclusive. Judge Morgan was married July 22, 1895, to Emma M. Friedline, of Moscow, Ida., and has three children, Mrs. Pearl Smith, Arthur P. and Grace Morgan.

**CANNADAY, John Egerton,** surgeon, was born at Floyd, Va., Mar. 17, 1873, son of John Brown and Martha Jane (Ingram) Cannaday, grandson of Charles and Mary (Ingram) Cannaday, and great-grandson of James, son of William and Elizabeth (Raikes) Cannaday, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his preparatory training at Montgomery Academy and Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and was graduated M.D. at the University College of Medicine at Richmond, in 1901. He served a year's internship at St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, and in 1902 was appointed surgeon in charge of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, Hansford, W. Va., which had been established by the Episcopal church. He remained there until 1908, after which he spent several months visiting European clinics. He then located at Charleston, W. Va., where he became connected with the Charleston General Hospital, first as visiting surgeon, and since 1924 as chief of staff, medical director and president. Dr. Cannaday's practice has for many years been limited to general surgery. He has been particularly interested in the surgery incident to diseases of and injuries to bones and joints and the various disorders of the gallbladder, stomach and intestines and the prostate gland. He was the first surgeon to publish an article describing and advocating the use of tincture of iodine in the preparation of the skin for operative incisions; and he devised various improvements in technic, particularly in regard to the treatment of fractures. At the Charleston General Hospital his administrative ability has effected a general growth and improved standing of the hospital; the hospital work was organized and divided into various departments, viz. genito-urinary, orthopedic, obstetric, gynecological, neurological, radiological and pathological, and outstanding physicians and surgeons put in charge of each major department. In addition to his position as chief surgeon, he is also the head of the general surgical service. As a major in the medical corps during the World war (1917–19) he served as recruiting officer for the medical reserve corps, as medical aide to the governor, and on duty in the base hospitals at Camp Custer, Fort Sheridan and Camp Sherman. At Camp Crane he was attached to base hospital unit 139, as chief of the surgical service. He was also chief of the surgical service at the hospitals at Fort Sheridan and Camp Sherman. He was president of the examining board for nurses in West Virginia during the administration of Governor Hatfield, 1913–17. Among his more important contributions to medical and surgical journals are the following: "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen" (Med. Record, 1905); "Some of the Uses of Iodine in Surgical Practice" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1906); "The Present Status of Conservatism in the Surgical Treatment of Tubes and Ovaries" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., Vol. XLVII); "Iodine and Some of its Uses in Surgical Work" (Amer. Med., vol. I); "Conservative Surgery of Arms and Legs" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., Vol. XLVIII); "Origin of the Use of Iodine for Skin Sterilization" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., Vol. LXXI); Long Resections of the Intestine" (Annals of Surg., April, 1919); "Gallbladder Disease" (Internat. Jour. Med. and Surg., Feb., 1926); "The Importance of Peritonization in Abdominal Surgery" (Surg. Gynec. and Obstet., June, 1929). He is a charter member of the American College of Surgeons, former president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Surgeons Association, and a member of the American, West Virginia and Kanawha County Medical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, and the Edgewood Country Club. In politics he is independent, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He is fond of outdoor life, particularly of walking and riding. He was twice married: (1) in 1910, to Margaret Stuart, daughter of Gen. John Edward Roller, of Harrisonburg, Va., and (2) at Charleston, W. Va., in 1927, to Ellen Carr, daughter of Dr. Thomas S. Tompkins, of St. Albans, W. Va. By the first union he had a son and a daughter, John Egerton, Jr., and Margaret Roller; and by the second, a son, Thomas Blandford Cannaday.

**ELKINS, Davis,** U. S. senator (1919–25) and banker, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1876, son of Stephen Benton and Hallie (Davis) Elkins. His father (q.v.) was a U. S. senator and secretary of war under President Harrison, and his mother the daughter of U. S. Senator H. G. Davis (q.v.). Davis Elkins was prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey and at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. While a student at Harvard the Spanish-American war broke out (1898) and he enlisted as a private in the 1st W. Va. volunteer infantry. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant and later to captain and assistant adjutant-general serving on the staff of Gen. Theodore Schwan in Cuba and Porto Rico, until November, 1898. After the war he took charge of his father's extensive coal interests in West Virginia and upon the death of the latter who was serving as U. S. senator (1911), he was appointed (Jan. 9,) by Gov. Glasscock to succeed him in the senate. He served only three weeks, however, when the legislature, which was Democratic, elected Clarence W. Watson to succeed him. From that time until the United States entered the World war he gave his attention to his business interests. In December, 1917, he was commissioned major in the U. S. army and served as adjutant of the 13th infantry brigade, seventh division, in Texas and France. He was honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1918. While serving in France with his brigade in 1918, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for U. S. senator from West Virginia and was elected,

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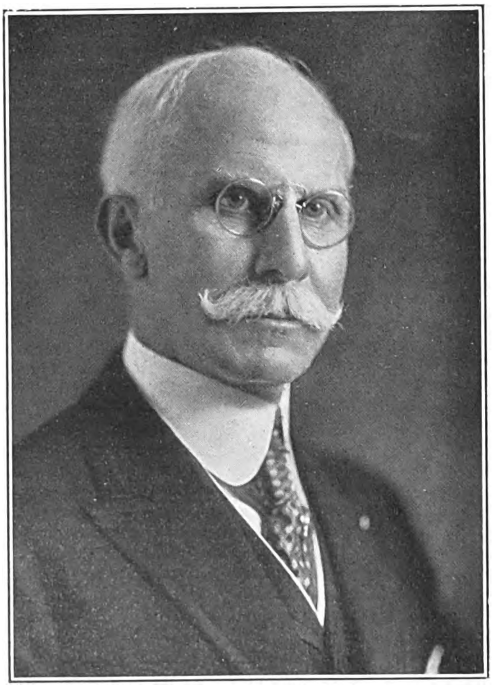
receiving 115,216 votes, to 97,711 for his predecessor Senator Watson, his term beginning Mar. 4, 1919. His term was uneventful and he did not run for a second term. Mr. Elkins is president of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Morgantown, W. Va., and vice-president of the American National Bank of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and of the Harvard and the Tennis and Racquet clubs of New York city. He is unmarried.

**GLASS, Franklin Potts,** editor and publisher, was born at Centreville, Ala., June 7, 1858, son of Benjamin Franklin and Nancy Caroline (Potts) Glass, grandson of Thomas and Susan (Roberts) Glass, and great-grandson of Ebenezer Pollock Glass, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to South Carolina about 1780 and married Anna Maria, daughter of the South Carolina revolutionary patriot, Capt. William Frederick Houseal. His father was one of Reynolds' noted scouts in the civil war and was wounded eleven times. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1877 with the degree A.B., receiving the degree A.M. three years later. In 1880 he established a weekly newspaper "The Bibb Blade" at Six Mile, Bibb co., Ala., and the following year he became owner and editor



of the Selma (Ala.) "Times." During 1885–1915 he was part owner and general manager of the Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser," and during 1910–20 editor and vice-president of the Birmingham (Ala.) "News." He was editorial director and chairman of the board of the St. Louis (Mo.) "Star" in 1922–25 and since 1927 has been president of The Advertiser Co., owners of the Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser." Mr. Glass is one of the outstanding leaders of the newspaper profession in the South and has exerted a strong influence upon the course of political events in Alabama for more than forty years. Under his leadership the "Selma Times" more than doubled its circulation in four years, while the "Montgomery Advertiser's" circulation increased six-fold. Mr. Glass was director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for ten years and president for two (1918–19), and he has been president of the Southern Publishers' Association. He was one of a party of twelve daily newspaper men selected by the British government to visit England and France to observe war conditions at the battle front in 1918. In 1912 he was appointed to a vacancy in the U. S. senate, and tested the meaning of the 17th amendment, providing for the popular election of senators, losing the seat after a three months' struggle, by only one vote (32–31), the senate holding that the governor of Alabama had not legal power to appoint a senator after the ratification of the 17th amendment. Mr. Glass is intensely active, physically and mentally, has an optimistic temperament, a combative disposition and is fond of debate and controversy on public questions. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for forty years. His favorite recreation is foreign travel. He was married at Solitude, Tex., Apr. 2, 1884, to Mattie Byrd, daughter of John Purnell, a lawyer of Selma, Ala., and has six children: Franklin Purnell, John Purnell, Christine; Louise, wife of Pettersen B. Marzoni, Evelyn Byrd, wife of (1) Arthur Lee Boorse (killed in France) and (2) Ewell E. McCoy, and Hugh Bryson Glass.

**FOX, Philip,** astronomer, was born at Manhattan, Kan., Mar. 7, 1878, son of Simeon M. and Esther (Butler) Fox. Thomas Fox who came from England before 1640 and settled at Concord, Mass., was the first of the family in America and the line from Thomas and his wife Hannah Brooks is through Isaac and Abigail (Osburn) Fox; Ebenezer and Jane (Stedman) Fox; Ebenezer and Ester (Purple) Fox; Moses and Caroline (Mack) Fox; and Dana and Jane (Strong) Fox, who were the grandparents of the astronomer. His father served in the 7th Kan. cavalry in the civil war and afterwards was adjutant-general of that state. The son was graduated at the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the degree of B. S. in 1897, and taught graphics there for a year afterward. A period of army service followed the outbreak of the war with Spain when he was successively corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant in the 20th Kan. Vol. infantry and was with the regiment in all its engagements in the Philippines. On his return he obtained his master's degree from his alma mater in 1900, and after a year as commandant and teacher of mathematics at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan., took a course at Dartmouth College for his B.S. degree, and taught physics there until 1903. He had specialized in the study of astronomy and his astronomical work now began as Carnegie research assistant at Yerkes observatory. After another year of study at the University of Berlin he became instructor in astrophysics at the University of Chicago. Following the death of George W. Hough in 1909, he was appointed director of the Dearborn observatory of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. and professor of astronomy. His scientific researches have embraced solar physics, micrometric measures of double stars, rotation of the sun, sun-spot spectra, solar photography with the Rumford spectro-

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heliograph, and stellar parallax. Accounts of his work are recorded in papers in the "Astrophysical Journal" and the annals of the Yerkes and Dearborn observatories. In 1930 he resigned his chair at the university to become director of the Adler Planatarium and Astronomical Museum, built by Max Adler at a cost of $1,000,000 "to further the progress of science; to guide to an understanding of the majesty of the heavens; to emphasize that under the celestial firmament there is order, inter-dependence and unity." The planatarium is circular, sixty-eight feet in diameter, with an arched ceiling to represent the heavens, and seats 600. By means of a complicated projector, images of the stars and planets are thrown on the ceiling according to their correct astronomical positions and motions. Of the 119 projectors, thirty-two represent 5,400 stars, eighteen show the nebulae and star clusters, two are used for the Milky Way and thirty-two flash on the sky the names of the stars and constellations. There are special motors and devices for displaying the planets of the solar system and their motions. Prof. Fox describes the wonders of the heaven in his daily lectures. He can show the stars as they appear at the different points on the earth, as they appeared thousands of years in the past and as they will appear in the future. The Planatarium can speed up the motions of the stars showing the changes requiring thousands of years in a few minutes time, making clear many centuries of astronomical movement. Prof. Fox is a member of the American Astronomical Society, Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, Astronomische Gesellschaft of Germany, Societe Astronomique of France, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, University Club of Evanston, the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honor societies, the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Kappa fraternities. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Drake University in 1930. His creed is Episcopalian. He is an officer de l'Ordre du Sauveur de la Grece. He was married Aug. 28, 1905, to Ethel Lillian, daughter of Alonzo J. Snow of Chicago and has four children, Stephen Snow, Bertrand, Gertrude and Robert Temple Fox.

**CHAPPLE, Joe [Joseph] Mitchell,** editor and author, was born at La Porte City, Ia., July 18, 1867, son of William and Louisa (Mitchell) Chapple. His father was a native of Wilton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, and his mother, a descendant of the family of David Crockett, of "Alamo" fame. Joe Mitchell Chapple completed his education at Cornell College, Iowa, but was not graduated. At the age of sixteen he became editor and owner of "The Journal," a weekly newspaper, at Grand Rapids, N. D. Subsequently he was proprietor and editor of the "Daily Press," of Ashland, Wis., and spent several years in newspaper work in Chicago, Ill. He went to Europe in 1895 and as a newspaper correspondent interviewed Gladstone, Ruskin, Bismarck, Verdi and other European notables. While abroad he also wrote two novels of American life. On his return in 1897 he became the editor and publisher of "The Bostonian," a small monthly magazine published at Boston, Mass. Its name was changed to the "National Magazine" and, throwing all the weight of his experience, energy and personality into his task, he soon brought it to the forefront of the popular American magazines. He is still its editor and publisher. He has written a number of books of fiction, biography, travel and essays and has also devoted considerable time to the lecture platform. He is the author of: "Minor Chord" (1895); "Boss Bart, Politician" (1896); "Mark Hanna" (1903); "The Panama Canal" (1907); "The Happy Habit" (1908); "Heart Songs" (1909); "Little Helps" (1910); "History Making" (1911); "Heart Letters" (1912); "Heart Chord' (1915); "My Wanderings" and "We'll Stick" (1918); "A'top O' the World" (1922); "Warren G. Harding, An After-War President" (1923); "Vivid Spain" (1927); "To Bagdad and Back" (1928); "Our Jim" (1929); "Favorite Heart Throbs of Famous People" (1929); and "Face to Face with Our Presidents" (1930). He is also the producer of "Heart Throbs" and "Annabel Lee" as motion pictures. Mr. Chapple is a careful

student of the world's history. He possesses a keen insight into human nature and a gift of attracting and holding the unswerving allegiance of his business and professional associates and imbuing them with a degree of his own enthusiasm that ensures the success of any project he may undertake. He is a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, the Authors' clubs of London and New York, the Salmagundi Club, of New York, and the Masonic order. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Cornell College in 1904 and that of LL.D. by Lincoln University in 1915. He was married, Nov. 23, 1886, to Annie F., daughter of Capt. Elisha Ryder, of Winthrop, Mass., and they had one son, Edwin Chapple, deceased.

**WATSON, Clarence Wayland,** coal operator and U. S. senator (1911–13), was born in Fairmont, W. Va., May 8, 1864, son of James Otis and Matilda (Lamb) Watson. He is descended from James Watson, who came to America from

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Scotland prior to 1740 and settled in St. Mary's county, Md.; his wife was Mary Greene; their son, James Greene Watson, married Ann (Dyson) Swan, and their son Thomas, who married Rebecca Raymond, was the paternal grandfather of Sen. Watson. His father was one of the pioneer coal operators of West Virginia and the son, after completing the course at the Fairmont State Normal School began his business career buying and selling coal lands. In 1893, in association with his brothers, he began to develop new mining properties, organizing several companies which later were merged into the Consolidation Coal Co. of which he became president. In January, 1911, he was elected U. S. senator from West Virginia to succeed Sen. Stephen B. Elkins, deceased, serving until Mar. 4, 1913. He was chairman of the board of the Consolidation Coal Co. during 1911-18 and since 1919 has served as president. Under his leadership it has developed into one of the largest coal companies in existence, owning 300,000 acres of coal land and operating 87 mines in the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. He is chairman of the Fairmont Coal Co., Somerset Coal Co., Elk Horn Coal Corp., and the Greater Fairmont Investment Co.; voting trustee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and director of the North Western Fuel Co. of St. Paul, Minn., Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co., National Bank of Fairmont, Fidelity Trust Co. of Maryland, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland and the Metropolitan Coal Co. of Boston, Mass. He has taken a keen interest in political affairs, and in 1908 and 1920 was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Democratic national committee, and took an active part in the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. During his service in the senate he discharged his duties with singular fidelity and ability. From March, 1918, to January, 1919, he served in the ordnance dedepartment of the U. S. army with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is a Mason (Knight Templar), and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married at Ellicott City, Md., Oct. 10, 1894, to Minnie Lee Owings.

**BARNES, Julius Howland,** merchant, was born in Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 2, 1873, son of Lucien J. and Julia M. (Hill) Barnes. Following a public school education he began his business career in Duluth, Minn., as office boy for Wardwell Ames, a grain merchant and later president of the Ames-Brooks Co. Loyal and diligent in the performance of his duties he was steadily promoted, and on the death of Mr. Ames in 1910 succeeded him as president of the company, which by that time had become one of the country's large merchandisers of wheat in export trade. The name of the corporation was changed to Barnes-Ames Co. in 1914, with principal offices in Duluth, Minn. and New York, and with branches in principal interior grain markets and seaboard cities of the United States and Canada. He is president and director of the General Bronze Corp., manufacturers of architectural metal work, with plants in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, of American Industries, Inc., and the Intercontinental Development Co., holding companies, Klearflax Linen Looms, Inc., makers of linen floor coverings, Great Lakes Grain Co., Erie and St. Lawrence Corporation, operating a fleet of modern steel motorships between Great Lake ports and the Atlantic seaboard; chairman of the board of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., and of the Pejepscot Paper Co., paper manufacturers of Maine. During the World war period Mr. Barnes served as U. S. wheat director and president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and its successor the U. S. Grain Corporation, 1917-20. Before assuming these public offices he retired his own grain companies from active business, and did not re-enter business until 1920. The Food Administration Grain Corporation was organized in 1917 as the cereal branch of the U. S. food administration, under authority of the food control act of 1917, with an original capital stock of $50,000,000, later increased to $1,500,000,000, the entire capital stock of which was owned by the government. Its purpose was to insure the orderly movement of cereals and cereal products to our overseas forces, the allies, and to neutrals aiding the common cause in shipping overseas supplies. Its secondary objects were to conserve supplies at home, and to maintain to every producer the stimulative price of $2.20 per bushel guaranteed by congress to the American wheat producer, and to coordinate the purchasing of our own war agencies and that of the allies. Control over marketing and export of grain was exercised through a licensing and contract system. The aggregate of purchases was approximately $5,500,000,000 turnover, and the entire capital stock was returned intact to the United States treasury with a fair interest return. After the close of the war the U. S. Grain Corporation also acted as purchasing agent for the American Relief Administration for its operations in Russia and other famine stricken countries of Europe. In recognition of his World war services Mr. Barnes was made a commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium (1919); an officer of the Legion of Honor of France (1919); commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy (1920); commander of the Order of White Rose of Finland (1920); was admitted to the Order of Civil Merit by Bulgaria (1922) and received a gold medal from the Polish government (1920). Mr. Barnes was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during 1921-23 and in 1929 he was made chairman of its board, an office he still holds. In the period of semi-demoralization following the stock crash of 1929 he was selected by President Hoover to head a national business survey council, organized after a series of conferences of financial, business, industrial and labor leaders called by the President in an effort to check business depression. Under his leadership a comprehensive program of construction and trade stimulation was developed and put into operation. The report made by the council was characterized as the most comprehensive account of a recession in trade ever made. Mr. Barnes is a member of the India House and New York Athletic clubs, New York, and the Duluth Boat Club and Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth, Minn. He received the honorary A.M. degrees from Harvard University and Dartmouth College in 1921; the LL.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1923 and the degree Dr. of Business from Syracuse University in 1924, and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa by the William and Mary College chapter in 1921. He was married, June, 30, 1896, to Harriet Carey Barnes.

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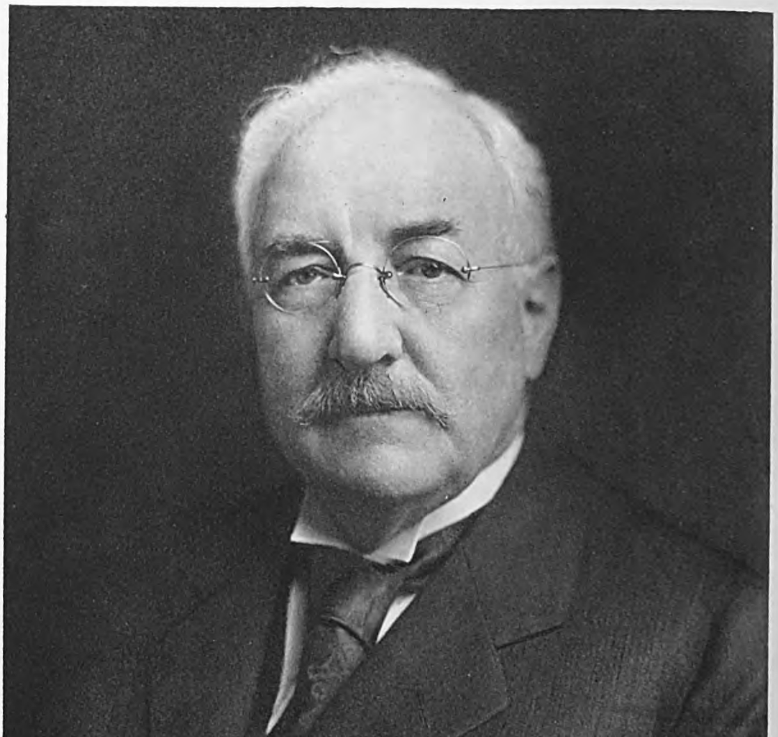

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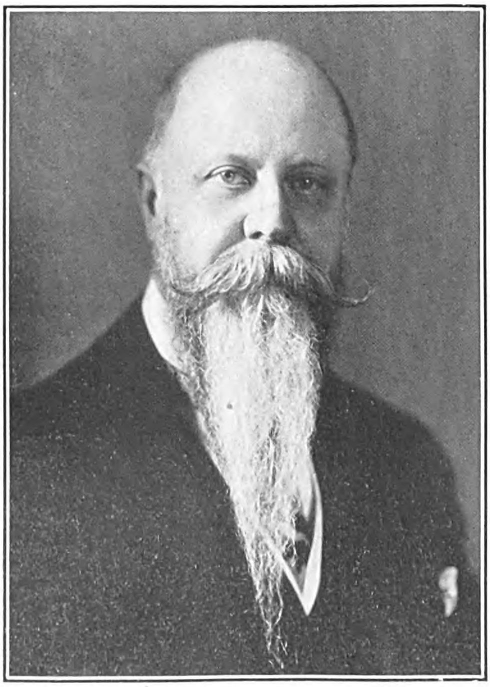
**McMILLAN, John Loudon,** manufacturer and inventor, was born at Cambridge, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1859, son of Morrison and Mary Ellis (Robertson) McMillan, grandson of John and Bettie (Loudon) McMillan, and great-grandson of John and Lydia (Livingston) McMillan. John McMillan, 1st, came to America from Inverness, Scotland, prior to the revolutionary war and settled in Charlotte (now Washington) county, New York. He was engaged in secret service for Gen. Washington during the revolutionary war, and was granted a tract of land in Charlotte county for his services. He was a woolen cloth manufacturer and his mill is still in operation, after more than 150 years. His son John was a captain in the war of 1812 and was the oldest living officer of that war at the time of his death at the age of 91. John Loudon McMillan was educated at Cambridge (N. Y.) Academy and at Claverack College, and taught school for one year at Putnam Institute in Cambridge. He early exhibited a decided gift for mechanics and in 1883 invented a typesetting machine which was used in setting the type for the "Ilion (N. Y.) Citizen" of Sept. 26, 1884, this being the first newspaper to have its body type set by mechanical means. The same issue of the "Citizen" was also of historic interest in that the press on which it was printed was operated by electricity, the first time electric current was used for power. This resulted from Mr. McMillan's discovery in 1884 that a dynamo-electric machine could act as a generator to supply power to another dynamo, operating as a motor. By the application of this principle the "Citizen's" printing press was driven by a dynamo which received its power from a generator dynamo located in the plant of the Remington Arms Co. at Ilion. McMillan typesetting machines, which were manufactured at Ilion, N. Y., by the McMillan Typesetting Machine Co., of which he was secretary and treasurer, were also used to set the type for the "Century Dictionary," published in 1891, and the electroplates were made under Mr. McMillan's supervision in the plant of the DeVinne Press, in New York city. From 1891 to 1900 his time was chiefly devoted to the invention and development of an electric type-justifying machine as an adjunct to the typesetting machine and the practical testing of the machines in this country and in Germany. This machine was attached to the typesetting machine and automatically justified the lines of type without mental calculation on the part of the operator. Work on the typesetting and justifying machines was discontinued in 1901 due to lack of funds. In 1899 Mr. McMillan organized the McMillan Book Co. at Ilion, N. Y., moving the plant to Syracuse in 1902, and thereafter he has been president and treasurer of that company, which manufactures an extensive line of loose leaf books, devices and forms. Various products of the company as well as many of the machines used in their manufacture were invented by Mr. McMillan, including sealing machines, bookkeeping trays and loose leaf books. He has had twenty-three patents issued to him on his inventions. In 1901 he organized the McMillan Engine Co. of Syracuse, of which he was secretary and treasurer, to manufacture a turbine engine of his invention, but which he was obliged to discontinue in 1904 owing to the demands of his other business. He has also been president since 1924 of the McMillan Holding Corp. of Syracuse. Mr. McMillan is a member of the Audubon Society, the National Geographic Society, the Manufacturers Association of Syracuse (president, 1918), the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce (director, 1911–15), and the Technology, Block Hall, Oswelewgois, Century, Sedgwick Farm and Onondaga Golf and Country clubs. He is a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. McMillan was married, Feb. 13, 1889, in Rochester, N. Y., to Martha, daughter of John DeWitt Weaver, of Penfield, N. Y. They have two daughters, Martha and Mary McMillan, an artist of note.

**HOVING, Johannes Walter Wilhelm,** physician, was born in Wiborg, Finland, Apr. 17, 1868, son of Walter and Bertha (Boldt) Hoving. His father, a native of Sweden, was a banker and president of the Wiborg board of aldermen and was for several years a member of the Finnish parliament. His mother was of German and Swedish extraction. Dr. Hoving obtained his preparatory education at the classical lyceum and gymnasium, Wiborg, and was graduated at



the University of Helsingfors with the Ph.M. degree in 1890. He studied anatomy, histology and dentistry at the University of Berlin, 1890–91, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1891, and continued his training at the Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm, 1891–98, where he received the M.D. degree in 1898. He also studied at the University of Lund, Sweden, 1893–94, made a study of Asiatic cholera in Russia in 1893, and was special assistant to Prof. Oscar Medin at the Children's Hospital and Asylum, Stockholm, in 1897–98. In 1903 he came to the United States, settling in New York city, and was licensed to practice medicine in 1904. He was chief physician of the Inhalatorium, New York, 1904–06; visiting physician to the Sydenham hospital, 1908–11; and established his

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own hospital in 1911, which he conducted until 1914. He practiced at Bath Nauheim, Germany, in 1914, until the beginning of the World war; was consulting physician to the Swedish hospital, Brooklyn, 1914-20, and was professor at the Swedish Institute (gymnastics and massage), New York, for several years. Since 1926 he has been medical director of the Miller Institute of Physio-Therapy, New York. Dr. Hoving is a specialist in internal diseases and was one of the first experienced physiotherapists in the United States. He is an honorary member of the New York State Physiotherapists Association and a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Medical Society of Sweden, the American Geographic Society, the American Society of Swedish Engineers, the Swedish Historical Society of America, the St. Erik Society (president) and the Jenny Lind Association (president). King Gustaf V of Sweden conferred on him knightship in the royal Order of Vasa, first class, in 1920. He was awarded the jubilee medal by King Oscar II, 1897; and the Gothenburg exposition medal, 1923. He is a knight of Freemasonry of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, and a member of the mayor's committee (New York) for the reception of distinguished guests; was a member of the commission created by congress to erect a statue to John Ericsson, in Washington, D. C.; was chairman of the Swedish section of "America's Making" exposition, New York, 1921, and was a member of the executive and historical committees of the Gothenburg exposition, in 1923. He has written many papers, made numerous translations and delivered addresses on medical, historical, political, musical and art topics, and is the author of "60 Years" (1928), his autobiography. Dr. Hoving became an American citizen in 1909. He was married in Stockholm, Sweden, June 17, 1894, to Helga (Adamsen) Rundberg, daughter of Nils Peter Adamsen; they have four children: Hannes, Walter and Greta Hoving, wife of Carlos Persson, of Argentina, and Helge Wilhelm Hoving.

**GOODMAN, Maximillian Petronius,** lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Aug. 28, 1872, son of Jacob and Rosa (Herskovitz) Goodman. His father emigrated to the United States from Kassau, Austria, and settled at Wellsville, O., in 1864. Following his public school education he became a stenographer and at the age of eighteen studied law in a law office in Cleveland. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and has since continuously practiced his profession in Cleveland, where he achieved a high standing as a lawyer. His most notable cases were those known as the Euclid Avenue tax cases, involving real estate valued at over $15,000,000 and covering eighteen separate actions. These cases went to the Ohio supreme court and established the principles and procedure for fixing the value of real estate and determining the authority of the courts and taxing bodies with respect thereto. He also conducted the "opera cases" (Comstock Amusement Co. vs. The Opera Ball Co., 93 O. S.), which likewise went to the state supreme court, and established the law as to relative contract rights of producers of theatrical productions and agencies asserting rights to control such producers and their productions, and Rose vs. Rose (170 N. E. Reporter, 181), involving the rights of a wife to claim personal property, the title to which was in the husband, which had been disposed of by written instrument prior to the final separation of husband and wife, and wherein he established the principle that such property could be reached and subjected to the wife's claim for alimony. Mr. Goodman is a life trustee and was president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association in 1927-28 and in that capacity was active in advocating and accomplishing reform of the jury system. While serving as a member of the Cleveland city council in 1900-01 he introduced and was instrumental in securing the legislation, both local and in the state statutes, for the elimination of grade crossings in Cleveland, O. In addition to his law practice Mr. Goodman is president of the Euclid-105th Street Properties Co., the Woodland-Building & Improvement Company, and the Euclid-Doan Power Company; vice-president of the Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Co., and a director of the G. H. Bentz Co., and the Eberling Machine Sales Co. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Cleveland Law Library Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Al Sirat Grotto, the Masonic Order, Ohio State Bar Association and the Order B'nai B'rith, Cleveland Lodge. In early life Mr. Goodman devoted much of his time to music and was the author of a number of musical compositions, including "Ohio's Governor March," dedicated to President McKinley. Mr. Goodman was married Dec. 14, 1909, to Julie E., daughter of Frederick Bamberger, of Cleveland, and has two children, Julien Maximillian and Maxine Catherine Rosalind Goodman.

**GRIFFITH, William,** editor and author, was born in Memphis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1876, son of Samuel Parker and Minerva (Downing) Griffith, and great-grandson of Samuel Griffith, who emigrated from Wales to New York in 1765 and settled in Missouri in 1795 before the region became American territory. His father was a banker in Bowling Green and Kansas City, where the younger Griffith received a public school education. He first engaged in newspaper work as a reporter on the Kansas City "Star" and "Journal," and early achieved authorship with the publication of "Trialogues" (1896), followed by "The House of Dreams," poems (1898), "History of Kansas City and the Louisiana Purchase" (1899), and "Excursions," poems (1900). In 1901 he went to New York city and was on the staff of various newspapers until 1906. For many years he was identified with the magazine field as managing editor of "Hampton's" during 1906-09; editor, director and treasurer of "Travel" in 1910; editor of "McCall's' in 1911-12; editor, director and treasurer of the "National Sunday Magazine," a special section distributed with the Sunday issues of twelve leading American newspapers in 1912-16; and editor of "Current Opinion" during 1917-25. He was editor of publications for the firm of W. A. Wise & Co. in 1925-29, and then organized the Forum Press, Inc., in association with the "Forum" magazine. Mr. Griffith has since been editor of the Forum Press publications, notably the popular "American and European Scrap Books" (1929-30), a series of anthologies of thought and achievement, composed of brief monographs on outstanding achievements in literature, art, music, business, science, religion and inventions. He has also edited "The Life, Meaning and Messages of Theodore Roosevelt" (1919), "Great Painters

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George C. Moseley

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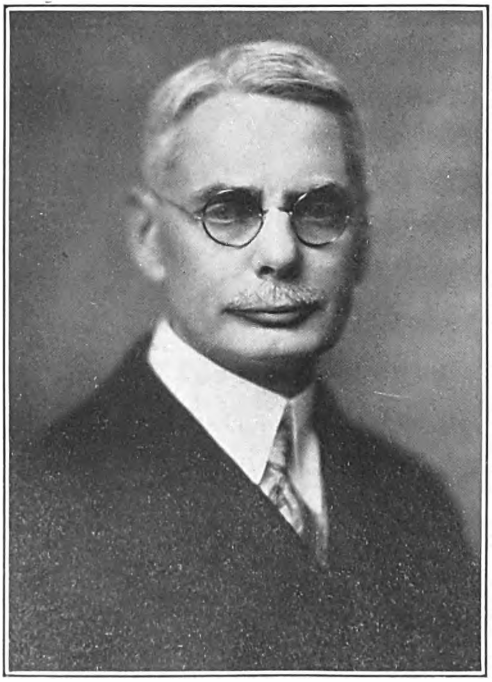
and Their Famous Bible Pictures" (1925), and, with Edwin Markham, "The Book of Poetry," in 10 vols. (1926). His own poetry, besides the early volumes named, is contained in "City Views and Visions" (1911); "Loves and Losses of Pierrot" (1916, revised and completed 1924); "City Pastorals and Other Poems" (1918); "Candles in the Sun" (1921); "Selected Pierrot Lyrics" (1923), and "Greek Gestures" (1929). He is a member of the Poetry Society of America, and its president from 1929. He was married, June 25, 1909, to Florence, daughter of Thomas Vernon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**MOSELEY, George Clark,** merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 5, 1894, son of Carleton and Marion Lydia (Wilder) Moseley and grandson of Frederick Pierce and Mary Eaton (Clark) Moseley. His father was tea and coffee demonstrator for the Boston firm of Chase & Sanborn, becoming senior partner of its western department in Chicago. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1917 with the degree Ph.B. and in 1919 entered the service of Chase & Sanborn's Chicago office as assistant superintendent of the green coffee department. He became assistant factory superintendent in 1921, and factory manager and coffee tester in 1924. In 1917 he enlisted for the World war, aviation section, 1st battalion N. Y. naval militia, and three months later was transferred to the Foreign Legion of the French army and attached to the Lafayette flying corps. He was at the front with the Escadrille Spad 150 from December, 1917 to February, 1918, Belfort sector, gaining rank as corporal. He then entered the U. S. naval aviation service with the rank of ensign, and after a month at the naval aviation school at Moutchio-Lacanau (Gironde), was stationed at the U. S. naval seaplane station, Dunkirk. Later he was attached to the Royal flying corps day bombing squadron No. 218 (July 25 to Sept. 10), and to the French squadron, Escadrille de Saint-Pol, Sept. 25 to Nov. 5, 1918. His final rank was lieutenant (j.g.), U. S. N. R. F. For his services in the war he received the Navy Cross. He was a director in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club of Chicago, and is a member of the Geneva Country Club and the Delta Psi fraternity. He played football at Yale, and in 1916 was chosen left end on Walter Camp's All-American team. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He finds his chief recreation in tennis, camping and all athletic sports. He was married Dec. 11, 1918, to Ethel Maud, daughter of Earl Winfield Spencer, of Chicago, and they have two children, Spencer Dumaresq and Thomas Wilder Moseley.

**KELSEY, Horatio Nelson,** underwriter and financier, was born at St. Mary's, O., June 14, 1865, son of Benjamin and Mary Adams (Gray) Kelsey and a descendant of William Kelsey, of county Essex, England, who with his wife Bethia Hopkins accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker to the Plymouth colony and settled in Cambridge, Mass., before 1632. From them the line is traced through John and Hannah (Disborough) Kelsey; Joseph and Hannah (Layden) Kelsey; Gideon and Esther (Chatfield) Kelsey; George and Susan Smith (Brooks) Kelsey and Ezra and Sarah (Hubbard) Kelsey who were the grandparents of Horatio N. Kelsey. After taking special courses at Butler University, Indiana, class of 1888, he became clerk in a local insurance agency in Indianapolis. In 1890 he was made special agent for the London Assurance Corp. for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. He was manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office of London during 1901–1913 and U. S. manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., 1913–19. When the United States entered the World war Mr. Kelsey was appointed by the secretary of the treasury to manage liquidation of the affairs of the Hamburg-Bremen, under the trading with the enemy act. After the war he was U. S. manager of the London & Scottish Assurance Corp., 1919–27, and deputy manager of the Northern Assurance Corp., 1924–27. He was one of the organizers of the Underwriters Trust Co. of New York city in 1929 and is its first president. With a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,250,000 the company is designed to serve the insurance and commercial center of New York city and to fill a much felt need for a well rounded banking institution familiar with the financial



requirements of exporters, importers and merchants. He is a member of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest (president 1908) and Western Union Insurance Association. As chairman of the publicity and education committee of the latter he instituted Fire Prevention Day Oct. 9, 1911, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, which has since been observed throughout the United States each year. He is also a member of the national council of the National Economic League, the Institute of American Genealogy, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Insurance Society of New York, the Down Town Association, the Transportation Club, the Drug & Chemical Club, the Highland Golf Club, the Masonic Order and the Sigma Chi fraternity. For four years he served in the Indiana state militia, helping to

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organize company A of the 2nd regiment in 1885. In the same year he was aide-de-camp with the rank of major on the staff of Gov. Gray of Indiana. During the World war he served with the 9th coast artillery, N. Y. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational church and politically he is an independent. He was married, June 21, 1892, to Burnette Lawson, daughter of Isaac L. Bloomer, of Indianapolis, Ind., and they have five children Esther, wife of Charles Booth Alling, of Montclair, N. J.; Burnette C., Mary Alice, wife of Wallace Herndon Smith, of Clayton, Mo., Virginia and Millicent Kelsey.

**BARROWS, Harold Kilbrith,** engineer, was born at Melrose, Mass., Nov. 9, 1873, son of Cyrus Moulton and Augusta (Kilbrith) Barrows. His first American ancestor, John Barrows, came over from Yarmouth, England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1637, and the line of descent is traced through Robert, George, Benjamin, Barnabas, Tilson, Cyrus Moulton and Harold K. Barrows. His father was a Boston printer. The son was graduated B.S. in civil

engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. He was assistant in the city engineer's office at Newton, Mass., for three years, associate professor of engineering at the University of Vermont during 1901–04 and a district engineer for the U. S. geological survey in 1904–07. Since 1907 he has been a consulting engineer in Boston, specializing in water power and water supply. Among his clients have been the Public Utility and Water Power commissions of Maine, the Vermont and Massachusetts public service commissions, the attorney-general's office of New York, and the cities of Auburn, Me., Dover, N. H., Fall River, Lynn, Salem, and North Andover, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., and many corporations. In 1909 he was appointed associate professor and in 1921, professor of hydraulic engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the author of "Water Power Engineering" (1927), besides many reports on water power projects for the United States and state governments. Prof. Barrows was chairman of the Winchester water board during 1913–19. In the World war period he was a project engineer for the U. S. Housing Corporation. He is a member of the Boston City and University clubs of Boston and the Winchester Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian church. He was married, Feb. 11, 1907, to Mabel R., daughter of Wilmot P. Jordan, of Old Town, Me., and has one son, Kilbrith Jordan Barrows.

**BLACKMAN, Lee Rush,** editor and business executive, was born at Buffalo, Ia., Sept. 15, 1881, son of Edward A. and Maria (Pester) Blackman. His first American ancestor was Adam Blackman, who came from north England in 1636 and was the first minister at Stratford, Conn., in 1640. From him the line of descent is through Adam's son John and his wife Dorothy Smith; Joseph and his wife Hannah Hall; Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Seely; Joseph and his wife Mary; Ephraim, and Levi Spencer, who was Mr. Blackman's grandfather. While attending the Moline, Ill. high school he worked as a carrier boy for the Moline Dispatch Publishing Co., and excepting an interval of one year as mailing clerk for the Deere & Mansur Co., and one year as city editor of the Tucson "Star," his connection with the Moline "Dispatch" has been continuous. He was a reporter on the "Dispatch" during 1900–03, city editor, 1905–24 and editor since then. He is also secretary of the Moline Dispatch Publishing Co., and secretary and treasurer of G. H. Sohrbeck Co., Inc., retail druggists, and a director of the People's Savings Bank & Trust Co., of Moline. The Moline "Dispatch" was founded July 31, 1878, and on July 31, 1928, issued its golden anniversary edition, consisting of 192 pages, eight of which were rotogravure. In this rotogravure section there was no paid advertising, the entire section being devoted to pictures and scenes portraying Moline's development in the fifty years of the paper's existence, including a photograph of every mayor in the history of the city. Prior to 1926 Moline was without civic leadership and the Moline Chamber of Commerce was an organization in name only. To correct this condition and to create a new civic psychology the "Dispatch" gave a civic dinner to which were invited 600 of the leading business and professional men of Moline resulting in the organization of the Moline Association of Commerce. He has served as president of the association continuously since its inception and much of its success is attributed to his energetic leadership. He is also a director of the Illinois chamber of commerce. He was appointed census director for the 12th congressional district of Illinois for the United States census of 1930. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Moline (vice-president, 1926–27), the Midland Club of Chicago; the Short Hills Country Club (president, 1928) and the Moline Lodge, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler. He is a Congregationalist in religion. He was married, Oct. 24, 1906, to Julia M. Sohrbeck, of Moline, Ill., and has two daughters, Barbara and Marian Blackman.

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L. R. Blackman

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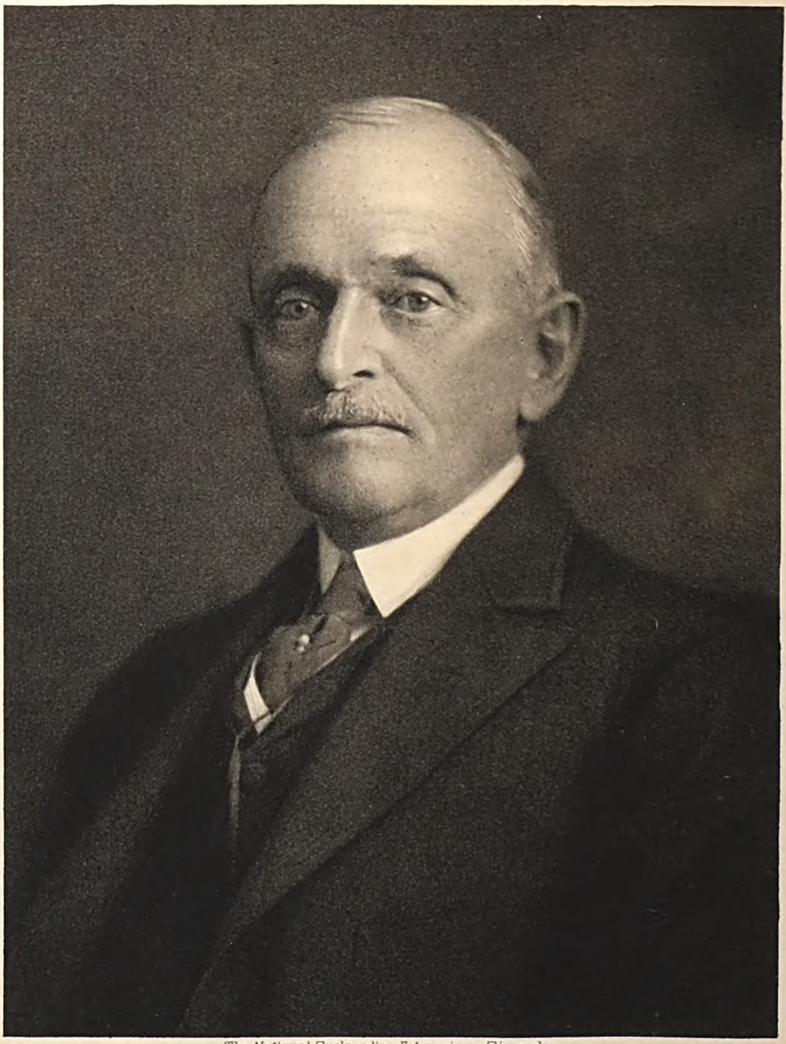

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

W. H. Warner.

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**MARTINEAU, John Ellis**, 29th governor of Arkansas (1927–29), was born in Clay County, Mo., Dec. 2, 1873, son of Gregory and Sarah Hettie (Lamb) Martineau, of French extraction. His family resided for several generations in the eastern part of Canada before moving to the United States. Early in his childhood his father removed to Arkansas. He was educated in the common schools of Lonoke County and was graduated with the degree of A.B. at the University of Arkansas in 1896, receiving his law degree at the same institution in 1900. His professional career began in Little Rock and his decided success and native ability attracted the notice of his fellow citizens. In 1902 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, an office which he held for three years, and he was chancellor of the first chancery circuit of Arkansas for nineteen years (1907–26). In the latter year he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor and was elected. His inaugural address which was brief, referred chiefly to a program of state roads improvement and increasing the efficiency of the public schools, both of which were undertaken in his administration. Gov. Martineau is a member of the Masonic Order and his religious affiliation are with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was twice married: (1) in 1907 to Mrs. Annie Holcombe Mitchell, who died in 1914, and (2) May 1, 1919 to Mrs. Mabel Erwin Thomas.

**CASTELLANI, Aldo**, physician, was born in Florence, Italy, Sept. 8, 1875, son of Ettore and Violante Castellani. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Florence in 1899 and pursued graduate studies for three years at the University of Bonn, Lister Institute and the London School of Tropical Medicine. While in Florence he devised the "dilution method" of growing the typhoid bacillus from blood and later at Bonn devised the Castellani test for the determination of closely allied bacilli and for the diagnosis of mixed infections. He was awarded the degree of M.R.C.P. in 1916 and that of F.R.C.P. in 1921, receiving both degrees in London. Sent by the British Foreign Office in 1902 to investigate sleeping sickness in Uganda, he succeeded in finding a trypanosome in the cerebro-spinal fluid of sleeping sickness patients which he connected with the etiology of that disease, conclusions later confirmed by the work of Sir David Bruce and Dr. David Nabarro. The following year he was appointed professor of pathology at the Ceylon Medical School, where he remained until 1915, later becoming professor of tropical medicine and lecturer on dermatology. While in Ceylon he devoted considerable time to research work, finding the micro-organism of yaws, the most prevalent disease of the island. At the Ceylon medical school he was director of the Bacteriological Institute and Clinic for Tropical Diseases and physician to the seamen's ward at the General Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon. In 1915 Dr. Castellani became professor of tropical medicine at the Royal University of Naples, Italy. During the World war he was lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Italian medical service, served under the British in the Balkans and was member of the Interallied Sanitary Commission with headquarters in Paris. For his war service he received the Grand Cross and Military Cross of Italy, was made companion of St. Michael and St. George by the British government and officer of the Legion of Honor of France, commander of the Order of St. Sava and officer of the Serbian White Eagle. At the close of the war he resigned his professorship at Naples, joined the staff of London School of Tropical Medicine and later was director of tropical medicine in Ross Institute, which directorship he still holds. He is also visiting lecturer to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine and to the University of Porto Rico. Continuing his research, he found a mycological method for detecting various sugars and other carbon compounds, some new fungi, a treatment for dermal leishmaniosis and a symbiotic phenomenon known as Castellani's fermentation phenomenon, which he has used in the identification of various micro-organisms. His "Manual of Tropical Medicine" (1910), written jointly with Dr. Albert Chalmers, has reached its third edition. In 1926 Dr. Castellani organized a school of tropical medicine of which he is the head, at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Soon after his arrival in this country he was awarded the gold medal of the American Medical Association. He is a fellow in the American College of Physicians, the Royal Society of Medicine and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, both at London, and member of the Authors and Oriental clubs of London, the Colombo Club at Colombo, Ceylon, and of the Round Table Club at New Orleans, La. He was married in London, Jan. 2, 1906, to Josephine, daughter of George Ambler Stead, and has one daughter, Jacqueline Castellani.

**THORINGTON, James**, ophthalmologist, was born in Davenport, Ia., June 6, 1858, son of Colonel James and Mary Ann (Parker) Thorington. His father, a distinguished lawyer, served as mayor of Davenport, 1843–1846, and represented the second Iowa district in congress in

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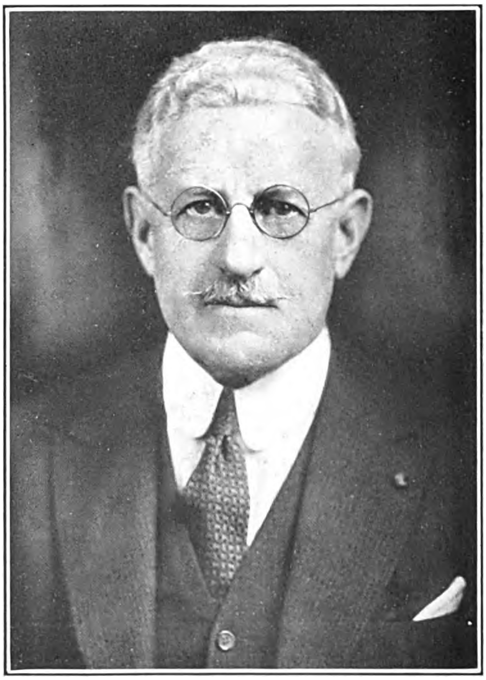
1855–57. Later he was U. S. consul at Aspinwall (now Colon), Panama canal zone. Dr. James Thorington received his early education in the public schools of Davenport, under private tutors and at the Princeton (N. J.) Preparatory School, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1881, with the M.D. degree. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Ursinus College in 1892. He was surgeon and physician to the Panama Railroad Co. during the famous de Lesseps regime, serving in



that capacity from the time the canal was started in 1882 until it was abandoned in 1889. He gained a wide experience in the treatment of yellow fever, and was the first physician to prescribe the use of cocaine for the relief of nausea in that disease. On returning to the United States in 1889, Dr. Thorington began to specialize in ophthalmology, in which branch of practice he has achieved an international reputation. He was chief of the ophthalmologic staff of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, for fifteen years; was professor of ophthalmology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic for twenty-four years; and has served as associate at St. Mary's Hospital and at Wills Eye Hospital, as assistant ophthalmologist at the Methodist Episcopal and the Jefferson Medical hospitals, Philadelphia, and as lecturer on the eye at the Philadelphia Manual Training Schools. He is the author of numerous articles and treatises pertaining to the eye, among them "Retinoscopy" (1897); "The Ophthalmoscope and How to Use It" (1906); "Prisms" (1913), and "Refraction of the Human Eye" (1899), the latter work having been translated into Chinese. Dr. Thorington is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married, Sept. 15, 1885, to Florence May, daughter of John Jennings of Harrisburg, Pa., and they have two sons: James Monroe Thorington, ophthalmologist and author, and Richard Wainwright Thorington, lawyer.

**WARNER, William Henry,** coal operator, was born in Youngstown, O., Oct. 12, 1849, son of Jonathan and Eliza (Landon) Warner. His grandfather, Asher Warner, served in the war of 1812 and was mortally wounded at the battle at Sodus Point, N. Y.; the site of the tavern in which he died is marked by a tablet erected in his memory by the Daughters of 1812. After completing his education at Western Reserve College, he was in the employ of the Brown Iron Co., Mineral Ridge, O., and the Youngstown Savings & Loan Association, and then became associated with his father, who was a pioneer in the coal and iron business. In 1876, with a capital of $1,000, he established a coal business of his own at Mineral Ridge, O. He removed to Lisbon, O., in 1890 and settling in Cleveland three years later, engaged in the business of mining and selling coal. Mr. Warner is operating fifteen coal mines in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia and supplies coal to the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other important railroads, and to steel plants, public utilities and large industrial plants. The business of W. H. Warner & Co. has grown from an output of 15,000 tons per year and a capital of $1,000 to a tonnage of 3,500,000 per year, a capitalization of $3,000,000 and a capital turnover per year of approximately $8,000,000. Besides being senior partner in his coal firm Mr. Warner is president of the Warner Collieries, Warner Youghiogheny Coal Co., Trumbull Coal Co. and Pittsburgh & Ashland Coal & Dock Co. An elder in the Calvary Presbyterian Church for many years, Mr. Warner's chief interest, outside of business, is in church and educational activities, which he supports liberally with his time, energy and means. He contributes regularly to Wooster, Lake Erie, and Wells colleges, Western Reserve University, Baldwin-Wallace College, St. Luke's and the Charity hospitals and the Babies Dispensary of Cleveland. He was married, Oct. 14, 1874, to Elizabeth Carrie, daughter of Charles Field Whitney, of Mineral Ridge, O., and has two sons, Whitney and Hoyt Landon Warner, both associated with him in business.

**HAUBERG, John Henry,** lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Hillsdale, Ill., Nov. 22, 1869, son of Marx Detlef and Anna Margaret (Frels) Hauberg. His grandparents, John David and Margaret Catherine (Gries) Hauberg, came to America from Raisdorf, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1848, locating first in Tennessee, and a year later in Rock Island county, Ill. Marx D. Hauberg was a farmer, livestock shipper and politician. The son, John H. Hauberg, was graduated A.B. at Valparaiso University, in 1897 and LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1900. He practiced law in Moline, Ill., from 1901 to 1911, when he removed to Rock Island, Ill. He is president of the Rock Island Lumber and Coal Co. and the Tallahala Lumber Co.; vice-president of the Rock Island Sash and Door Works, the Northern Lumber Co. of Cloquet, Minn., the Natalbany Lumber Co., of Hammond, La., of which he is also treasurer, and the Manufacturers Trust and Savings Bank, of Rock

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John H Hauberg

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Island; secretary of the Rock River Investment Co.; secretary-treasurer of the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Co., and director of the Servus Rubber Co. and the Central Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Hauberg is a national councillor of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and president of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce; a director of the Rock Island public library; vice-president of the board of directors of Augustana College and Theological Seminary, and a director of the Tri-City Symphony Orchestra. A member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Rock Island, he has long been actively identified with religious organizations in his city and state, serving as president (1908–12) of the Luther League of Illinois; as a trustee of the International Council of Religious Education and chairman since 1920 of the Illinois council of that organization; as president, 1916 and again in 1919, of the Illinois Sunday School Association; as vice-president of the Rock Island and the Illinois State Y. M. C. A.; as chairman of the State Older Boys Conference since 1914, and as a director of Camp Hauberg, a fifty-acre tract in Rock Island county, donated to the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. and Mrs. Hauberg. He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, Illinois State Historical Society (vice-president), the Rock Island Rotary (president, 1926), Black Hawk Hills Country and Black Hawk Hiking clubs, of Rock Island, and the Hamilton and Press clubs of Chicago. Mr. Hauberg was a member of the 6th Infantry, Ill. N. G., 1905–12. Mr. Hauberg is interested in the study of local history, a subject on which he has lectured frequently. He is the author of articles on "The New Black Hawk State Park," "Indian Trails Centering at Black Hawk Village," "1400 Miles on Inland Waterways"; and of two books, "Big Hike for Summer Vacation" (1923) and "Black Hawk Watch Tower" (1927). He was married, June 29, 1911, to Susanne Christina, daughter of F. C. A. Denkmann, of Rock Island. They have two children, Catherine Denkmann and John Henry Hauberg, Jr.

**WALSH, Joseph,** physician, was born in Parsons, Pa., Oct. 28, 1870, son of Martin J. and Bridget (Golden) Walsh. He was graduated at Fordham University in 1890 with the degree of A.B. and received the degree of A.M. in 1893. In 1895 the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania granted him the M.D. degree. After spending five months in study at the University of Paris, five months at the University of Vienna and eleven months at the University of Berlin, he returned to this country and began his active professional career as an instructor in clinical microscopy and pathology at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, a position he occupied from 1898 to 1903. In 1902 he became associated with Dr. Lawrence F. Flick in tuberculosis work and since that year has specialized in tuberculosis of the lungs. He was pathologist to St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, 1898–1904, and medical director, 1911–18; pathologist to the Henry Phipps Institute, 1903 to 1908, assistant medical director, 1907, and visiting physician, 1902–11; and visiting physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, 1904–09. Since 1901 he has been pathologist to the White Haven Sanatorium, visiting physician since 1902, and medical director since 1915. He has also been consulting physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital since 1913. During the World war Dr. Walsh held the rank of captain in the medical corps of the U. S. army and was commanding officer of general hospital No. 17 from October, 1918, to April, 1919. Dr. Walsh was president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1905–06; secretary of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908.

Among his scientific articles are: "A Study in Renal Senescence" (1910), which describes a condition not previously noted, occurring in every kidney with age, and is so uniform and constant that the age of the kidney can be determined; "Pulmonary Activity Greatest at the Apex and Least at the Base of the Lungs" (1926); "Galen Clashes with the Medical Sects at Rome" (1928), which describes a number of facts in connection with Galen's biography and Roman medical his-

tory not previously known; "Galen's Description of the Copper Mines of Cyprus" (1927), which is the only description of these mines coming from ancient times. Dr. Walsh is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, National Tuberculosis Association and the International Antituberculosis Union. Aside from his profession, Dr. Walsh's special taste is for medical history. In connection with the biography of Galen, he made a pilgrimage to his birthplace in Pergamum, Asia Minor, and his places of study and practice in Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy.

**DUNBAUGH, Harry Joy,** lawyer, was born at Humboldt, Kans., Nov. 24, 1877, son of Edward Payson and Emma A. (Joy) Dunbaugh. Through his mother Mr. Dunbaugh is descended from Thomas Joy (q.v.), who built the first Boston town house, which served as the state house from 1657 to 1711. Mr. Dunbaugh was graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1899, and LL.B. at the Harvard law school in 1903.

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He was admitted to the Illinois bar shortly after completing his law course and commenced practice with the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, in Chicago. This partnership was originally founded in 1872 by Edward S. Isham and Robert T. Lincoln (q.v.), son of Pres. Lincoln, under the firm name of Isham & Lincoln. In 1885 William G. Beale was admitted to the partnership and in 1889 the name assumed the form which it has since retained, although all three of the original partners are deceased. Mr. Dunbaugh has continued with the firm without interruption since he began to practice law, having been admitted to partnership in January, 1914. The firm repre-

sents many public utilities although it carries on a general law practice, and is one of the best-known legal partnerships in Chicago. Mr. Dunbaugh is a member of the American, Illinois state and Chicago bar associations, the Legal Club of Chicago, and the University, Chicago and Indian Hill clubs. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. since 1923, was a trustee of Illinois College in 1913–23, and is affiliated with the New England Congregational Church of Chicago. He was married, Apr. 5, 1923, to Katherine, daughter of John L. Shortall, an attorney, of Chicago.

**SPICER, Anne Higginson,** author, was born in Burlington, Ia., Apr. 15, 1871, daughter of Charles Maynard and Catherine Marie (Nihen) Higginson, and a descendant of Francis Higginson of Salem, first minister of the Massachusetts Bay colony, who came from England in 1628. Her father was a civil engineer associated with railroad construction and operation in the West and a former president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. She was educated at Miss Kirkland's School, Chicago, and studied wood-carving, pottery and metal work at the Chicago Art Institute, where her work was shown at various exhibitions of the decorative arts and at other arts and crafts displays. Mrs. Spicer has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines and newspapers in the United States and Canada under various pseudonyms, chiefly that of "Anchusa," and is the author of three volumes of verse, "Songs of the Skokie" (1918), "The Last Crusade" (1919) and "The Cookshire Lad" (1921). "The Last Crusade," a war poem, was set to music and played by John Philip Sousa and his band. Her poetry has appeared in various American and British anthologies. She is interested in horticulture, has frequently lectured on gardens, and in the World war period served on the staff of "Liberty Farm," conducted by the Illinois council of defense for training young women in farm work. She is a life member of the Chicago Women's Club, in which she has held various official positions, of the Woman's Art Society, and Themis Club of Montreal, and a member of the Poetry Society of America and the Illinois Woman's Press Association. She was married, Oct. 18, 1893, at Riverside, Ill., to Vibe Kierulff Spicer, son of Commodore William Francis Spicer, U. S. N.

**QUAIL, Frank Adgate,** lawyer, was born near Canonsburg, Pa., June 18, 1865, son of William and Phoebe Deggs (Lipscomb) Quail, grandson of James and Sarah (Dickson) Quail, and great-grandson of William Quail, who came from Tabermony, County Down, Ireland, and settled in Washington county, Pa., in 1811. He was graduated A.B. at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., in 1887 and LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1889. Upon completing his law course he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, O., with the firm of Henderson, Kline & Tolles, forming a partnership with John Moreland Henderson in 1895. The firm was changed to Henderson, Quail & Siddall in 1904, then to Henderson, Quail, Siddall & Morgan in 1915 and finally to Henderson, Quail, McGraw and Morgan in 1928. Mr. Quail has confined himself to a general practice. He has been a trustee of Cleveland College since its organization in 1925, is a trustee of Washburn College, and president of the board of trustees of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland. He is a member of the American, Ohio state and Cleveland bar associations, the American Peace Society, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Union, University, Mayfield, Mid-Day and City clubs of Cleveland. He has also been president of the board of trustees of Calvary Presbyterian Church since 1925. Mr. Quail's recreations are golf, fishing, and billiards. He is not married.

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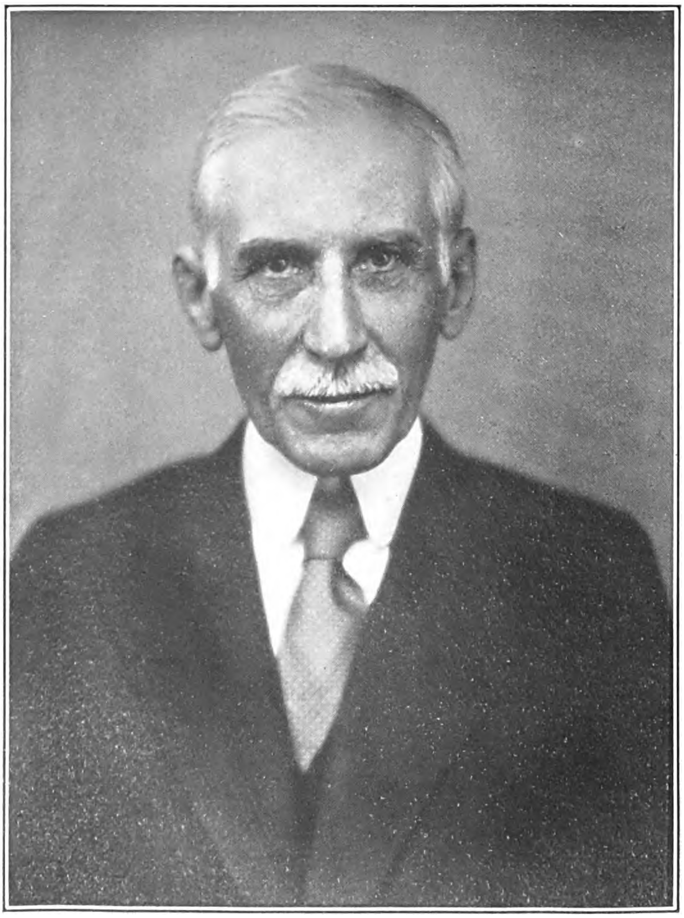

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Marie Tello Phillips

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**PHILLIPS, Marie Tello**, author, was born of American parents in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 23, 1874, daughter of Manly and Rowena Lucinda (Scales) Tello, and granddaughter of Don John A. and Jane Henrietta (Manly) Tello, of Castilian and southern lineage. Through her father she is descended directly from the Spanish explorer Admiral Bartholomeu de Perestrello, whose daughter Felipa was recorded as the wife of Christopher Columbus. Her father, who served in the 2nd Maryland Battalion of the Confederate army, was editor and manager of the "Northwest Chronicle" of St. Paul, Minn., and of the "Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, O., for many years. She was educated at the Ursuline College, Nottingham, O., receiving her graduating degree of A.B. in 1891, and at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, where she took an extension course. Thereafter until her marriage she taught in the Cleveland public schools, and acted as assistant principal for a time. She has since been engaged in literary work, contributing poetry, fiction and essays to newspapers and magazines, including the New York "Times," "Judge," "Poetry Review," "American Poetry," "Bookman," "Scribner's" and the "American Mercury." Her poetry has appeared in more than thirty anthologies, among them "Poetry of Today," "The Wandering Eros," Townsend's "Dictionary of Kentucky Writers," Fuson's "Poetry of Kentucky," Dickson's "Modern Poems for Special Days," Dean's "Fifty American Poets," "American Poetry Year Book," the "Bookfellows'" annuals since 1925, "Grub Street Book of Verse," Braithwaite's "Biography of Poets" of 1926–27–28, and Franklin Pierre Davis' "Anthologies of Newspaper Verse" (1926). Most of her poems have been collected in her "Book of Verses" (1922), and in a "Second Book of Verses" (1928). Her sonnet "Unbound" won the only award given sonnets in the 1930 manuscript contest of the Society of Arts and Letters of Philadelphia. She has also written two novels, "Stella Marvin" (1928), a story of the '90's, and "Bound in Shallows" (1930), a Cape Cod idyl. Mrs. Phillips has compiled a collection of her father's poetry in "A Voice from the Stars" (1929). In 1923 she edited the Pennsylvania issue of the "American Poetry" magazine and was associate editor of "The Harp" in 1925–26. Since 1922 she has conducted the monthly literary review of the "Outlet," a club journal and organ of the Congress of Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania, and is chairman of that body's department of literature. Mrs. Phillips founded and headed the Pennsylvania branch of the National League of American Pen Women in 1923 (state vice-president, 1924–26), is national president of the Bookfellows' Library Guild, is a member of the National Association of Press Poets (vice-president, 1925–28), the Poetry-Society of Great Britain (president, Pittsburgh center) and of the Dickens Fellowship (vice-president, 1928). Her creed is Roman Catholic. She was married twice: (1) Aug. 12, 1912, to Watson P. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in 1926; and (2) in 1929, to Charles P. Yaegle, also of Pittsburgh.

**H'DOUBLER, Francis Todd**, surgeon, was born in Beloit, Kans., April 22, 1887, son of Charles Wright and Sarah Emerson (Todd) H'Doubler. He was prepared for college at the Warren Academy; attended Beloit College two years and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degrees B.A. in 1907 and M.A. in 1908. Having received a graduate scholarship and fellowship in mathematics, he remained at the University of Wisconsin, and received his Ph.D. in 1910. His medical degree was received in 1915 at the Medical School of Harvard University where he was awarded the John Harvard fellowship. His medical studies were continued at the Chicago University Medical School and the Medical School of the University of the Philippines. He served as interne at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston, 1916–17; interne at the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, 1917–18, resident surgeon and junior attending surgeon, 1921–22; resident at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., 1921; instructor at the medical school of the University of Illinois, 1921–23; and since 1923 has been attending surgeon to the St. John's and Burge Deaconess hospitals at Springfield, Mo., where he has acquired a large private practice in surgery. During the World war he was a member of the medical corps of the United States army from January, 1918, to August, 1919, served overseas with Base Hospital, No. 11, and was discharged with the rank of captain. He held

the Mosley Traveling fellowship from Harvard University in 1920 and devoted the year to research work and study in Switzerland and Sweden. His research work has been mainly concerned with the spleen, thyroid gland, cretinism, goiter, thymus gland, chest surgery, and dyspnoea. Dr. H'Doubler is a member of the American Medical Association, South Western Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, and the American Mathematical Society. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi and Gamma Alpha societies, the Aesculapian Club of Boston, Harvard Club of Kansas City, and the Sigma Nu and Phi Rho Sigma fraternities. He was mar-

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ried in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5, 1922 to Alice Louise, daughter of Edward W. Bemis, and their children are: Alice Margaret, Francis Todd, Jr., Louise Emerson, and Peter Bemis H'Doubler.

**BROOKE, Mary Isaphene Ives,** elocutionist and author, was born at East Albany, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1855, daughter of Henry Romanta and Sarah (Deming) Ives. After a public school education followed by special courses under noted authorities, she became an instructor in voice culture and articulation, and physical culture, in public and private schools in New London and Norwich, Conn., and in New York city. For many years she was a professional elocutionist, giving readings and lectures on correct speech on the public platform in cities throughout the country, and conducting private classes in phonetics, correct methods of breathing and

proper enunciation. She is the originator of the Ives method of teaching phonetics which compels the proper use of muscles of the diaphragm and abdomen in connection with the utterance of the sounds of vowels and consonants, in such a manner as to impart proper force and richness to the voice. The method includes the use of motion exercises combining muscular activity with voice production which she developed and taught for many years. She is the author of "Illustrated Phonics" (1909). She is a member of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Brooke is a lover of music and has long been a student of the arts and sciences. She was married Apr. 4, 1916, to Homer Brooke.

**ADAMS, Evangeline Smith (Mrs. George E. Jordan, Jr.),** astrologer, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8, 18—, daughter of George and Harriet Elizabeth (Smith) Adams. She is a member of the famous New England family which gave two presidents to the United States. Her mother's father, Isaac Smith, was an inventor who contributed to the development of the railroad locomotive, and her father was the owner of a foundry which produced the first composition car wheels. Miss Adams was educated in Andover, Mass., where the theological teaching and particularly the study of the Bible stirred her imagination and aroused her spirit of inquiry. Early in her career her attention was drawn to the subject of astrology, an interest which was stimulated by Dr. J. Heber Smith, a noted diagnostician and professor of materia medica in Boston University, who had made astrology an avocation. She was carefully tutored by Dr. Smith, whose teachings confirmed her own judgment that astrology is not only an exact science but one that is rightfully entitled to the dignity and repute in which it was anciently held. Her theory is that the matter of the entire solar system may be reduced to one primary substance manifesting in electricity by vibrations of its electrons; that the vibration on one planet is always the same, but different from that of any other, the intensity of this vibration varying with the distance of that planet from the earth, and that those vibrations exert an influence beneficial or harmful on mundane life. By calculating astronomically the position of the planets at the time of a person's birth, she holds that the character of the individual, the general trend of events, and the direction which their affairs will take can be accurately determined. Miss Adams began her career as a professional astrologer in Boston, Mass., in 1895. Seven years later she removed to New York city where she established herself permanently, and has won a national reputation in the practice of her vocation. She became famous overnight by predicting the disastrous Windsor hotel fire in March 17, 1899. Thence forward, a constantly increasing number of persons, prominent in social, political and financial circles, became her clients, most of whom rely on astrology for the determination of their acts. Miss Adams' practice of astrology brought her into conflict with the law defining fortune telling as a misdemeanor. In a case tried in 1914 in a district court, the magistrate permitted her to construct and interpret a horoscope as part of the testimony and by deciding in her favor gave legal recognition to astrology as a legitimate profession, endorsing her integrity as evidenced by her methods of mathematical calculation and her ability to read the effects of the planets on human destiny. Miss Adams believes that one of astrology's missions is to guide parents and guardians in shaping the destinies of children, not only in governing their health and education but with the farsighted view of causing better children to be born. This field she has called "new natology." She claims that if supplied with adequate information including places and dates of birth of both parents, a competent astrologer can estimate very closely the period of year in which the birth of a child would be successful and a source of happiness. Miss Adams has been a frequent contributer to the press and magazines, and is the author of "The Bowl of Heaven" (1926) and "Astrology—Your Place in the Sun" (1928). She has been a frequent visitor to Europe where she has

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*The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*

Evangeline Adams

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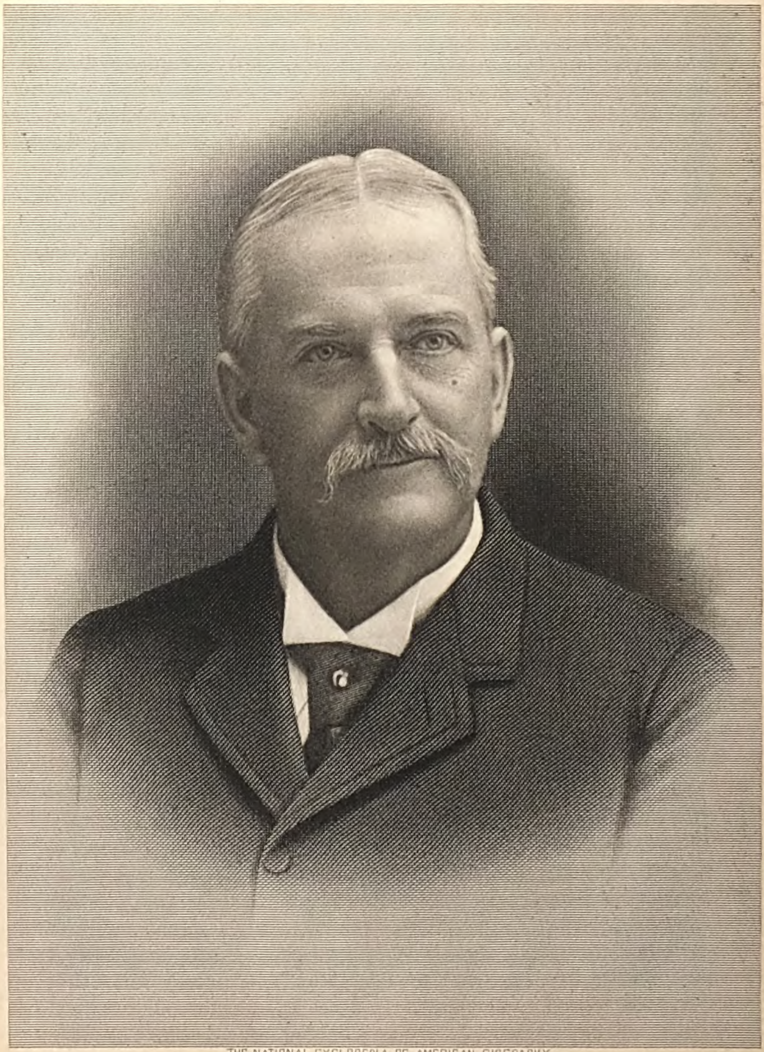

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William Hunter Workman

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carried on much research work in her special field and allied subjects. Her affiliations include the American Women's Association, of which she is a founder. She was married in New York city, Apr. 12, 1923, to George E. Jordan, Jr., formerly of Boston, Mass.

**WORKMAN, W[illiam] Hunter,** physician, surgeon, traveler, explorer, author, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1847, son of William and Sarah Paine (Hemenway) Workman. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1869, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1872, and received his M.D. degree at Harvard Medical College in 1873. After taking postgraduate courses at the Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg and Munich he began the practice of his profession in Worcester, and quickly won a prominent place in medical affairs in city and county. He was physician to the Worcester Memorial Dispensary during 1875–79; pathologist to Worcester City Hospital, 1875–78; visiting physician in 1878–86, and visiting surgeon in 1887. He was city physician of Worcester, 1876–77. Ill health caused his retirement from practice in 1889 and for seven years he and his wife traveled throughout Europe on bicycles. During the winters of 1897, 1898 and 1899 they made pioneer journeys by bicycle of 1,800 miles in Ceylon, 1,500 miles in Java, and 14,000 miles throughout India, studying the people, their architecture and art. In the year 1899 they made an expedition to the great Biafo glacier in Baltistan, reaching Hispar pass at its head, 17,500 feet. On their return they ascended two snow peaks of 18,600 and 19,450 feet rising above the Skoro glacier. In 1902–03 they made two expeditions to the northern part of Baltistan, exploring the Chogo Lungma glacier and its branches, Hoh Lumba, Sosbon and Alchori glaciers, never before explored, mapping regions previously unvisited and unmapped, and passing many weeks together at altitudes of more than 15,000 feet. In August, 1903, taking advantage of the only five days of suitable weather during the season they made first ascents of the snow peaks at the head of the Chogo Lungma glacier, Mt. Chogo, 21,500 feet, and Mt. Lungma 22,568 feet. Dr. Workman with two Italian guides further attained a height of 23,394 feet on a third peak adjoining and rising above the other two. This was a world altitude record at the time and was especially noteworthy on account of his advanced age. In 1911, during their seventh Himalayan expedition, they explored the region south of the Baltoro glacier, including Aling, Masherbrum, Kondokoro, Chogo Lisa, Kondus, Sher-pi-gang, and Dong Dong glaciers, previously unexplored; ascended the Bilaphond glacier, crossed the Bilaphond La, an 18,400-feet snow-pass connecting it with the recently discovered Siachen glacier, fifty miles long, the largest and most complicated of Himalayan glaciers; made the first exploration of the upper half of that glacier and its two largest affluents, and ascended two steep snow peaks of more than 21,000 feet. In 1912 he returned to the Siachen glacier with Mrs. Workman and explored it from source to end, reaching two high points, which were named "Turkestan La" and "Indira Col," 19,209 and 20,860 feet at its head on the Indus-Turkestan watershed. They discovered and crossed a snow pass at 18,705 feet leading to the Kabery glacier, and made the first descent of the Kabery to Baltistan. Dr. Workman's scientific investigations included the physiological effects of high altitudes; structure of ice and glaciers; nature, classification and mode of development of ice pinnacles; various glacier phenomena, including movement, moraine formations, banding, pressure effects, and melting and snow-line; also meteorological observations including maximum and minimum sun and shade temperatures, wind and weather conditions, and altitude measurements by aneroid barometer and boiling point thermometer. With Mrs. Workman he wrote "Algerian Memories" (1895); "Sketches A-Wheel in Fin de Siècle Iberia" (1897); "In the Ice-World of Himalaya" (1900); "Through Town and Jungle" (1904); "Ice-Bound Heights of the Mustagh" (1908); "Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun" (1909); "The Call of the Snowy Hispar" (1910); and "Two Summers in the Ice-Wilds of the Eastern Karakoram" (1917). He is affiliated with many societies, as a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Alpine Club (English), the American Alpine Club (honorary), Appalachian Mountain Club, K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft, Vienna, and the Société de Geographie d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord. He is a medallist of the last society, the Société de Topographie de France (1904) and of the Société de Geographie de Marseille. Dr. Workman was married at Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1881, to Fanny, daughter of Alexander Hamilton Bullock (q. v.), a governor of Massachusetts. With her husband she made a first ascent of Mt. Koser Gunge in the Shigar valley, which gave her the altitude record for women and later broke the record by climbing a peak of nearly 23,000 ft. in the Suru Kashmir. They had one daughter, Rachel, wife of Sir Alexander MacRobert, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

**BRANCH, Anna Hempstead,** poet, was born in New London, Conn., Mar. 18, 1875, daughter of John Locke and Mary Hempstead (Bolles) Branch, and granddaughter of Judge William Wittier Branch of North Madison, Lake co., O. Her mother was long known as a writer of verse and juvenile fiction, and her father practiced law in Plainsville, O., and after 1874 in New York city. She is a graduate in arts of Smith College (1897) and was graduated in dramaturgy at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York in 1900. While drawn to literary pursuits, she also engaged in social service work in New London, Conn., and during 1900–10 was director of that city's Playgrounds Association. In 1898 one of her early poems, "The Road 'Twixt Heaven and Earth," won the first prize in a poetry competition for college graduates conducted by the "Century" magazine. With that encouragement she became a regular contributor to current periodicals and published several volumes of poetry that belong to belles lettres. Her published books are the "Heart of the Road" (1901); "The Shoe that Danced" (1905); and "Rose of the Wind," a poetic play, produced by the Carnegie Lyceum, New London, in 1907, and at the Empire Theatre, New York city, in 1908, and published in book form with "Nimrod" and other poems (1910). Recently she published "A Xmas Miracle" and "God Bless this House," two ceremonies for Christmas Eve (1925); and "Sonnets from a Lock Box and Other Poems" (1929). Miss Branch has been regarded as a poet's poet and a

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mystic. Though excelling in moving lyrics, she shows her real strength in dramatic narrative, as in "Nimrod," wherein her powers reach their crest in the concentrated force of the poem's movement and in her dynamic characterization of its central figure. Its biblical theme is developed in a modern spirit and significant in its contemporary implications without pointing a moral. The poem in its sustained imaginative sweep has been called the most outstanding dramatic narrative in modern American literature.

**VAN WINKLE, Mina Ginger,** social welfare worker, was born in New York city, in 1880, daughter of Thomas and Hilda (Bechler) Ginger. She was graduated at the New York School of Social Work in 1905 and began her career in social welfare in Newark, N. J. She was financial secretary of the Associated Charities and organized and directed an infant hygiene committee. For a while she directed among the churches of Essex County fresh air work for children, at Montclair, N. J. She taught

night school and for several years was in charge of the girls at the Newark city home. She was director of the speakers' bureau of the U. S. food administration at Washington during the World war and at the close of the war was appointed to assist Mrs. Marion Spingarn in establishing the women's police bureau in Washington. In 1919 she was appointed director of the women's bureau, with the rank of lieutenant, and has remained there since. She has developed this bureau at the capital into one of the most highly specialized in the country, for which she has received wide recognition. Mrs. Van Winkle has made it her policy to appoint trained social workers to the woman's bureau. Policewomen are trained in a special course at George Washington University, and Mrs. Van Winkle herself has directed that course. She has made a number of crime surveys in this country and in Europe, and has under preparation a chart of the work of policewomen all over the world. She is president of the International Association of Policewomen and was for eight years president of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, which led in securing women's sufferage in that state. She is a member of the American Prison Association, National Probation Association, League of Women Voters, Conference Social Workers, General Federation of Women's clubs (advisor), and the Riding and Hunt and Arts clubs of Washington. She was married at Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1906, to Abraham Van Winkle, of Newark, N. J.

**ECKSTEIN, Henry Gottlieb,** manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1860, son of Charles and Julia S. (Eitner) Eckstein. His parents came to America from Lissa, Germany, in 1854, and in 1855 settled in Chicago, Ill., where Henry G. Eckstein received his early education in public and private schools. Leaving school at the age of twelve he entered the employ of Fairbank, Peck & Co., manufacturers of lard and lard oil, afterward incorporated as the N. K. Fairbank Co., manufacturers of soap, washing powder and refined cotton-seed oils. With this concern he was associated continuously for twenty-six years, becoming general superintendent of manufacture for the company's plants in Chicago, St. Louis and Canada in 1898. In 1883 he invented a filter press steaming process of extracting fats from Fullers' earth, a species of clay, the superior grades of which are imported from England. The process of bleaching heated vegetable oils and animal fats by means of finely ground Fullers' earth had been known for half a century but had not been commercially practical on account of the loss of oil by absorption into the clay. To recover these lost fats and oils he conceived the simple idea of passing dry live steam at high pressure through the caked Fullers' earth with the result that seventy-five per cent of the absorbed fats were reclaimed. Mr. Eckstein also developed, in 1888, a washing powder, using as a basis cotton-seed foots, a by-product in refining crude cotton-seed oil, instead of more expensive fats and oils. This new product had a distinctive yellow color and was appropriately named "Gold Dust," which is now known to housewives the world over. Prior to this discovery little use had been found for cotton-seed foots but the superior cleansing quality of "Gold Dust" and the reasonable price at which it could be sold soon converted what had formerly been a waste material into a valuable product. In 1891 he invented a process for deodorizing cotton-seed oils, which is probably his greatest single achievement. Discarding the old theories of the oil experts, who maintained that high temperatures were detrimental to cotton-seed oil, he treated the oil in completely enclosed kettles of 20,000 lbs. capacity, heating it to a temperature of 340 degrees fahrenheit or higher, and simultaneously permitting live steam to be passed through the oil. As the steam passed through the kettle from bottom to top it carried with it the volatile or objectionable portions of the oil and effected a thorough deodorization, with but a trifling expense and loss in oil. This immediately permitted the extended use of cotton-seed oil in many forms of food products. Because of its marked efficiency

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Henry G. Eckstein

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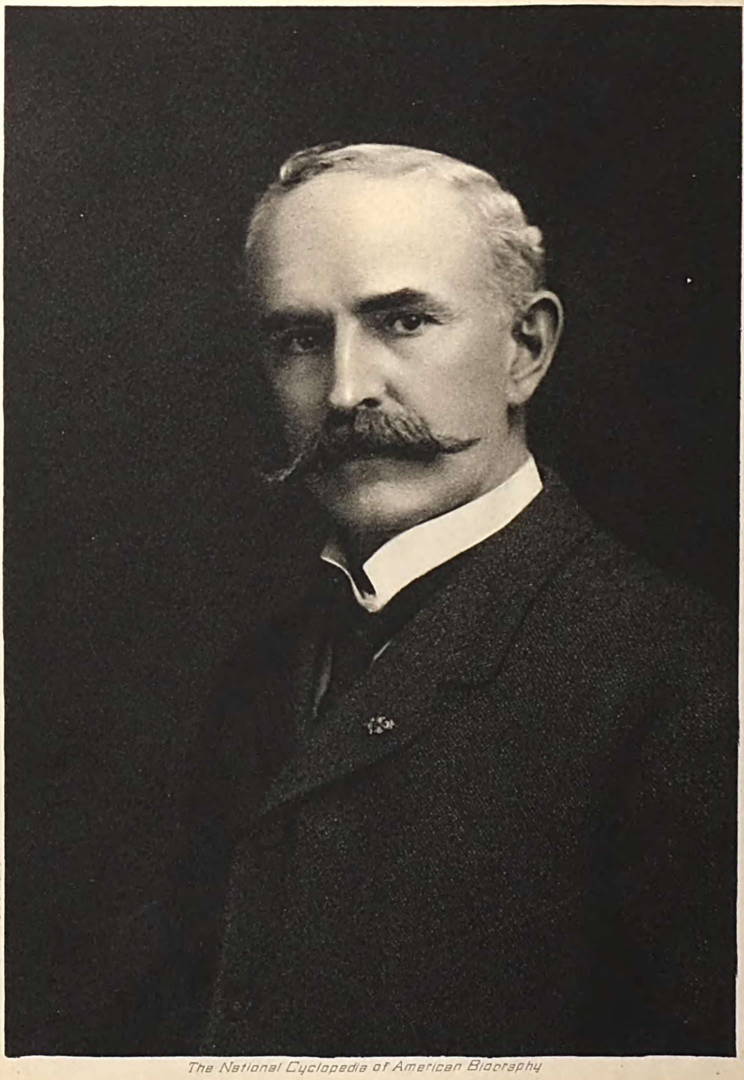

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Hungerford Smith

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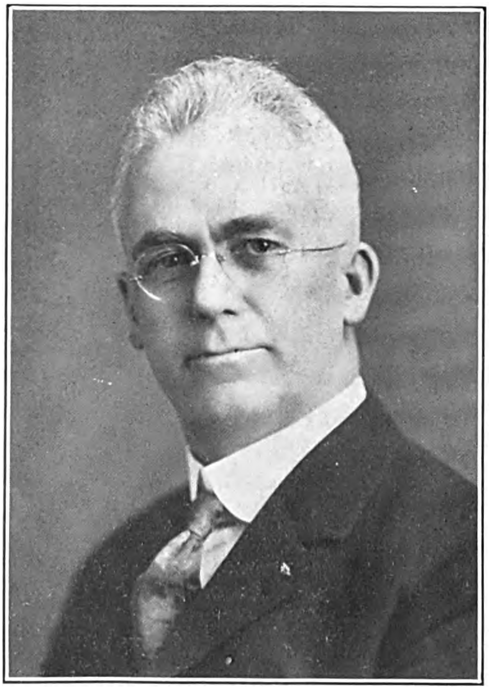
and economy the process was subsequently extended with notable success to the deodorization of other fats and oils. In 1898, because of impaired health, Mr. Eckstein severed his connection with the N. K. Fairbank Co. and in 1899 acquired a one-third interest in the business of F. W. Rueckheim & Bros., confectioners of Chicago, the manufacturers of the pop-corn confection widely known as "Cracker Jack." When he entered the company it was laboring under the handicaps of inadequate and antiquated manufacturing equipment and a lack of practical and economic methods of shipping, the product being especially sensitive to moisture. To overcome these difficulties Mr. Eckstein invented a steam cooking kettle equipped with automatic stirring blades and a power mixing machine for distributing the hard boiled molasses candy over the popped corn and for keeping the corn in motion during the candying process. In the same year (1901) he invented the Eckstein "triple proof package," a dust, germ and moisture proof carton of waxed paper, and three years later he perfected a wax-sealed wrapper as an adjunct to the waxed carton. The Eckstein packages have proved highly successful as containers for candies, coffees, cereals, raisins, soap powder, etc., and are in wide use. In 1914 he devised and placed in operation automatic reels to accelerate the cooling and create more effective drying during the process of conveying the "Cracker Jack" to filling machines preliminary to being packed. The company was incorporated as Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein in 1902 and reorganized later as the Cracker Jack Co., of which he is vice-president and treasurer. He is a trustee of Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, and member of the Illinois Athletic and the Los Angeles (Calif.) Athletic clubs. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. He is a Methodist in religious belief. He was married (1), in Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1883, to Emily L., daughter of Rev. Henry Wegner, of Chicago; she died in 1885 and he married (2), in Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1887, Louisa M., daughter of Martin Rau, of Chicago. He has one child by the first marriage, Lillian B., wife of Wilson W. Lampert, and two children by the second, Henry G., Jr., and Myrtle L., wife of Lester G. Baldwin.

**HARGER, John Ross**, surgeon, was born in Osceola, Neb., Dec. 22, 1876, son of Samuel Preston and Mary (Strauss) Harger. He was educated at the high school, St. Edward, Neb.; spent three years at the University of Nebraska and was graduated B.S. in the University of Chicago in 1904. He made his professional studies in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, being graduated M.D. in 1906, and after serving as interne in Cook County Hospital for eighteen months, began practice in Chicago in 1908. Since 1918 he has specialized in surgery, having been instructor in surgery at the medical department of the University of Illinois (1908–15), and assistant professor of surgery (1915–25). Among other offices filled by Dr. Harger have been those of attending surgeon to the Illinois Masonic, Garfield Park and the Cook County hospitals; associate attending surgeon to the West Suburban Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Chicago State Hospital. His contributions to surgical journals include: "Fractures of Lower End of Radius" (1918); "Sarcoma of Testicle with Metastases in Lung Simulating Tuberculosis" and "Sarcoma of the Liver in Child of Seventeen Months" (1919); "Acute Hyperplasia of Thyroid with Dyspnoea" (1919); "Practical Phases of Local Anesthesia" (1920); "The Cancer Problem" (1927); and "Subtotal Resection of Tibia Replaced by Fibula" (1927). He was a member of the medical advisory board in Chicago during the World war, and holds the rank of captain in the medical reserve corps. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American



Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Surgical Society, and the Cook County Hospital Alumni Association. His clubs include the Oak Park, Medical Arts, and Medinah Athletic Club. Dr. Harger was married, Sept. 2, 1903, to Blanche C., daughter of Henry L. Clapp, of Elmwood, Neb. They are the parents of one daughter, Marian G. and one son, James H. Harger.

**SMITH, Jay Hungerford**, manufacturer, was born at Fine, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1855, son of Col. William Priest and Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith and a descendant of Silas Smith, a native of England, who came to America with the Plymouth company and settled at Canton, Mass. From Silas Smith the line is through his son Silas and Hannah (Gazine) Smith; Samuel and Abigail (Wright) Smith, and Samuel and Susan (Holmes) Smith, who were Mr. Smith's grandparents. His father was a justice of the peace and supervisor and associate judge of the county court. Mr. Smith attended the Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams. N. Y., and was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist in 1877. He sold drugs on the road for three years and in 1880 established a drug store in Ausable Forks, N. Y., which he conducted successfully for eight years. Having a soda

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fountain in connection with the drug business, he began to experiment with fruit combinations and syrups for his own use and his little drug store was the pioneer in the great business that in many instances has become the larger part of the drug store trade. The reputation of his soda fountain spread far and wide. Orders for J. Hungerford Smith's fruit syrups began to come in from other stores and Mr. Smith decided to abandon the drug business for that of supplying pure concentrated fruit syrups to the soda fountain trade. Disposing of his drug store in 1888, he began to manufacture fruit syrups in a little frame factory at Ausable Forks, under the firm name of J. Hungerford Smith Co. He adopted the name of "True Fruit Products" for his syrups and throughout a long business career he never departed from his fixed principle of using the best ingredients in their purest form. His company grew rapidly from the start. In 1890 he removed to Rochester, built a modern factory, and incorporated the business, of which he was president. Several times since 1890 the plant has had to increase its capacity for output. Later he built a factory at Lawton, Mich., to manufacture "Royal Purple" grape juice, under the name of J. Hungerford Smith Grape Juice Co. Mr. Smith is also a director of the Alliance Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and from 1884 to 1892 was a member and treasurer of the state board of pharmacy. He is a 33d degree Mason and past commander-in-chief of Rochester Consistory. His clubs are: Genesee Valley, Oak Hill County, Cascade Lakes, Masonic of Rochester and Masonic of New York city. He is also a member of the Rochester Historical Society and the Society of Genesee and the Archaeological Society, Morgan chapter. He was married, May 17, 1882, to Jean, daughter of John A. Dawson of Ausable Forks, N. Y., and their children are: James Hungerford, Anna D., J. Elwood, Lois and Helen Hungerford Smith.

**JACK, George Northrup,** physician, was born at Cameron Mills, N. Y., July 13, 1869, son of Allen Thomas and Loranah (Lane) Jack, of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Jack was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo with the M.D. degree in 1895 and subsequently took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University medical school. He began the practice of his profession at Depew, N. Y., where he remained until 1910, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y. He was health physician of Depew during 1895–1910 and member of the board of education during 1900–02. Dr. Jack has specialized in the study and treatment of asthma and has published numerous papers on that subject, including: "Abnormalities of the Blood the Etiology of Asthma" (Buffalo Med. Jour., 1899); "The Hgyiene of the Asthmatic" (Buffalo Med. Jour., 1900); "The Pathology of Asthma" (Buffalo Med. Jour., 1901); "Asthma of Blood Origin not Nerve or Reflex" (N. Y. State Jour. of Med., 1902); "Asthma and its Relation to Environment, from a Blood Etiologic Standpoint" (N. Y. State Jour. of Med., 1904); "Lung Tissue Performs a Glandular Function" (Jour., A. M. A., 1908); "The Lymph Propulsion and Exchange" (Medical Rec., 1908); "The Biochemical Metabolic Blood Origin of Asthma and its Scientific Prevention" (N. Y. State Jour. of Med., 1926). As a result of his studies and observations on asthma over a period of thirty-five years, he has dismissed as inadequate the theory that asthma is caused by a nervous disorder, but believes rather that it is due to an instability of the blood. He maintains that there are numerous hematolytic or blood disintegrating agents that disturb the physical-biochemical metabolic equilibrium of the blood of the asthmatic; such disturbances are sufficient to produce a hematolytic crisis which is manifested as an attack of asthma. He maintains also that the unstable blood of the asthmatic frequently constitutes a permanent hereditary defect. Dr.

Jack is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine and the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. He was married at Oberlin, O., Aug. 31, 1898, to Rosetta Dell, daughter of Rhoderick Moe Close, and they have four children: Esther Lucile, Vidian, Harvey Close and Rosetta Winona Jack.

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**Joseph R.,** lawyer **B**:205
**William,** labor leader **E**:68
**William M.,** P.E. bishop **C**:431
**GREENE**
**Evarts B.,** historian **C**:278
**Howard,** merchant, banker **F**:261
**Richard T.,** lawyer **E**:60
**GREENOUGH, Charles E.,** lawyer, engineer **B**:413
Greenwich Savings Bank, New York city **D**:219 Dutcher
**GREGG**
**Donald,** physician **A**:400 *Died Jan. 6, 1939*
**James E.,** clergyman, educator **A**:285
**John R.,** phonographer **C**:273
**GREGOR, Peter,** banker **B**:386
**GREGORY**
**Herbert E.,** geologist, educator **A**:395
**Tappan,** lawyer **C**:171
**William K.,** paleontologist **A**:105
**GREINER, John E.,** engineer **D**:298
**GRESHAM, Otto,** lawyer **D**:204
**GREW, Joseph C.,** diplomat **A**:412
**GREY, Zane,** author **E**:354 *Died Oct. 23, 1939*
**GRIESS, Walter,** surgeon **D**:144
**GRIFFIN**
**James A.,** bishop **F**:177
**Mrs. Zachary W.,** composer, pianist **F**:471
**GRIFFITH, William,** editor, author **C**:532 *Died Apr. 1, 1936*
**GRIGGS, Edward H.,** lecturer, author **E**:275
**GRINNELL, George B.,** ethnologist, author **B**:478 *Died Apr. 11, 1938*
**GRISCOM, Ludlow,** ornithologist **E**:318
**GRISWOLD, Dwight P.,** gov. **F**:289
Groceries, wholesalers **C**:186 Whitmarsh
**GROGAN, Frank W.,** naval architect **A**:458 *Died Mar. 14, 1935*
**GROSS, Juliet M. W.,** artist **B**:492
**GROSVENOR**
**Gilbert H.,** editor, author **A**:309
**William M.,** chemical engineer **C**:494
Groton school for boys **A**:308 Peabody
**GRUBB, William I.,** judge **C**:478
**GRUENING, Ernest,** governor **F**:394
**GRUMBINE, Harvey C.,** psychologist **A**:189
**GRYLLS, Humphry J. M.,** architect **C**:140
Guaranty Trust Co., N.Y. city **A**:262 Potter
Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland **C**:225 McIntosh
**GUDGER, Eugene W.,** ichthyologist **D**:417
**GUGGENHEIM**
**Daniel,** industrialist **C**:46 *Died Sept. 28, 1930*
**Harry F.,** industrialist **C**:48
**Murry,** industrialist **C**:52 *Died Nov. 15, 1939*
**Simon,** industrialist **C**:50 *Died Nov. 2, 1941*
**Solomon R.,** industrialist **C**:48
Guggenheim, Daniel, Fund for the Promotion of Aëronautics **C**:47 Guggenheim
Guide Lamp Corp., automobile lamps **C**:240 Monson
**GUILD**
**Courtenay,** editor, publisher **A**:185
**William A.,** surgeon **E**:215
**GUINZBURG, Henry A.,** merchant, philanthropist **B**:164 *Died Nov. 16, 1928*
**GUITERMAN, Arthur,** poet **A**:299
**GULLIVER, Lucile,** author **B**:364
Gun fire, control of **F**:357 Ford
**GUNDER, Jeane D.,** entomologist **C**:290
**GUNDRY, John M.,** banker **E**:213 *Died Dec. 19, 1939*
Gunpowder, smokeless **A**:97 du Pont; **D**:311 du Pont; **E**:286 Horney
Guns, machine, improved **D**:288 Morse
**GUNTER, Julius C.,** gov. of Colo. **C**:422 *Died Oct. 23, 1940*
**GUTELIUS, Frederick P.,** civil engineer **A**:208 *Died Sept. 12, 1935*
**GUTHRIE**
**Donald,** surgeon **F**:328
**Edward S.,** dairy specialist **A**:534
**GUYER, Michael F.,** zoölogist **A**:357
**GWINN, Ralph W.,** lawyer, farmer **F**:242
Gynecology, advances **C**:179 Bacon; 285-86 Boldt; 372 Martin; **D**:244 Curtis; **E**: 187 Peterson; 231 Healy; 310 Frank; 361 Boland; 489 Weir; 503 Reycraft; **F**:107 Davis; 151 Crossen
Gypsum products, mfd. **E**:227 Ewing

**H**

**HAAS, Francis J.,** clergyman, sociologist **D**:34
**HADLEY**
**Chalmers,** librarian **A**:258
**Henry K.,** musician **D**:200 *Died Sept. 6, 1937*
**HAGEDORN, Hermann,** author **A**:247
**HAGOOD, Johnson,** soldier **A**:474
**HAIGHT, George I.,** lawyer **B**:167
**HAINES, Frank D.,** judge **E**:278
Haiti, commission to investigate, report **C**:509 Forbes
**HALE**
**Frederick,** U. S. senator **E**:216
**George E.,** astronomer **C**:45 *Died Feb. 21, 1938*
**Marshal,** merchant **A**:182
**William J.,** chemist **C**:383
**HALL**
**Arthur F.,** insurance president **A**:267
**Elbert J.,** mechanical engineer **A**:111
**Grace E. A.,** journalist, author **A**:528
**Henry A. L.,** lawyer **E**:314
**Josiah N.,** surgeon **A**:206 *Died Dec. 17, 1939*
**Winfield S.,** physiologist **C**:193
Hall, W. F., Printing Co., **F**:99 Secord
**HALLDEN, Karl W.,** inventor, mfr. **F**:195
**HALLIBURTON, Richard,** author **D**:407 *Died Mar. 23-24, 1939*
Halls-Mills case **F**:404 Parker
**HALSTEAD, Kenneth B.,** lawyer **F**:339
**HAM, Roswell G.,** educator **F**:359
**HAMBUECHEN, Carl,** engineer, electrochemist **B**:441 *Died July 31, 1936*
**HAMER, Homer G.,** urologist **F**:487
**HAMILTON**
**Henry R.,** manufacturer **E**:265
**John W.,** M.E. bishop **B**:365 *Died July 24, 1934*
**Samuel W.,** psychiatrist **D**:293
Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn. **C**:333 Preston


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**HAMLIN, Orlo J.,** banker **F**:266
Hammer, pneumatic **C**:227 Kennedy; **D**:158 King
**HAMMOND**
**Alonzo J.,** engineer **D**:199
**C. Herrick,** architect **F**:342
**John H., Jr.,** inventor **D**:391
**Ogden H.,** business man, diplomat **D**:350
**Otis G.,** librarian, manufacturer **A**:250
Hammond destroyer, designed **D**:391 Hammond
**HAMOR, William A.,** chemist **F**:325
**HAMPDEN, Walter,** actor **E**:359
Hampden-Sydney college, administration of Pres. Eggleston **E**:375
**HAMPTON, Vernon B.,** educator **F**:426
**HANAUER, Albert M.,** manufacturer **D**:151
**HANCH, Charles C.,** manufacturer **F**:90
**HANCOCK**
**John M.,** naval officer, merchant **A**:457
**Lawrence P.,** lawyer **E**:153
**Thomas R.,** shipping executive **B**:399
**HANES, Edward L,** neuropsychiatrist **F**:97
**HANEY, Bert E.,** judge **E**:75
**HANKS, Stedman S.,** banker, aviator **B**:414
**HANN, Charles, Jr.,** lawyer **A**:103
**HANNA**
**Charles A.,** banker **B**:134
**Edward J.,** R.C. archbishop **D**:280
**Louis B.,** banker, governor **F**:451
**HANNETT, Arthur T.,** governor of N.Mex. **C**:424
**HANNIGAN, John E.,** lawyer **F**:365
**HANSON, Howard,** conductor, composer **F**:73
**HARBACH, Otto A.,** playwright **E**:513
**HARBESON, William B.,** lumberman, financier **A**:532
**HARBISON, W. Albert,** financier **A**:332
**HARBORD, James G.,** soldier **A**:281; 523 Bundy
**HARD, Dudley J.,** executive, soldier **F**:360
**HARDIN, Melville C.,** physician **C**:251
**HARDING, Arthur M.,** mathematician, univ. pres. **F**:286
**HARDINGE, Harlowe,** mfr. inventor **F**:501
**HARDMAN, Lamartine G.,** governor of Ga. **A**:400 *Died Feb. 18, 1937*
Hardware, manufactured **D**:274-75 Moore; **E**:220 Christ
**HARDWICK, Thomas W.,** U. S. senator, governor of Ga. **B**:296
**HARDY**
**Arthur C.,** physicist **E**:373
**Jenny L.,** lecturer **B**:517
**HARE**
**Arley M.,** physician **B**:393
**Sid J.,** landscape architect **D**:207 *Died Oct. 26, 1938*
**HARGER, John R.,** surgeon **C**:543
**HARPER**
**Henry W.,** chemist, educator **E**:400
**Robert A.,** botanist **A**:401
**Robert B.,** chemical engineer **C**:149
**Samuel A.,** lawyer, author **C**:137
**William A.,** educator, author **A**:217 *Died May 11, 1942*
**HARRELD, John W.,** lawyer, U. S. senator **B**:426
**HARRIMAN**
**Florence J.,** diplomat **F**:101
**Mrs. J. Borden,** diplomat **F**:101
**W. Averell,** financier **F**:55
**HARRINGTON, John L.,** engineer **A**:459 *Died May 20, 1942*
**HARRIS**
**Alfred F,** manufacturer **E**:50
**Charles J.,** capitalist **A**:284
**Isaac F.,** chemist **D**:154
**May O.,** philanthropist **F**:441
**Paul P.,** lawyer, founder Rotary Club **A**:502
**Peter C.,** soldier **D**:186
**Rufus C.,** univ. pres. **F**:317
**Seale,** surgeon **A**:314
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co., automatic presses **A**:51 Harris
**HARRISON**
**Byron P. (Pat),** U. S. senator **A**:174
**Francis B.,** governor-general Philippine islands **C**:204
**Robert L.,** lawyer **C**:221 *Died July 20, 1932*
**Ward,** engineer **F**:122
**William H.,** utilities exec. **F**:492
**HART**
**Thomas C.,** naval officer **E**:67
**Verling K.,** otolaryngologist **F**:371
**William R.,** educator **B**:252 *Died Oct. 9, 1929*
Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. **E**:162 Day; 175 Byrne
Hartford-Empire Co., **F**:84 Hostetter
Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., **F**:414 Woodward
**HARTLE, Russell P.,** soldier **F**:517
**HARTMAN, Leroy L.,** dentist **E**:341
**HARTSHORNE, Isaac,** ophthalmologist **E**:65
Harvard Economic Society **C**:105 Bullock
Harvard law school, gift **E**:302 Pugsley
Harvard medical school, first woman to be admitted to graduate course **E**:197 Palmer
Harvard observatory **C**:95 Shapley
Harvard university
administrations of presidents **D**:46-47 Lowell; 49 Conant
capital funds increased **C**:11 Adams
house plan adopted **D**:46 Lowell
undergraduates Aero Training Fund **F**:229 Amory
Harvesters, manufactured **D**:286 McCormick
**HARVEY**
**I J,** manufacturer **F**:287
**Samuel C.,** surgeon **D**:395
**HARZA, Leroy F.,** engineer **B**:401
**HASKELL, William N.,** soldier **A**:372
**HASKINS, Caryl P.,** chemist **E**:65
Haskins Laboratories, Inc., account **E**:65
**HASTINGS, Samuel M.,** manufacturer **E**:453
**HATCH, Carl A.,** judge, senator **F**:441
**HATFIELD**
**Henry D.,** gov. of W.Va. **C**:409
**James T.,** educator **A**:226
Hats
improvements **D**:111 Cavanagh
manufactured **D**:111 Cavanagh; **E**:23 Mallory; 143 MacKinnon
**HAUBERG, John H.,** lawyer, mfr. **C**:536
Hauptman, Bruno, **F**:404 Parker
**HAUSER, Ernst A.,** educator, engineer **F**:150
**HAUSSERMANN, John W., Jr.,** composer **E**:33
**HAVENS, Valentine B.,** lawyer **F**:435
Hawaiian islands, U. S. oil reserves **A**:500 Doheny
Hawaiian volcano observatory **C**:150 Jaggar
**HAWES, Harry B.,** U. S. senator **C**:65
**HAWK**
**Charles L.,** orthopedic surgeon **F**:401
**Philip B.,** chemist **C**:216
**HAWLEY, George W.,** orthopædist **E**:182 *Died Jan. 1, 1940*
**HAY**
**Oliver P.,** paleontologist **C**:303 *Died Nov. 2, 1930*
**William H.,** physician **E**:383 *Died Oct. 31, 1940*
**HAYDEN**
**Arthur G.,** civil engineer **D**:57
**Carl,** U. S. senator **C**:218
**HAYES**
**Clarence B.,** manufacturer **F**:489
**Everis A.,** journalist **C**:121
**Helen,** actress **E**:424
**Jay O.,** lawyer **C**:411
**Patrick J.,** cardinal **C**:246 *Died Sept. 3, 1938*
**Roland,** singer **A**:529
**HAYHURST, Emery R.,** physician **D**:329
**HAYNES, Benjamin R.,** educator **E**:357
**HAYS, William H. (Will),** motion picture executive **A**:354
**HAYTHORN, Samuel R.,** pathologist **F**:484
**HAYWOOD, Ernest,** lawyer **F**:314
**HAZARD, Caroline,** college pres. **C**:501
**H'DOUBLER, Francis T.,** surgeon **C**:539
**HEAD, Walter W.,** banker **A**:485
**HEALD, Frederick DeF.,** botanist **B**:175
**HEALY, William P.,** gynecologist **E**:231
Heart
studies **E**:217-18 Benjamin
surgery **D**:305 Beck
Heat
radiation **E**:202 Wohlenberg; 235 Lucke
studies **E**:173 Smith
Heating and ventilating engineering, advances **E**:24 Carrier
**HEATWOLE, Cornelius J.,** educator **A**:489
Heavy water, discovery **E**:475 Urey
**HEBARD, Arthur F.,** business executive **E**:375
**HECHT, Ben,** author **E**:470
**HECK, Nicholas H.,** hydrographer **D**:375
**HEDBLOM, Carl A.,** surgeon **C**:429 *Died June 6, 1934*
**HEDGES, Mertland McL.,** manufacturer **B**:82 *Died Aug. 7, 1929*
**HEDRICK, Earle R.,** mathematician **F**:460
**HEDSTROM, Carl O.,** inventor, mfr. **E**:461
**HEFLIN, J. Thomas,** U. S. senator **B**:60
**HEFNER, Robert A.,** lawyer **F**:458
**HEINTZELMAN, Arthur W.,** artist **C**:123
**HEISER, Victor G.,** sanitarian **E**:486
**HELD, Isidore W.,** physician **C**:271
**HELDT, Thomas J.,** neuropsychiatrist **F**:80
Helicon Home Colony **C**:114 Sinclair
Helium manufactured during World war **A**:317 Manning
Hell-and-Maria Dawes, sobriquet **A**:509
**HELLMAN, George S.,** author **A**:149
**HEM, Halvor O.,** engineer, inventor **E**:487
Hematology, researches **D**:385 Osgood
**HEMINGWAY, Ernest,** author **F**:93
**HEMMETER, John C.,** gastroenterologist **B**:481 *Died Feb. 25, 1931*
**HENDERSON**
**Charles,** governor of Ala. **B**:254 *Died Jan. 7, 1937*
**Charles B.,** lawyer, banker, U. S. senator **A**:306
**Leon,** federal price administrator **F**:43
**Paul,** air transport director **C**:186
**Yandell,** physiologist **D**:86
**HENRY, George W.,** psychiatrist **F**:294
**HEPBURN, Arthur E.,** engineer **C**:377
**HERBERT**
**Frederick D.,** marine engineer, mfr. **E**:135
**John W.,** oil operator **F**:481
Hercules Powder Co. **A**:311
Heresy, trial **C**:486 Brown
**HERGESHEIMER, Joseph,** author **E**:442
**HERLIHY, Francis J.,** engineer **C**:445
**HERR, Herbert T.,** manufacturer, inventor **B**:68 *Died Dec. 19, 1933*
**HERRICK**
**Francis H.,** biologist **C**:381 *Died Sept. 11, 1940*
**Robert,** author **C**:378 *Died Dec. 23, 1938*
Herrick, Mitchell & Co., investments **E**:51 Mitchell
**HERRINGTON, Arthur W. S.,** engineer, mfr. **F**:506
**HERSEY, Mayo D.,** physicist **A**:175
**HERSHEY**
**Lewis B.,** soldier **F**:47
**Milton S.,** industrialist **D**:352
Hershey industrial school for orphan boys **D**:353 Hershey
**HERSHOLT, Jean,** actor **F**:93
**HERTZ, Alfred,** musician **E**:500 *Died Apr. 17, 1942*
**HERTZLER, Arthur E.,** surgeon **C**:189
**HERTZOG, Walter S.,** historian **B**:354
**HETZEL, Ralph D.,** college pres. **B**:349
**HEUER, George J.,** surgeon **D**:143
**HEWETT, Edgar L.,** archæologist **C**:31
**HEWITT, Theodore B.,** educator **C**:456
**HEYDT, Herman A.,** lawyer **B**:381 *Died Aug. 4, 1941*
**HEYE, George G.,** anthropologist **C**:182
Heye Foundation **C**:182 Heye
**HEYM, Albrecht,** neurologist **D**:283 *Died Oct. 29, 1935*
**HICKS**
**Frederick C.,** librarian, educator, author **E**:18
**R. Randolph,** lawyer, R.R. executive **E**:471
**Thomas W.,** inventor, manufacturer **C**:223
**HIDEN, Martin B.,** surgeon **D**:237
**HIDINGER, Leroy L.,** engineer **C**:192
**HIGGINS**
**Charles C.,** surgeon **E**:122
**Eugene,** painter, etcher **F**:360
**HIGH, Samuel J.,** banker **D**:211
**HILBERT, Frederic L.,** mfr., engineer **E**:395
Hilbert-Topp Tanning Corp. **E**:395 Hilbert
**HILDRETH, E. Raymond,** surgeon **F**:271
**HILKEY, Charles J.,** lawyer, educator **B**:235
**HILL**
**Arthur J.,** chemist, educator **F**:182
**John P.,** congressman **D**:114 *Died May 23, 1941*
**Louis W.,** railroad president **D**:151
**William A.,** educator **D**:264
**William B.,** educator, clergyman **F**:156
Hill-Clarke Machinery Co. **D**:425 Wigglesworth
**HILLES, Charles D.,** chairman Republican National Committee **B**:40
**HILLMAN, Sidney,** labor leader **F**:49
**HILLS, Arthur S.,** lawyer, publisher **D**:85
**HILLYER, Robert S.,** poet, essayist **D**:332
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. **E**:140 Davis
Himalayan mountains, explorations **C**:541 Workman
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., **F**:321 Frohman
**HINEBAUGH, William H.,** lawyer **C**:354
**HINN, George J.,** surgeon **B**:394
**HINSDALE, Guy,** surgeon **A**:493
**HIRES**
**Charles E.,** manufacturer **A**:322 *Died July 31, 1937*
**John E.,** engineer **D**:339
**HISCOCK, Frank H.,** jurist **A**:10
History
authorities **C**:28 Robinson; 35 Barnes; 278 Greene; 379 Haskins; 507 Adams; **D**:34 Dodd; 56 Adams; 124 Siebert; 231 Beard; 431-32 Seymour; **E**:108 Shotwell; 124 Van Loon; 495 Scherger; 511 Nevins
colonial American **C**:278 Greene
popularized **E**:124 Van Loon
**HITCHCOCK, Embury A.,** engineer **D**:271
**HITE, Lewis F.,** clergyman, educator **A**:169

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HITZ, Ralph, hotel executive E:219 *Died Jan. 12, 1940*
Hiwassee college, Tenn. A:177 Gilbreath
HOAR, Roger S., lawyer, inventor A:172
HOBBS, James R., clergyman A:256 *Died Apr. 28, 1942*
HOBBY, Oveta C., director of women's auxiliary corps F:525
HOBSON, Sarah M., physician A:477
HOCKING, William E., philosopher D:452
Hocking Valley railroad C:325 Bernet
HODGKINSON, Francis, engineer E:221
Hodson, Clarence, & Co. investment bankers C:344 Reichart
HOFFMAN
Irwin D., painter, etcher F:515
John W., university pres. E:250
Malvina, sculptor F:452
HOFMANN, Josef, pianist, composer E:7
HOGAN
John P., engineer E:392
Joseph V., engineer F:260
Hogarth, Jr., pseudonym D:98 Kent
HOGGSON, Noble F., engineer D:134 *Died Oct. 25, 1939*
HOHFELD, Edward, lawyer E:328
HOHLFELD, Rudolph A., philologist A:302
HOLBROOK, Lucius R., soldier A:231
HOLCOMB
J. Irving, manufacturer E:437
Thomas, marine officer F:520
HOLDEN
Edgar O., osteopath D:149
Hale, railroad president A:390
John B., judge B:220 *Died Jan. 6, 1928*
Thomas S., statistician, publisher E:311
William B., surgeon D:189
William H., oto-laryngologist E:475
HOLGATE, Thomas F., mathematician E:477
HOLLAND, Spessard L., governor F:132
Holland tunnel, ventilation standard D:87 Henderson
HOLLIDAY, Wallace T., lawyer C:125
HOLLOWAY
Emory, author, educator A:363
William J., governor F:409
HOLMES, John H., clergyman, author C:461
HOLT, Hamilton, college president D:273
HOLTON, Edward C., chemist D:111 *Died Nov. 30, 1934*
Holyoke, Mass., Water Power Co., F:316 Barrett
Home economics A:360 Atwater
HOOD, J. Douglas, entomologist D:387
HOOK, James W., engineer, mfr. A:516
Hookless Fastener Co. E:360 Sundback
Hookworm disease
control, in the South E:2 Rockefeller
studies A:29 Ashford; 265 Rose; D:62 Stiles; E:152 Ferrell
HOOPER, Jessie J., civic leader A:414 *Died May 8, 1935*
Hoosier Lamp & Stamping Corp. F:473 Morton
HOOVER
Herbert, pres. of the United States C:1
J. Edgar, lawyer, criminologist F:50
HOPKINS
Albert L., lawyer C:236
B. Smith, chemist B:438
Ernest M., college president F:60
Eustis L., merchant E:431
Harry L., relief administrator F:42
Louis J., merchant A:157
William R., city manager C:466
HOPKINSON, Charles, painter F:375
HORMEL, George A., packer E:84
Hormel, Geo. A., & Co., meat packers E:84
HORNBECK, Stanley K., political economist D:131
HORNBLOW, Arthur, motion picture producer F:260
Hornblower & Weeks, banking C:234 Phelan
HORNBOSTEL, Henry F., architect C:324
HORNER, Charles F., lyceum manager C:361
HORNEY, Odus C., soldier E:285
HORNIBROOK, William H., diplomat, publisher B:47
HORRALL, Onis H., surgeon F:131
HORRAX, Gilbert, surgeon E:361
Horticulture, advances D:361 Emerson
HORTON
Bryson D., engineer, inventor F:502
George T., manufacturer, engineer, marine architect B:33
George Van R., author, diplomat D:347
HOSTETTER, John C., glass technologist F:84
Hot Oil Act F:167 Connally
HOTCHKIS, Preston, business executive E:413
HOTCHKISS
Clarence R., soldier, lawyer D:449
Willard E., economist F:464
Hotchkiss school F:232 Buell
HOTSON, Leslie, scholar D:316
HOTTENSTEIN, Marcus S., lawyer B:429
HOUGH, Lynn H., theologian E:104
HOUGHTON, Alanson B., diplomat B:7 *Died Sept. 16, 1941*
HOUSE, Edward M., statesman A:55 *Died Mar. 28, 1938*
Houses, small, designed E:240 Flagg
HOUSTON
David F., secretary of agriculture, and the treasury A:38 *Died Sept. 2, 1940*
George H., industrial engineer, manufacturer E:297
Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, newspaper A:210-11 Foster
HOVING
Johannes W. W., physician C:531
Walter, merchant E:31
HOWARD
Campbell, radiologist F:181
Edward O., banker F:275
Ernest E., engineer B:433
Henry, chemical engineer F:420
Nathaniel L., railroad president C:207
Roy W., journalist F:162
Sidney C., playwright E:13 *Died Aug. 23, 1939*
HOWDEN, Frederick B., P.E. bishop A:299 *Died Nov. 12, 1940*
HOWE
Frederic C., economist, author D:84 *Died Aug. 3, 1940*
George, architect D:246
Henry V., geologist D:398
Marshall A., botanist A:463
HOWELL
Albert S., engineer D:255
Herbert P., banker F:135
John, publisher E:448
Joseph M., diplomat, physician B:240 *Died Dec. 27, 1937*
Robert B., U. S. senator C:390 *Died Mar. 11, 1933*
William H., physiologist F:478
HOWLAND
Charles H., civil engineer A:197
Charles R., soldier D:110
HOYT, John S., mfr., philanthropist F:448
HOYT-STEVENS, Jane E., physician D:447
HRDLICKA, Ales, anthropologist C:90
HUBBARD, Henry V., landscape architect C:504
HUBER, G. Carl, anatomist D:274 *Died Dec. 26, 1934*
HUDNALL, George B. M., lawyer C:225 *Died Oct. 1, 1936*
HUDSON, Manley O., legist C:348
Hudson Motor Car Co. D:396-97 McAneeny; 400 Chapin
HUEBNER, Grover G., economist, statistician E:304
HUFF, Joseph B., college president C:413
HUFFMAN, Oscar C., manufacturer D:421 *Died May 6, 1941*
HUFNAGEL, Frederick B., industrialist F:64
HUGGINS, Edward N., lawyer C:280
HUGHES
Adella P., concert manager C:482
Charles E., jurist A:6; law partner C:110 Cravath
Charles E., Jr., solicitor general C:61
George A., manufacturer, inventor E:311
I. Lamont, industrialist E:316
James H., senator F:303
Rupert, author C:314
Hughes Electric Heating Co. E:312 Hughes
HUIDEKOPER, Frederic L., military writer E:46 *Died Mar. 7, 1940*
HULETT, George A., chemist A:224
HULL
Cordell, secretary of state F:16
David D., Jr., lawyer, capitalist A:469
Henry W., banker B:243
Hull House social settlement C:83 Addams; 92 Lathrop
buildings designed C:127 Pond
HULLIHEN, Walter, university pres. D:434
HULSE, Hiram R., P.E. bishop C:483 *Died Apr. 10, 1938*
Humanism, definitions C:76-77 Babbitt; 90 Potter; 279 Dietrich; 296 More
HUME, Jessie F., librarian A:447
HUMPHREY
Caroline L., educator E:213
George M., lawyer, industrialist D:149
HUMPHREYS, Milton W., philologist B:53 *Died Nov. 20, 1928*
HUN, John G., educator F:211
Hun school F:211 Hun
HUNSAKER, Jerome C., naval officer A:84
HUNT
Franklin L., physicst A:388
Rockwell D., educator A:347
Verne C., surgeon F:345
HUNTER, Joseph H., industrialist F:493
Hunter college, administration of Pres. Kieran D:40
HUNTING, Fred S., engineer E:233
HUNTINGTON
Ellsworth, geographer, explorer A:510
James L., obstetrician A:486
Warner D., industrialist E:453 *Died Nov. 25, 1938*
HUNZIKER, Otto F., dairy scientist D:221
HUPP, Bert L., manufacturer E:405
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Lavatories, manufactured **C**:180-81 Reed
Law
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**LAWES, Lewis E.,** penologist **F**:314
**LAWRANCE, Charles L.,** engineer **D**:194
**LAWRENCE**
 **David,** journalist **C**:468
 **Richard W.,** business executive **F**:410
 **William,** P.E. bishop **C**:479 *Died Nov. 6, 1941*
**LAWRIE, Lee,** sculptor **D**:49
**LAY**
 **Julius G.,** diplomat **A**:385 *Died Aug. 28, 1939*
 **William P.,** water power pioneer **C**:408 *Died Nov. 21, 1940*
**LEACH, Henry G.,** editor **C**:68
Lead
 mining **C**:173 Bacon
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 adviser **D**:27 Sprague
 advocate **E**:112 Butler
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 child welfare committee **C**:93 Lathrop
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 economic section **C**:69 Eastman; **D**:35 Viner
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League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, organized **E**:407 Tuttle
League of Red Cross Societies, organized **D**:349 Payne; **E**:279 Cumming
**LEAHEY, George A.,** ophthalmologist **E**:522
**LEAHY**
 **John W.,** lawyer **A**:400 *Died Nov. 14, 1930*
 **William D.,** naval officer, ambassador **F**:44
**LEAK, Roy L.,** psychiatrist **F**:464
Leather
 chemistry **C**:207 Wilson
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**LEAVELL, William H.,** diplomat **C**:332 *Died Aug. 1, 1930*
**LEAVENWORTH, Ellis W.,** lawyer **D**:419
**LECHER, Louis A.,** lawyer **C**:208
**LEDYARD, Lewis C.,** lawyer **C**:410 *Died Jan. 27, 1932*
**LEE**
 **Blair,** lawyer, U. S. senator **C**:453
 **David R.,** educator **A**:309
 **Jeannette B. P.,** author **A**:359
 **Paul W.,** lawyer **F**:310
 **Robert C.,** shipping executive **E**:519
Lee Higginson & Co. **A**:144 Allen; 184 Schueffe
**LEECH, Margaret,** author **F**:377
**LEFEVRE, Arthur,** educator, editor **C**:428
**LEFFINGWELL, Ernest deK.,** geologist, explorer, horticulturist **A**:401
Legal reform, advocated **C**:492 Payer
**Le GALLIENNE, Eva,** actress **C**:385
**LEGARÉ, Alexander B.,** naval officer **D**:150
**LEGGE, Robert T.,** physician, educator **F**:243
**LEHMAN**
 **George M.,** engineer **E**:363
 **Herbert H.,** governor of N.Y. **E**:76
**LEIGHTON, William E.,** surgeon **F**:376
**LEISURE, George S.,** lawyer **E**:137
**LEJEUNE, John A.,** marine officer **A**:375
**LELAND, George H.,** engineer **D**:120
Leland Stanford, Jr., university. See Stanford university
**LEMANN, Monte M.,** lawyer **C**:21
**LENROOT, Irvine L.,** judge, U. S. senator **E**:130
**LEONARD**
 **Melvin H.,** manufacturer **A**:501
 **William E.,** author, educator **C**:199
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 national sanatorium established **E**:280 Cumming
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**Le ROY, Robert,** lawyer **F**:299
**LeTOURNEAU, Robert G.,** mfr. **F**:76
LeTourneau Foundation **F**:77 LeTourneau
Leukemia, cause of **F**:169 Doern
**LEVENE, Phoebus A.,** chemist **E**:83 *Died Sept. 6, 1940*
**LEVERONE, Nathaniel,** mfr. **F**:141
**LEVI, Julian C.,** architect **E**:446
**LEVINE, Manuel,** judge **D**:340
**LEVINSON, Salmon O.,** publicist, lawyer **C**:510 *Died Feb. 2, 1941*
**LEVY**
 **Arthur G.,** realtor **B**:519
 **Florence N.,** art organizer **B**:488
 **Mark,** realtor **B**:518
**LEWINE, Jerome,** financier **D**:123
**LEWIS**
 **Archibald B.,** manufacturer **B**:483
 **Burdette G.,** statistician, economist **E**:256
 **Charles,** merchant **D**:172
 **Charlton M.,** educator **A**:489
 **Edward M.,** soldier **B**:96
 **Ernest I.,** journalist, chairman ICC **D**:110
 **Eugene W.,** financier **A**:337
 **H. Latane,** realtor, lawyer **B**:516
 **Irving C.,** industrialist **F**:207
 **John L.,** labor leader **E**:480
 **Richard H.,** physician **A**:467
 **Robert E.,** consultant on foreign affairs **E**:394
 **Sinclair,** author **E**:34
 **William M.,** college pres. **F**:274
 **Winford L.,** chemist, inventor **A**:369
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**LEWISOHN, Ludwig,** author **C**:431
Lexicography, authority **C**:105-06 Vizetelly
**LEY, Harold A.,** contractor, philanthropist **D**:105
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**LICHTENAUER, J. Mortimer,** painter, sculptor **E**:390
**LIE, Jonas,** artist **D**:248 *Died Jan. 10, 1940*
Lie detector test, originated **E**:29 Marston
**LIEBER, Richard,** conservator, park builder **F**:382
**LIEN, Arnold J.,** political scientist **B**:233
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**LIGGETT, Hunter,** soldier **A**:498 *Died Dec. 30, 1935*
**LIGHT, Richard U.,** neurologist **E**:41
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**LIGHTNER, Clarence A.,** lawyer **B**:503 *Died Dec. 7, 1938*
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 **David E.,** lawyer **E**:412
 **Howard,** surgeon **C**:223
**LILLIE**
 **Harold I.,** otolaryngologist **F**:349
 **John,** artist **A**:245
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 **Edwin S.,** engineer, inventor **D**:225
 **John C.,** manufacturer **F**:179
 **Joseph C.,** author **C**:449
 **Leroy A.,** insurance president **E**:37
 **Paul M.,** electrical engineer **B**:280
Lincoln Electric Co., **F**:179
Lincoln Memorial university, gift **C**:170 Lafrentz
Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn **D**:432 Froeb
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 **Anne S. M.,** author, aviatrix **F**:385
 **Charles A.,** aviator **E**:440
**LINDLAHR, Victor H.,** author **F**:427
**LINDLEY, Ernest H.,** university chancellor **E**:451 *Died Aug. 21, 1940*
**LINDSAY, Vachel,** author **A**:546 *Died Dec. 5, 1931*
**LINDSLEY, Stuart,** business executive **D**:372 *Died Jan. 20, 1942*
**LINEN, James A.,** executive, **F**:180
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 **Goethe,** surgeon **F**:374
 **Henry C.,** psychologist **F**:126
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**LIPMAN, Jacob G.,** agriculturist **E**:154 *Died Apr. 19, 1939*
**LIPPMANN, Walter,** journalist, author **D**:69
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**LISSER, Hans,** endocrinologist **D**:127
**LITCHFIELD, Harry R.,** pediatrician **F**:547
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**Clarence C.,** biologist, college pres. E:370
**Edward H.,** manufacturer E:512
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**LLOYD, John U.,** chemist D:106 *Died Apr. 9, 1936*
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**LOASBY, Arthur W.,** financier B:27 *Died Nov. 24, 1936*
**LOBINGIER, Charles S.,** judge C:64
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**LOEB, James,** scholar C:73
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**LOENING, Grover,** aëronautical engineer B:283
**LOESCH, Frank J.,** lawyer C:18
**LOFTIN, Scott M.,** lawyer, U. S. senator E:306
**LOGAN**
**Frank G.,** merchant, philanthropist B:452
**Marvel M.,** judge, U. S. senator D:231 *Died Oct. 3, 1939*
**William H. G.,** oral surgeon D:95
**LOHR, Lenox R.,** engineer D:266
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**LONERGAN, Augustine,** U. S. senator D:236
**LONG**
**Chester I.,** U. S. senator C:56
**Huey P.,** gov. of La., U. S. senator D:409 *Died Sept. 10, 1935*
**Joseph R.,** lawyer A:464 *Died Mar. 15, 1932*
**Percy W.,** educator E:365
**William J.,** clergyman, author D:354
**LONGLEY, Harry S.,** P.E. bishop C:31
**LONGMAN, Evelyn B.,** sculptor E:274
**LONGORIA, Antonio,** engineer, inventor D:96
**LONGYEAR, Mary H. B.,** author, philanthropist C:247 *Died Mar. 14, 1931*
**LOOMIS**
**Edward E.,** railroad president B:299 *Died July 11, 1937*
**Homer L.,** lawyer E:497
**Walter H.,** homœopath E:488
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**LORD**
**Herbert M.,** director of the budget B:442 *Died June 1, 1930*
**John S.,** lawyer C:394
Lord & Taylor, department store E:32 Hoving
**LOREE, Leonor F.,** railroad pres. C:274 *Died Sept. 6, 1940*
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**Oliver L.,** bishop F:488
**William J.,** engineer A:538
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**LOTHROP, Thornton K.,** lawyer D:144
**LOUCKS, Charles O.,** lawyer E:192
**LOUDERBACK, Harold,** judge B:362 *Died Dec. 4, 1941*
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**LOVEJOY**
**Arthur O.,** educator F:130
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**LOVETT, Robert M.,** educator, author B:367
**LOW**
**Benjamin R. C.,** lawyer, poet C:523 *Died June 22, 1941*
**Frederick R.,** editor C:337 *Died Jan. 22, 1936*
**William G.,** lawyer F:494
**LOWDEN, Frank O.,** governor of Ill. E:110
**LOWELL, A. Lawrence,** univ. pres. D:46
**LOWER, William E.,** surgeon C:244
**LOWERY, Percival C.,** dentist D:379
**LOWES, John L.,** educator, writer D:96
**LOWIE, Robert H.,** ethnologist F:328
**LOWRIE, S. Gale,** political scientist E:234
**LOWSLEY Oswald S.,** urologist F:334
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**LUCE**
**Henry R.,** editor, publisher F:434
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**LUCIONI, Luigi,** painter F:363
**LUCKE, Charles E.,** mechanical engineer E:234
**LUCKIESH, Matthew,** physicist F:140
**LUDLOW, Louis L.,** journalist, congressman C:322
**LUDLUM, Albert C.,** engineer, inventor B:37 *Died Feb. 15, 1928*
**LUKEMAN, Augustus,** sculptor B:437 *Died Apr. 3, 1935*
**LULL, Richard S.,** paleontologist A:419
**LUM, Charles M.,** lawyer C:339 *Died Feb. 24, 1939*
Lumber
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**LUNDIN, Elmer J.,** manufacturer B:358
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**LUNT, Alfred,** actor D:318
**LUQUIENS, Elizabeth M. B. K.,** painter F:403
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**LUTHER, Mark L.,** author A:263
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**Henry M.,** merchant E:490
**William G.,** sec. of the treasury A:34 *Died Feb. 1, 1941*
**McALISTER**
**Archibald G.,** judge B:370
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**McALPIN, Kenneth R.,** hæmatologist C:199
**McANEENY, William J.,** manufacturer D:396 *Died Mar. 24, 1935*
**McARTHUR, Lewis A.,** public utility executive E:314
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**Charles,** author, playwright E:424
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**McBRAYER, Lewis B.,** surgeon A:296 *Died Apr. 2, 1938*
**McBRIDE**
**Francis S.,** superintendent Anti-Saloon League A:65
**Thomas A.,** judge B:325 *Died Sept. 9, 1930*
**McCAIN, William R.,** underwriter C:362
**McCANLISS, Lee,** lawyer F:487
**McCARREN, Patrick A.,** judge D:214
**McCARTER**
**Robert H.,** lawyer D:233. *Died May 20, 1941*
**Thomas N.,** lawyer D:84
**McCARTHY**
**Charles P.,** judge D:289
**Raphael C.,** univ. pres. F:297
**MacCARTY, William C.,** pathologist A:335
**McCAW, Walter D.,** military surgeon A:89 *Died July 7, 1930*
**McCLINTOCK, Walter,** ethnologist C:134
**McCLUNG, Reid L.,** college dean F:250
**McCLURE**
**James G. K.,** college president A:366 *Died Jan. 18, 1932*
**Nathaniel F.,** soldier A:69
McClure, Phillips & Co., publishers A:478 Phillips
**MacCOLL, Hugh F.,** banker, composer F:77
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**McCOLLUM, Elmer V.,** biochemist C:477
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**McCONAUGHY, James L.,** university president B:424
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**Edith R.,** philanthropist C:149 *Died Aug. 25, 1932*
**John N.,** P.E. bishop C:55 *Died Nov. 26, 1930*
**Paul J.,** judge C:459
**Robert H., Jr.,** capitalist C:372
**Robert R.,** journalist D:80
**McCORNACK, Walter R.,** architect C:280
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**Frank R.,** soldier E:514
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**MacCRACKEN, Henry N.,** coll. pres. D:238
**McCRAY, Warren T.,** gov. of Ind. B:218 *Died Dec. 19, 1938*
**McCREA, Roswell C.,** economist C:513
**McCREIGHT, Mary B.,** pharmacist, humanitarian A:227
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**McCULLOCH, Frank H.,** lawyer C:352
**MacCURDY, George G.,** anthropologist C:98
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**Allen C.,** lawyer B:504
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**MacDONALD, Philip G.,** oto-laryngologist E:245
**McDONNELL, Thomas F. I.,** lawyer B:309 *Died Jan. 29, 1939*
**McDOWELL, Mary E.,** settlement worker B:355 *Died Oct. 14, 1936*
**MacDOWELL, Charles H.,** business executive A:121
**McEACHRON, Karl B.,** engineer E:123
**McELWAIN, J. Franklin,** manufacturer F:531
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**McFADDEN, Louis T.,** banker, congressman A:307 *Died Oct. 1, 1936*
**McFARLAND, J. Horace,** printer A:196
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**MACFARLANE, John M.,** botanist D:307
**McGARRAH, Gates W.,** financier C:297 *Died Nov. 5, 1940*
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**McGILL, George,** U. S. senator D:185
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**McGOVERN, John T.,** lawyer, author E:62
**McGOWAN, Samuel,** naval officer B:87 *Died Nov. 11, 1934*
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**McGUIRE, Stuart,** surgeon A:124
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**McINTOSH, Henry P.,** banker C:225 *Died Dec. 24, 1936*
**MACK, Harriet B. T.,** E:281
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**McKELLAR, Kenneth D.,** U. S. senator C:427
**McKELVEY, John J.,** lawyer E:88
**McKELVIE, Sam R.,** gov. of Nebr. E:512
**McKENZIE, R. Tait,** physician, sculptor C:357 *Died Apr. 28, 1938*
**MACKENZIE, George M.,** physician F:455
**McKERNON, James F.,** oto-laryngologist E:101
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**McMULLEN, Adam,** gov. of Nebr. C:406
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 Carrington T., judge C:335
 Charles C., lawyer, author C:496 *Died June 9, 1938*
 Edwin J., financier, ranch owner D:241 *Died Mar. 4, 1937*
 George C., army officer F:38
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**David A.**, college pres. **F**:136
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**Beverley R.**, lawyer **D**:212
**Charles O.**, banker, merchant **F**:545
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**Edwin A.**, poet **B**:15 *Died Apr. 6, 1935*
**Frederick B.**, college president **C**:115 *Died Oct. 19, 1941*
**G. Canby**, physician, educator **F**:158
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**Henry M.**, banker **A**:96 *Died Nov. 3, 1937*
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**Joseph T.**, gov. of Ark., U. S. senator **B**:193 *Died July 14, 1937*
**Leland R.**, banker **A**:144
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**James G.**, lawyer **C**:205
**John R.**, inventor **C**:270 *Died Feb. 18, 1934*
**Oscar H.**, physician **D**:360 *Died May 17, 1941*
**Samuel L.**, census director **A**:471
**Warren L.**, P.E. bishop **C**:128 *Died Nov. 6, 1938*
**Will**, comedian **B**:67 *Died Aug. 15, 1935*
**William A.**, industrialist **C**:447
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**SCHALL, Thomas D.**, U. S. senator C:337 *Died Dec. 22, 1935*
**SCHANCK, Francis R.**, engineer B:340
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**SCHERMERHORN, James**, journalist, lecturer E:246 *Died Dec. 2, 1941*
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**SCHINDEL, John R.**, lawyer E:284 *Died Oct. 29, 1941*
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**Edwin W.,** lawyer C:426 *Died Nov. 17, 1937*
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**Frank,** zoölogist D:93 *Died Feb. 3, 1942*
**Franklin G.,** manufacturer C:404
**Fred L.,** architect C:345 *Died Feb. 25, 1941*
**George B.,** business executive B:468 *Died Oct. 17, 1940*
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**Jay H.,** manufacturer C:543 *Died Apr. 19, 1932*
**Justin H.,** historian B:471 *Died Mar. 21, 1930*
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**S. Calvin,** cardiologist E:173 *Died July 21, 1939*
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